



3 1761 11726294 9

Government
Publications

Government
Publications



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2023 with funding from
University of Toronto

<https://archive.org/details/31761117262949>

700 Doc
Can
3

CANADA

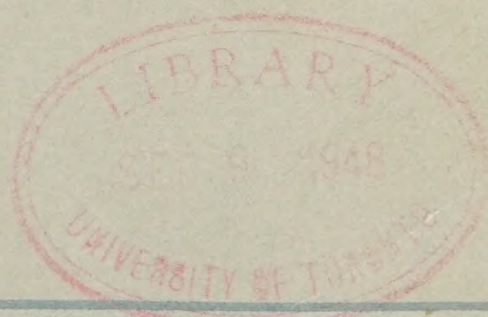
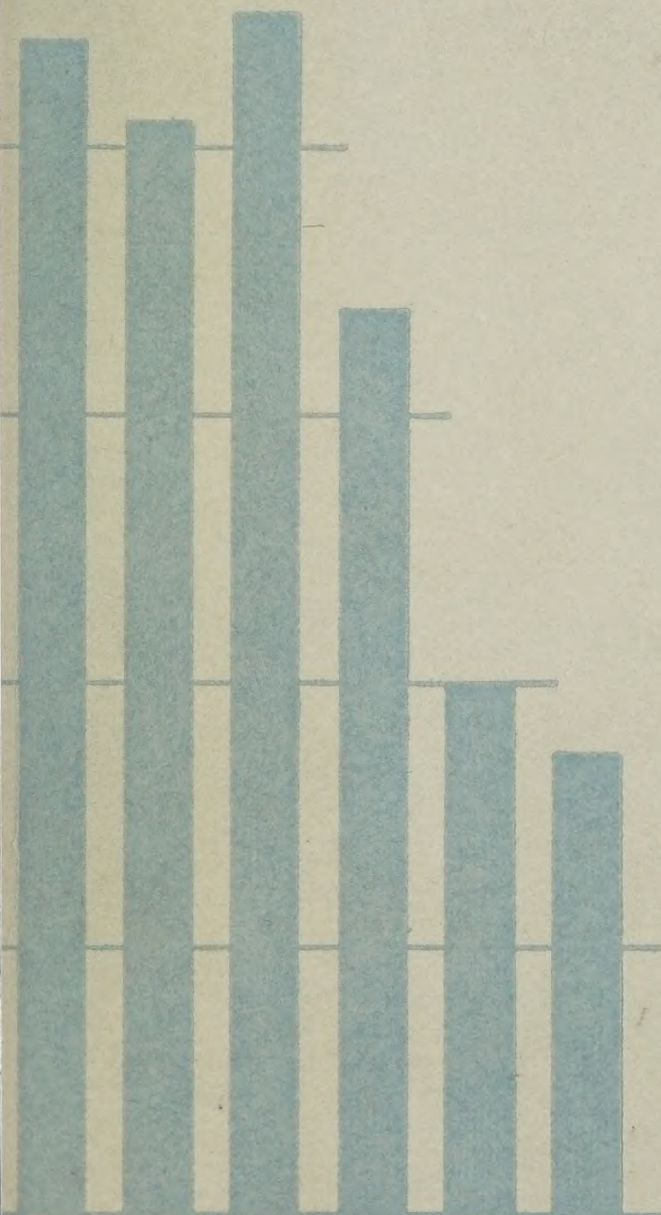
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

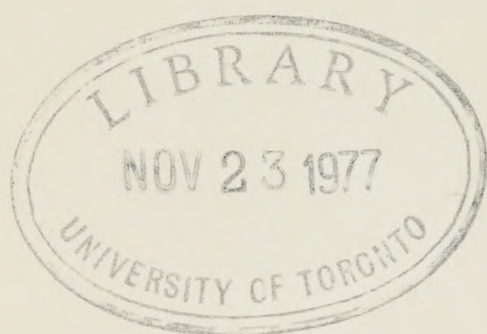
*Canada Statistics, Dominion
Bureau of* 1340
(Annual) 25

Report of the
DOMINION
STATISTICIAN

1947/48-66



FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1948



DOMINION OF CANADA

REPORT

of the

DOMINION STATISTICIAN

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDED MARCH 31, 1948



OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY

1948

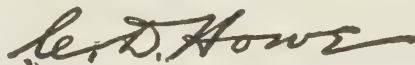
Price, 25 cents

TO HIS EXCELLENCY FIELD MARSHAL THE RIGHT HONOURABLE VISCOUNT ALEXANDER
OF TUNIS, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C., LL.D., A.D.C.,
GOVERNOR GENERAL AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE DOMINION OF
CANADA.

May it please Your Excellency:

The undersigned has the honour to forward to Your Excellency the report of
the Dominion Statistician on the activities of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for
the fiscal year ended March 31, 1948.

Respectfully submitted,



Minister of Trade and Commerce.

OTTAWA, June 15, 1948.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Report of the Dominion Statistician.....	5
Organization Chart.....	facing p. 10
Detailed Review of the Year's Work, by Divisions.....	11
Administration.....	11
Agriculture.....	13
Canada Year Book.....	14
Census (Demography).....	15
Census of Industry and Merchandising.....	17
Central Research and Development.....	18
Education.....	20
Health and Welfare.....	21
Information Services.....	23
International Trade.....	23
External Trade.....	24
International Payments.....	24
Labour and Prices.....	25
Public Finance.....	26
Transportation and Public Utilities.....	27

REPORT OF THE DOMINION STATISTICIAN

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE C. D. HOWE, M.P.,
MINISTER OF TRADE AND COMMERCE,
OTTAWA.

Sir.—The Statistics Act (Chapter 190 R.S.C. 1927) states that the Dominion Statistician among other duties shall “report annually to the Minister [of Trade and Commerce] with regard to the work of the Bureau during the preceding year”. It is in accordance with this requirement that I have the honour to transmit the present report covering the activities of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the fiscal period April 1, 1947 to March 31, 1948.

In taking measure of the year's work perhaps the most significant development has been the continuing intensive demand from all sides, national and international, for more complete coverage of statistical information. In particular the year 1947-48 was marked by a great increase in the demands for statistical data in the international field. Canada has, directly and indirectly, played no small part in building up the statistical organization of the United Nations which will inevitably have a powerful influence on the standardization and improvement of statistical procedures among Member Nations. Important and pressing requests for statistical material relative to Canada have also been dealt with from many foreign Governments, Members of Parliament, officials of the Federal and Provincial Governments, financial houses, manufacturers, merchants, universities, educationists and people in all walks of life.

The solution of many problems, not only for Canada but for democratic nations generally, may well depend upon the success achieved in stimulating public interest in, and promoting genuine appreciation of, such economic facts as resources, population, financial mechanisms and the roles they play in international relations. Never before has there been such urgent need for authentic detailed statistics and graphic information on the human and material assets that nations possess.

Of course, the end-product of all the activities of a Statistical Bureau is the provision, through its publications, of accurate information on the great variety of social and economic subjects covered by its several Divisions and, in a democracy, one of its many functions must be the development of a well-informed nation. The duty of serving the public with accurate information should be accepted as a highly necessary and important trust. It is not enough to see that the general public receives the reports put out from time to time, but the information so published must be correctly explained and interpreted without bias. During the past year, this aim has been more nearly achieved by the thorough reorganization and strengthening of the Publicity and Editorial Divisions so that the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is to-day better equipped for carrying out this side of its work than ever before.

New methods of statistical procedure are constantly being explored to discover more efficient ways of carrying on the work of the Bureau. The Administration and Mechanical Tabulation Divisions have devised new means of speeding up the collection and the sorting, tabulating and releasing of data. In conformity with Canada's growing importance in the field of international affairs and in line with the growing necessity for the Directors of Divisions to establish personal contact

with provincial and other officials with whom they regularly deal, there has developed an increased demand for statisticians and senior officers of the Bureau to attend the various conferences, local, provincial and international, where statistical policy is worked out and adjusted to fit many and varied needs. During the fiscal year 1947-48, senior officers of the Bureau attended approximately eighty such meetings and conferences, other than regional and provincial, and took an influential part in arriving at the decisions.

Since 1939 there has been considerable expansion in the output and staff of the Bureau of Statistics. The Second World War, of course, brought unprecedented demands for statistics but the post-war period also developed such urgent needs for new series and for qualitative improvements in existing series that the growth of the Bureau continued. Now that the most urgent demands are being met and conditions as regards further growth are tending to take on more normal proportions, it seems opportune to review the developments which have taken place since the pre-war period and to take stock of the present organization.

Résumé of Bureau of Statistics Growth Since 1939

Many factors have contributed to the expansion of the Bureau to meet the statistical needs of governments, business and the general public. Early in the War the Bureau was called upon to expand its own statistical compilations to meet new needs. For example, the cost-of-living index became a key figure and an increase in staff was necessary to ensure the greatest accuracy. Employment statistics had to be expanded to meet the requirements of War Departments and monthly payroll statistics were added, therefore, to the Bureau's employment series. There was also some expansion in Census of Industry statistics.* The demand for all of these developments has increased rather than diminished in the post-war period. During the war years the need for special statistics of a temporary nature was met in large measure by separate statistical sections, set up in War Departments and agencies, to collect detailed information for the administration of controls, etc. Most of this work was not of general or continuing usefulness and was dropped as the controls ceased. A small part, however, proved to be extremely valuable in relation to continuing post-war needs and was transferred to the Bureau.

Since 1939, the extension of social security legislation has resulted in further considerable expansion in the Bureau's work. Unemployment Insurance statistics, Family Allowances and the creation of the Department of National Health and Welfare, the broadening of Old Age and Veterans' Pensions (which often require evidence of birthdate from census records), have required substantial additions to staff.†

Late in 1943 an Interdepartmental Committee was formed, at the request of the Dominion Statistician, to discuss reorganization of the Bureau to meet post-war needs. As a result of the recommendations of this Committee, there was created in the Bureau a Research and Development Division and also a Sampling Organization. The function of the former was to integrate and analyse existing statistical data and to develop therefrom new series of economic statistics of outstanding importance. The first fruits of the work of this Division was the complete reorganization of National Income Statistics and their expansion into the National Accounts Series. These estimates now constitute a basic statistical background for financial and fiscal policy. The classification of these accounts into a separate statistical summary for various sectors of the economy reveals the inter-relationship of the

* See pp. 7-9 for specific details of these increases in personnel.

† See p. 8.

sectors and provides a valuable statistical tool for economic analysis. Aside from other important uses the National Accounts are a basis for determining the amount of Dominion-Provincial subsidies.

Statistical sampling has been developed in recent years to the point where it is now recognized as an essential scientific technique. It permits surveys to be made much more quickly and with a fraction of the staff required for complete enumeration, yet it can yield results well within the margin of error necessary for practical purposes: indeed, when properly applied, this method is frequently capable of furnishing data of a higher quality than can be obtained by ordinary enumeration. Being a highly flexible instrument, extra questions can be readily added to the regular sampling design to obtain special information. Sampling also lessens the questionnaire burden. Since the Bureau set up the Sampling Organization it has made numerous special surveys in conjunction with its Quarterly Survey of the Labour Force (an overall picture of employment, unemployment, civilian labour force, etc.) for other Departments of the Government. The Bureau is gradually expanding the use of this method with a view to curtailing needs for extra staff.

Another factor influencing the growth of the Bureau has been the recent development of research activities in various Government Departments and the creation of new Government agencies. The Economic Research Branch of the Department of Reconstruction and Supply, the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, various Boards and new Divisions in Departments, have made very heavy demands on the Bureau. In consequence, the work of certain Divisions has increased very considerably and in some cases new sections had to be set up to cope with the need.

In recent years the Bureau has taken over the work initiated by the Rowell-Sirois Commission in the field of Dominion-Provincial finance and in consequence expansion of the Public Finance Statistics Division was necessary.

Canada's membership in the United Nations carries statistical obligations. Besides the flow of regular series to the Statistical Office of the United Nations, some of the Specialized Agencies, in particular the Food and Agriculture Organization, have created a need for many new compilations.

Finally, the growth of the various Divisions of the Bureau has necessitated a commensurate growth of the Administrative Division. Some of this increase, however, has been due to the decision to give more attention to the business aspects of the Bureau's activities. Trained personnel have been added to promote the most efficient use of machines, introduce labour-saving devices, bring about uniformity and improved appearance in publications to simplify routine procedures, etc. A program of using offset printing to replace printing from type has been instituted which will reduce printing costs considerably.

Staff Increases 1939-1948.—The continuing staff* of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics numbered approximately 600 in 1939; the strength as at March 31, 1948 was approximately 1,200. The following details explain the specific increases:

ADMINISTRATION DIVISION: INCREASE 50 CLERKS.

Administers Personnel, Accounts, Printing Section, Drafting Section, Supplies, Messengers, Library, Central Stenographic Pool, etc. With the growth of the various Divisions of the Bureau expansion in the administrative staff was essential. More records must be kept than in 1939. In addition, the administrative staff was strengthened to improve the business operations of the Bureau. Labour-saving devices and improvements in routine have been introduced. Savings in printing costs are anticipated through the substitution of offset printing. A cost-accounting unit is being set up.

* Permanent staff and 'continuing' temporaries, as distinguished from total staff shown at p. 11.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

CENTRAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT DIVISION, NATIONAL INCOME UNIT:
INCREASE 30 CLERKS. NONE IN 1939.

This Division was set up on the recommendation of an Interdepartmental Committee. It has developed the Bureau's new series of National Accounts. Its function is the integration and analysis of existing statistics.

Sampling Organization Unit: 60 CLERKS. None in 1939. Set up on the recommendation of an Interdepartmental Committee. This unit's function is to collect statistics by scientific sampling, which can be done at a fraction of the cost of complete enumeration. It makes the Quarterly Survey of the Labour Force (size of labour force, employment, unemployment, etc.). It has conducted a number of sample surveys for other Departments.

HEALTH AND WELFARE DIVISION, VITAL STATISTICS AND NATIONAL INDEX SECTION:
INCREASE 100 CLERKS.

The Bureau had to set up a National Index of Births for the verification of applications for Family Allowances. Also a National Index of Deaths to keep the list up to date. This work is carried on by Dominion-Provincial Agreement and accounts for most of the increase in staff. Other additional work was undertaken for the Department of National Health and Welfare after it was created.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE DIVISION, TOURIST TRADE STATISTICS SECTION: INCREASE 20
CLERKS.

By Order in Council in 1941 tourist records, formerly kept at Customs Ports, were transferred to the Bureau of Statistics.

LABOUR AND PRICES DIVISION, UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SECTION: INCREASE 73 CLERKS.
There was no Unemployment Insurance Section in 1939.

Prices Statistics Section: INCREASE 40 CLERKS. The key position of the Cost-of-Living Index during and since the Second World War required an expansion of staff to ensure the greatest possible accuracy in the statistics. A field staff was appointed to check on prices at strategic points throughout Canada.

PUBLIC FINANCE DIVISION: INCREASE 15 CLERKS.

A program of provincial and municipal finance statistics, developed by the Secretariat of the Rowell-Sirois Commission, had to be continued and developed by the Bureau.

ALL OTHER DIVISIONS AND BRANCHES OF THE BUREAU: INCREASE APPROXIMATELY
200 CLERKS.

(These include: Censuses of Population, Industry, Construction, Merchandising, Institutions; Education Statistics; Agriculture; Canada Year Book; External Trade; Business Statistics; Employment; and Transportation.)

1. Part of this composite increase was due to the normal growth of Canada, its industry and trade. For example, the Census of Industry covered 24,000 establishments in 1939: now there are more than 30,000. There has been a great increase in the number of customs entries. Old age and veterans' pensions now require a special staff in the Bureau to search census records for proof of age.
2. The Bureau took over from War Departments and agencies essential statistical series collected during the War: for example, 60 clerks worked on coal statistics for the Coal Administrator. Part of this work has been continued at the request of the Dominion Coal Board. The staff was reduced from 60 to 10 clerks. After consultation with the industries concerned and with Government Departments using the data, statistical series on structural materials, textiles and processed foods were also taken over from the Steel Control, Oil Control, Timber Control, and from the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.
3. New Government agencies such as the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Agricultural Prices Support Board, the Meat Board, and various others have resulted in increased demands for statistics.

4. Specialized agencies of the United Nations have required many new statistical compilations which have increased the work of the Bureau.
5. In addition there has been a demand on the part of Dominion and Provincial Departments for statistics on a scale far exceeding that which prevailed in 1939 and with an emphasis on high quality.

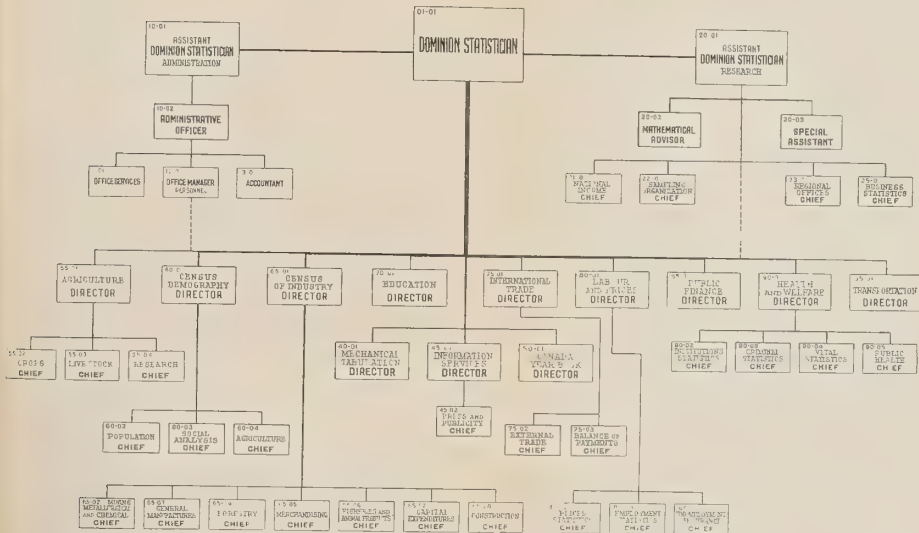
The following sections deal with the work of each Division in turn. For convenience they are preceded by a chart showing the organization, and the treatment is in alphabetical order.

H. Marshall

Dominion Statistician.

May 31, 1948.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS



ORGANIZATION CHART

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

DETAILED REVIEW OF THE YEAR'S WORK, BY DIVISIONS

Administration

While no major changes in organization took place in the fiscal year 1947-48, other than the consolidation of the Sections dealing with social welfare and public health statistics, the administration of the Bureau was amended by the appointment of Mr. J. T. Marshall and Dr. C. M. Isbister to the positions of Assistant Dominion Statistician (Administration) and Assistant Dominion Statistician (Research), respectively, the former also being Chief Administrative Officer and the latter Director of the Central Research and Development Division.

Personnel

With the decision of the Civil Service Commission to return the Civil Service to a peacetime basis, the Civil Service Act, as amended, once more serves as the official guide in matters of administration.

Very few permanencies were granted during the year but it is anticipated that, as a result of the nation-wide competitions for Statisticians Grades 1 to 4, and Clerical Grades 1 to Head Clerk, many more qualified employees will be awarded permanent appointments. Figures for permanent and temporary employees, Apr. 1, 1947 and March, 1948, are as follows:—

	April 1, 1947	March, 1948
PERMANENT	325	304
TEMPORARY	1,146*	1,156*
TOTALS	<u>1,471</u>	<u>1,460</u>

* Includes temporary staff engaged on 1946 Census of the Prairie Provinces.

Many projects were undertaken at short notice for Members of Parliament regarding the numbers of permanent, temporary and bilingual employees, etc., and a special report was compiled for the Special Parliamentary Committee set up to investigate the number of bilingual employees earning more than \$2,100 per annum.

Library

During the fiscal year 1947-48 the Library received 38,191 items, a decrease of 580 from receipts of the year 1946-47. At the same time there were 61,138 items lent from the Library, an increase of 5,787.

Inter-library loan transactions included loans to or by the Library of Parliament, National Research Council Libraries, the libraries of the Departments of Agriculture, Trade and Commerce, and Reconstruction and Supply, as well as those of the Bank of Canada, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and a number of universities.

Drafting

The Drafting Section provides drafting service for all Divisions of the Bureau. In 1947 some 1,241 economic charts, maps and diagrams were made for publications, an increase of 55 p.c. over 1945 and of 17 p.c. over 1946. In addition, the Section is frequently called upon for special work for other Government Departments.

Stenographic and Adding Pool

For the Stenographic Section, normal conditions on the basis of past experience were greatly exceeded in terms of correspondence, typescript releases and stencilled reports. The machine installations were enlarged to include one Vari-typer and two Electromatic Typewriters. The Vari-typer is useful in preparing forms that would normally go to the Printing Bureau. The Electromatic Typewriters are used primarily for reports printed from metal stencils but are also excellent for correspondence where a specially fine appearance is warranted.

Methods

The peg-board method of compiling statistical data was introduced in several Divisions of the Bureau resulting in marked reduction of compilation time.

An Addressograph Section was established which is planned ultimately to list some 800,000 names and addresses of reporting firms and individuals.

Supplies

A visible record system to control purchases and inventories of supplies was installed during the year. As a result reduced inventories can be carried and a schedule follow-up of unfilled orders is now possible. In conjunction with this system a method of requisitioning was inaugurated which incorporates the necessary features required for cost-accounting purposes. As a result of liaison with other Government Departments, notable economies were effected in the procurement of certain machines and equipment through War Assets Corporation. In all, savings estimated to be in excess of \$40,000 were made.

Printing

The survey made in the fiscal year 1946-47 of the allocation of floor space and a new layout of plant equipment resulted in the building of a suitable photographic dark room and the provision of required printing-room equipment. Production of the Section for the current fiscal year was 28,900,000 impressions, representing an increase over the previous year of 64 p.c. This increase can be attributed largely to improved working conditions and production-line planning.

An investigation was made with a view to having most of the Bureau publications which are now printed from type (except *Canada Year Book*, *Canada*, and *Canadian Statistical Review*) printed by means of the offset method from copy produced by Electromatic Typewriters. Tests showed that the 1946 Census could be produced by this method. Further investigations are being made in co-operation with the King's Printer into alternative methods of producing 'copy' for offset printing. This method of printing is well-suited to Bureau work: it is efficient and economical and substantial savings are assured through its use.

Distribution and Sales

The normal work of this Section consists of the compilation and maintenance of mailing lists for the distribution of the publications of the Bureau.

The number of different publications issued was 2,470, of which 1,897 were English, 356 French and 217 bilingual. To promote the sale of Bureau publications 60,000 circulars and letters were mailed to carefully compiled lists of people likely to be interested.

Revenue from sales of Dominion Bureau of Statistics publications for the fiscal year 1947-48 amounted to \$24,964, an increase of 9 p.c. compared with the previous fiscal year.

Accounting

The system of Commitment Control installed in May, 1946, has proved practicable and satisfactory.

During the year a new form of voucher-facing was instituted by the Treasury Officer for Bureau use.

Agriculture

The Agricultural Statistics Division co-ordinates the statistics of agriculture for the Dominion. In the statistical field it not only co-operates closely with the Federal Department of Agriculture, the Canadian Wheat Board, the Board of Grain Commissioners, the Provincial Departments of Agriculture and the Federal Census of Agriculture but collects basic agricultural data through its Field Reporting Services upon which current estimates of production are based.

Arrangements for Federal-Provincial co-operation in the collection of statistics of agriculture include provision for consultation on estimates. There is, therefore, a considerable amount of interchange of information by personal contact.

During the fiscal year the Division revised certain of its schedules in order to simplify tabulation procedure. The results to date have proved very satisfactory and it is planned to proceed with the revision of other schedules along similar lines.

A meeting of the Continuing Committee on Agricultural Statistics was held in the autumn of 1947 to review the schedule to be used in the annual June survey and the Director of the Division with the Chief of the Crop Statistics Section attended a conference in October, 1947, at which Wheat Board and Board of Grain Commissioners' officials were present.

The Division is organized into three Sections: the Crop Statistics Section, the Live-Stock and Animal Products Section, and the Research and Compilation Section.

Crop Statistics

In addition to the regular work of collecting, collating and publishing crop data special arrangements were made with the officials in the Foreign Trade Service of the Department of Trade and Commerce to obtain information with respect to policy and production and marketings of grains in foreign countries, with the result that the Division is now once again able to give fairly wide coverage of this information in the *Monthly Review of the Wheat Situation*.

There was an expansion in the number of releases on special crops. Three new series were established, namely reports on seeds, hops and fibre flax. Information on statistics of food-consumption levels is being prepared in greater detail on a calendar-year basis particularly for the Department of Health and Welfare and statistics are also being compiled on a crop-year basis, ending June 30, for the Food and Agriculture Organization.

Live Stock and Animal Products

Compilation of the weekly reports of cold-storage stocks of creamery butter in nine cities has been speeded up and additional information made available. Figures on stocks of frozen cream have been collected for the Department of Agriculture since January, 1948.

Research and Compilation

Research activities during the year were mostly confined to establishing proper records to improve upon methods of making estimates. Pertinent information is being abstracted from past records to carry out bias studies so that adjustments may be made in sample returns.

General

During the year officers of the Division visited the Provincial Statistical Offices at Quebec city; attended conferences of the Agricultural Institute of Canada at Guelph; conferred with the statistical employees of the Wheat Board and the Board of Grain Commissioners at Fort William; attended the meeting of the National Dairy Council at Quebec city; and attended the Annual Outlook Conference at Washington, U.S.A.

A new publication was issued in January, 1948, entitled *Monthly Poultry Estimates*. For the present the report will carry an estimate each month of the egg products, by provinces, in Canada and the disposition of the eggs during the month. Later it is hoped to extend the report to cover production and disposition of poultry. A report on *Monthly Statistics of the Fluid Milk Trade* was introduced at the beginning of the fiscal year.

There was a change in the Directorship of this Division during the year. The former Director accepted a position with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations: the present incumbent was appointed Aug. 1, 1947.

Canada Year Book

This Division comprises: The Editorial Section, responsible for compiling and editing the *Canada Year Book* and the *Official Handbook Canada* and the carrying out of broad editorial functions for the Bureau as a whole; the Economic Mapping Section where economic mapping and the making of charts of a general nature are planned; and the General Inquiry Section where information is gathered, collated and checked for world organizations, international bodies and publications, business firms and individuals in response to inquiries received from all over Canada and many countries abroad.

Editorial

Editorial work on the 1947 edition of the *Canada Year Book* was completed in September. The English Edition became available for distribution at the end of December, 1947; the French Edition was well advanced at the close of the fiscal year.

The demand for reprints of standard chapter material and Special Articles has grown rapidly both in Canada and abroad. Arrangements have now been made with the Department of External Affairs for the distribution of English and French editions of the Year Book and Handbook, including reprints therefrom, to meet all requirements outside Canada. Such distribution is done conveniently through diplomatic and trade channels. Within Canada the distribution of these publications is controlled by this Bureau.

Sixteen reprints were made of material and Special Articles from the 1947 Year Book. Seven articles from former editions were re-edited, revised and brought up to date, and put through the press.

The 1948 edition of the Official Handbook *Canada* was prepared and put into the hands of the printer during the last four months of the year. Reprints were made of three feature articles from this publication.

Special editorial work was done for the Dominion Statistician, other Divisions of the Bureau and outside Departments.

Economic Mapping

This Section prepared regular and special charts for the Department of Trade and Commerce and other Divisions of this Bureau. Lithographed maps for the Year Book, black-and-white maps printed by offset and reproductions by blue-print, Van Dyke and photostat processes were planned and supervised for many publications of the Bureau. About 60,000 official maps were printed and sold to private publishing houses, universities, etc. during the year in addition to more than 100,000 maps used in official publications.

Plans were discussed for the Economic Section of the proposed new official Canadian Atlas to be prepared in collaboration with the Department of Mines and Resources.

General Inquiries

Material relating to Canada for more than 20 British and foreign annuals, almanacs and international publications was revised. Regular monthly statistical returns were sent to the International Institute of Commerce, Brussels, Belgium, to the Statistical Office of the United Nations, New York, to the International Civil Aviation Organization at Montreal and to the Ambassador of Argentina. Assistance in the co-ordination and the keeping up to date of their statistical series is regularly given to these bodies.

An average of 43 inquiries per month was received from Canada and abroad. These varied in nature from inquiries which could be answered from the *Canada Year Book* or other Bureau publications to special compilations requiring considerable research.

Census (Demography)

The revision, coding and punching for the 1946 Census of the Prairie Provinces was completed. The stenographic staff typed the material for about 100 bulletins covering information on population, agriculture, housing, etc. In order to reply to many inquiries regarding population and agricultural data special compilations were necessary where information requested was not available from census bulletins or volumes.

During the year 19,062 applications for verification of age for Old Age Pensions, War Veterans Allowances, and Pensions for the Blind were received as compared with 13,300 in the previous fiscal year. Approximately 20,600 letters were written. Due to the large increase in applications and the shortage of *Recordak* readers it was necessary to operate two shifts for a period of six months.

The number of applications received requiring searches of census records, other than for Old Age Pension purposes, was 3,300 as compared with 1,100 in the preceding fiscal year.

The Director of the Division visited the Prairie Provinces to check census-taking in several areas. In August he went to Washington, U.S.A., as adviser to the Food and Agriculture Organization. In September he again went to Washington

to attend the meetings of the Inter-American Committee of the Census of the Americas. During the autumn he visited the cities of Toronto, Hamilton, and Windsor to organize the division of these cities into census tracts. In December he went to New York to attend the meetings of the Census Tracts Committee of the American Statistical Association. He also went to Montreal to lecture to the students of the School of Hygiene of the University of Montreal and to address the members of the Montreal Chapter of the American Marketing Association.

The Census Division is organized in six Sections: Population, Housing, Occupations and Family, Agricultural, Social Analysis, and Mechanical Tabulation.

Population

This Section has been mainly concerned with work preparatory to the publication of bulletins resulting from the initial tabulation of the population punch cards and the preparation and publication of the final volumes, some 3,000,000 cards being sorted and tabulated for the census of families and occupations alone.

The Representation Act of 1947 necessitated the recompilation of the 1941 population statistics on the basis of the new Electoral Districts. A large number of compilations of population statistics for special areas for the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and for the Department of Transport were made.

The description and mapping out of enumeration areas for the 1951 Census was started.

Housing

Coding operations for 200,000 dwellings and the compilation of the initial series of housing bulletins were undertaken in the Housing Section. Basic material obtained in the Land Use Survey for the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation was checked in preparation for a field check, a complete tabulation of the Land Use data for the city of Brandon being made to be used as a test case to form a pattern for other cities.

Occupations and Families

Coding and checking of population schedules for the family, occupations and earnings statistics of the Quinquennial Census of 1946 was completed. A series of bulletins was released and tables prepared for the final volume.

Agriculture

Forty-four preliminary bulletins giving data from the 1946 farm schedules for the Prairie Provinces were released. These relate to numbers of farms, workers and farm population, areas, values, crops, live stock, facilities, indebtedness, etc. Preparation of final tables for the volume was begun.

Social Analysis

This Section published the annual report on *The Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada*, revised the study *The Maritimes in Their Relation to the National Economy of Canada*, completed several chapters of Vol. I of the *Census of Canada 1941* and released estimates of the population for 1947. It published estimates of population by sex and marital status, 1931-45, and a breakdown by counties based on the count of Ration Cards No. 6.

Publications

The *Census of Canada 1941*, Vol. IX, was edited and sent to press. The *Fertility Monograph* was edited and put through the press and another monograph

on *Types of Farming in Canada* was completed in preparation for printing. The draft of a third monograph, *Ethnic Origins*, was also completed. Several chapters of Vol. I of the *Census of Canada 1941* are ready for printing.

Census of Industry and Merchandising

This Division comprises seven Sections including the four major Sections of the Census of Manufactures: (1) General Manufactures; (2) Mines, Metals and Chemicals; (3) Forestry; (4) Fisheries and Animal Products; and the following: (5) Construction; (6) Capital Expenditures; and (7) Merchandising and Services.

Considerable progress was made during the fiscal year in the co-ordination of the functions of the various Sections. Salient developments concerning each Section follow:—

General Manufactures

A report on shipments and inventories, based on a sample of the manufacturing industries was issued in May, 1947. The sample has since been enlarged and it has been decided to issue the next report on an index basis.

A monthly report on the *Consumption and Inventories of Rubber* was instituted.

Preliminary work was done for a survey of shipments and inventories of prepared stock and poultry feeds; the first report, *Prepared Stock and Poultry Feeds*, will be issued early in the fiscal year 1948-49.

Liaison was made with the Excise Branch of the Department of National Revenue, permitting the Bureau to extract monthly statistics on the production, consumption and stocks of certain raw materials and finished products, namely: Raw tobacco, grains, malt and yeast; tobacco in all forms, spirits and beer.

Mines, Metals and Chemicals

Two special surveys are being carried on: (1) consumption of chemicals in the mining industry; (2) sales of pest-control products.

The regular series of rotaprint reports and publications printed from type were issued during the year.

The *Chronological Record of Mining Events* was brought up to date and printed for presentation at the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

Forestry

The usual rotaprint reports and mimeograph bulletins were issued. In addition the following new compilations were made:—

Monthly Statistics on Production, Consumption and Inventories of Pulp-Wood (since June 1, 1947).

Statistics for the *Monthly Report on Production and Domestic Sales of Asphalt Floor Tiles* (January, 1948).

Preparation for the collection and publication monthly of production and stocks of veneers and plywood, shingles, lath and sawn ties, since January, 1948.

Co-operation in the collection of forestry statistics was maintained with the Quebec Department of Lands and Forests, the Alberta Provincial Bureau of Economics and Statistics, and the Bureau of Economics and Statistics of British Columbia.

This Section supplied much statistical material to the Food and Agriculture Organization, the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, and to the Economic Mission for Europe.

Fisheries and Animal Products

To promote the more uniform compilation of production data and more accurate returns, visits were made by the Chief of this Section to the fishing ports along the north shore of the St. Lawrence and to fishing ports on Lake Erie.

The work of preparing the monthly report on stocks of hides, skins and leather was transferred from the Merchandising and Services Section to this Section. Regular monthly reports are published under the title of *Statistics on Hides, Skins and Leather*.

Construction

A survey of the Canadian municipalities requiring building permit data was made and resulted in increasing the number from the 205 formerly listed to over 500. The final report, *Construction Industry*, was compiled from 23,783 individual returns, collected from sub-contractors, builders and small owner-builders, 341 Municipalities, 21 Provincial Government Departments, and 75 Federal Government Departments.

Capital Expenditures

This Section works in close co-operation with the Economic Research Section of the Department of Reconstruction and Supply.

A plan has been inaugurated to obtain from new establishments a forecast of their capital expenditures before production is actually undertaken. There are now approximately 14,000 firms included in this survey.

A card index of all reporting firms was completed during the year and corresponding addressograph plates made. Coverage in the survey of Actual Capital Expenditures was enlarged to include the Construction Industry, Broadcasting Stations and Merchandising Establishments.

Merchandising and Services

A program of revision and expansion of retail trade statistics has been put into operation. The list of 14 trades reporting monthly for some time has provided the basis of the retail trade index which was expanded to include some 20 trades and an estimate made for the remaining retail business. A revised sampling method has been adopted, taking in a larger group of stores, and including stores which have come into operation since the 1941 Census.

Starting with March, 1947, percentage changes from month to month in departmental-store inventories, by departments, were added to the current statistical series.

A survey of consumer credit is being planned to cover sales and accounts receivable in 10 retail trades.

Central Research and Development

The Director assumed additional responsibilities as Assistant Dominion Statistician in charge of Research. The Division comprises research units on national income, sampling, housing statistics, and business statistics. In addition to the work of these units, the Division has carried out special research projects for a number of other Divisions in the Bureau and for outside Departments.

National Income

Statistics of National Income were further expanded and a quarterly series of National Accounts is planned. In September, 1947, as required by the terms of the Dominion-Provincial Taxation Agreements, a certificate was issued setting forth ratios of gross national products and population per capita which serve as the basis for calculating Dominion payments to the provinces. The administrative importance of the statistics of national income is illustrated by the fact that the Federal Government's payments under the agreements with the seven contracting provinces will total more than \$79 million for the first full year.

Business Statistics

During the year the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics* was replaced by the *Canadian Statistical Review*, issued monthly in both English and French, with a weekly supplement giving monthly figures as soon as available. The new publication represents a significant advance in the popular appeal and arrangement of summary economic statistics. It marks the first stage in the improvement of the appearance and presentation of the publications of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

As a contribution to the interpretation of economic and social phenomena, considerable progress was made with the computation of an index of industrial production, covering the period from the termination of the First World War. A general conspectus of the value of production in nine main industrial groups was developed from a long-term viewpoint. A further important contribution to the analysis of current economic conditions was the preparation of new information on bank debits and commercial failures.

Sampling Unit

Sample surveys of the population were carried out in June, August, November and February, primarily to obtain current estimates of the composition of the Labour Force. In June, 1947, the size of the normal sample was doubled to provide more reliable estimates of interprovincial migration in Canada, for use in preparing intercensal estimates of population. Simultaneously, information was collected on behalf of the Department of Agriculture concerning the prevalence of fires and accidents on Canadian farms. Supplementary surveys were also carried out in conjunction with the other Labour Force surveys. In August, a survey was made for the Census of Industry and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation to determine the type of fuel and heating equipment and the number of radios and telephones in use in Canadian homes. In November a household survey was carried out on behalf of the Health and Welfare Division to determine the incidence of arthritis and rheumatism, and this was later supplemented by a mail inquiry. Other information was also collected for the National Income Unit, the Agricultural Statistics Division and other branches of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and other Government Departments.

The field staff of the Sampling Unit has assisted other branches in carrying out a large number of interviews with establishments which failed to respond to mail surveys. Among these is included the survey of the medical profession undertaken by the National Income Unit during the year.

Housing Unit

The Housing Research Section continued to supply the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation with reports and analyses, particularly with regard to new

residential construction. A new survey was begun in January, 1948, to yield monthly estimates of starts and completions of dwelling units as well as the balance under construction at the end of each month. Rental information is now being obtained regularly as a by-product of the surveys of the Labour Force and a rental index is being prepared for the provinces and for the larger cities.

Education

The Education Division continued compilation of statistics of the provincial school systems in 1947-48, as in the preceding 27 years, with the co-operation of the Provincial Departments of Education. This represents the larger section of the Division's work.

To supplement the foregoing, the Division continued the direct distribution and collection of questionnaires in the cases of private schools, universities, colleges and libraries.

By agreement with the Department of National Health and Welfare, a statistician was assigned to the Division for the last four months of the fiscal year to explore the feasibility of collecting statistical returns on public and private recreational activities and facilities in Canada.

From the returns forwarded by Provincial Departments of Education, annual compilations for Canada are made and furnished to them for publication in provincial annual reports or for other uses. Several special compilations of this nature were made in the year under review, among which was one on Indian Schools for the Indian Affairs Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources. The particular usefulness of this work was in connection with the investigations of the Parliamentary Committee on the Indian Act.

Work was done for other Divisions of the Bureau of Statistics including the National Accounts Section. This last phase of the Division's work has been facilitated by appointment during the year of a statistician responsible for Financial Statistics. In his work close collaboration is also necessary with the Public Finance Division due to the interlocking of school finance with Municipal and Provincial Finance.

The Director of the Division has, on request, assisted the work of several other Departments, including the Department of the Secretary of State in connection with educational provisions of the Canadian Citizenship Act. He continued to act as a member of the Advisory Committee on the Education of Veterans and of the Interdepartmental Advisory Committee on Professionally Trained Persons. At the request of the Secretary of State for External Affairs he was appointed a member of the Canadian Delegation to the Second Annual General Conference of UNESCO at Mexico city, where he served as Rapporteur for the Committee to consider a program of Education for International Understanding. He also served as a member of the committees to consider UNESCO's program in the social sciences and the humanities.

One of the two major periodical reports of the Division planned to appear during the year, *Higher Education in Canada 1944-46*, had to be postponed due to a lengthy illness of the statistician in charge. The second, *Libraries in Canada 1944-46*, was about ready for publication at the close of the fiscal year.

The findings of a special study, *The Home and Family Backgrounds of Public School Children in Relation to their I. Q's*, were presented by the Director of the Division at the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Psychological Association during the year and published in the Canadian Journal of Psychology.

Health and Welfare

Three Branches of the Bureau were consolidated during the year as the Division of Health and Welfare, comprising the following Sections: (1) Vital Statistics and National Index; (2) Public Health Statistics; (3) Institutional Statistics; (4) Judicial Statistics.

National and International Co-operation.—The Acting Director attended the Work Conferences of the National Office of Vital Statistics and the Annual Meeting of the American Association of Registration Executives, held at Washington, U.S.A. in 1947 and 1948.

In May, 1947, the Acting Director of the Division and officers of the Vital Statistics Section attended the Third Meeting of the Vital Statistics Council for Canada, of which the Dominion Statistician is chairman, and at which important decisions were reached on various matters of registration procedure affecting both national and provincial vital statistics. In accordance with a Resolution passed at this meeting requesting the Minister of Trade and Commerce to call a joint conference of the Council and the Legislative Counsel of the provinces for the purpose of studying the provisions of a uniform Vital Statistics Act for the nine provinces, the Fifth Dominion-Provincial Conference on Vital Statistics was held December 1-4, 1947. As a basis for discussion at this Conference, a draft of a model Act had been prepared at the suggestion of the provinces by a Committee of the Vital Statistics Division.

A Fourth Meeting of the Vital Statistics Council for Canada was held on December 5, 1947, attended by representatives of the Unemployment Insurance Commission and of the Department of Transport.

The Second Meeting of the Technical Medical Advisory Committee, (of which the Acting Director is a member), in July, 1947, discussed the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death, cancer reporting on a national basis, diabetes morbidity and a possible survey by the Bureau of arthritis morbidity.

In June, 1947, the Acting Director attended the Public Health Executives and Vital Statistics Registrars Conference at Endicott, N.Y., and presented a paper entitled "Canada's National Vital Statistics Index".

In July, 1947, the Acting Director, as Canadian Representative on the Population Commission of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, attended the meetings of the Commission held at Lake Success, N.Y.

In January, 1948, the Acting Director visited the School of Hygiene, University of Montreal, to address the students of the epidemiology class on "Mortality Trends and Public Health Statistics".

The Acting Director has carried out his duties as a member of the Governing Council of the Vital Statistics Section of the American Public Health Association.

International List of Causes of Death.—Meetings of the International and Expert Committees of the World Health Organization were held at Ottawa and Geneva in February and October, 1947, respectively, for the preparation of the 6th Decennial Revision of the International List of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death. The Acting Director served as co-secretary of the International Committee and as a member of a sub-committee for the preparation of the Alphabetic Index to the International List.

Vital Statistics and National Index

This Section continued to co-operate with the Provincial Governments and the Department of National Health and Welfare, in the preparation of current National Indexes. The tabulation of numerical indexes of all births occurring since January, 1925, was virtually completed during the fiscal year March 31, 1948. In addition work on the preparation of indexes of deaths occurring in Canada since 1925 is well advanced and is expected to be completed before the close of the fiscal year ended March 31, 1949.

Public Health Statistics

This Section has continued its collaboration with the Department of National Health and Welfare. Statistical work in connection with sickness in the Civil Service has been continued and in the field of industrial health a special survey is being carried on in collaboration with the Department of Labour and the Department of National Health and Welfare.

The Section has continued the collection from the Provincial Departments of Health of weekly data on the incidence of communicable diseases, and the work of assembling information of foreign statistics.

A Record Research Unit has been established to assist the Provincial Health Departments in an advisory capacity.

Institutional Statistics

To meet the various requirements of Mental Health workers, the information on that subject appearing in the Annual Report was greatly enlarged and printed in library form. On the recommendation of the Dominion-Provincial Conference, a Central Registry system of mental patients admitted, discharged or who have died since 1930 has been set up. Considerable research work has been done for the Mental Hygiene Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare.

Meetings were held during the year with representatives of the Mental Health Divisions of the provinces at which the Chief of the Section and a member of the staff were present.

The Chief of the Section attended the Hospital Convention on Administration and Accounting at Winnipeg, as well as the Conferences held by the Directors of Mental Health. He was also appointed one of the four Directors of the American Association of Hospital Accounting.

Judicial Statistics

The Seventy-First Annual Report of Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences was prepared and distributed. A questionnaire submitted by the Department of Social Affairs, United Nations, on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offences was circulated to the Provincial Departments of the Attorneys-General, Provincial Departments of Welfare, the Courts, Police, Universities and Councils of Social Agencies. The replies were summarized and along with statistics on crime for the period 1937 to 1946 were sent to the Statistical Office of the United Nations.

An Index of Canadian Studies on Crime and Juvenile Delinquencies has been set up.

At the invitation of the Minister of Reform Institutions of Ontario, the Chief of the Section visited various Reformatories and Training Schools in the Province. Visits were also paid to the Toronto and Mimico Courts.

An extended trip through the Western Provinces was undertaken and conferences held with the Provincial Departments of the Attorneys-General, Juvenile Court Judges, Magistrates and Court Recorders, Chiefs of Police and Social Welfare agencies.

During the year the Chief attended meetings of the Delinquency and Crime Division of the Canadian Welfare Council at Toronto and the National Board, Canadian Association of Social Workers in Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa.

Training Courses

At the request of the Governments of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan, staff members of their provincial Vital Statistics Offices were given training in this Division.

Reports and Publications

The twenty-fifth Annual Report (1945) on Vital Statistics of Canada is at present in the hands of the Printer. The Division issued a Preliminary Annual Report on Vital Statistics for 1946 and the usual Quarterly and Monthly (Cities) Reports and the Weekly Summary on communicable diseases. An analysis of Cancer Mortality in Canada, 1921-44, was published as Analytical Report No. 3 and Life Tables for Canada and Regions, 1941 and 1931, as Analytical Report No. 4. An amended edition of the *Health Reference Book*, 1946, was issued in September, 1947.

Information Services

The volume of press release work, which had risen markedly in 1946-47 with the post-war expansion in the output of Bureau publications, again increased substantially, due largely to a further growth in the number of regular and special reports, bulletins and releases issued by the Bureau and partly also to a greater number of events of public interest involving the participation of Bureau personnel. Compared with some 1,200 in the previous year, close to 1,400 reports and bulletins were reviewed in the regular preparation of news items for issue through the *Daily Bulletin* and the *Weekly Bulletin*. Newspaper use of Bureau information supplied through these bulletins, by special releases and as obtained by press representatives through special inquiries, continued at a high level, reflecting the general public interest in the statistics collected and compiled by the Bureau.

With the object of bringing data contained in Bureau reports to the attention of a greater number than can be reached by the actual distribution of reports, special efforts were devoted toward bringing to the attention of editors of trade publications, etc., reports which contain statistics likely to be of interest to their special classes of readers. Although only a part of the field was covered these efforts have resulted in a noticeable increase in the use of detailed Bureau information.

International Trade

The work under this heading is done by two branches, External Trade and International Payments. The former compiles and publishes in great detail the external trade statistics of Canada and also keeps in close touch with trade statistics of other Empire and of foreign countries. The latter works in close co-operation with the Foreign Exchange Control Board and reports not only on the Balance of Payments and International Investments, but also on the Tourist Trade.

External Trade

Trade statistics are recorded from Customs Import and Export entries. During the year, there was a steady increase in the number of documents handled. Import entries increased in number from 2,120,000 in 1946 to 2,460,000 in 1947, and Export entries from 1,240,000 to 1,310,000. Additional staff was required to handle this record volume of work.

Research.—In the field of Foreign Trade detailed studies were undertaken of the Canadian system of trade classification and related systems in other countries, with the object of achieving broader comparability in the field of international trade statistics. Work was begun on a new series of export and import price indexes, articles on Canadian foreign trade were prepared and published in various journals, and improvements in presentation of Canadian trade figures were introduced. One important phase of the Research Section activities was to supply special classifications of foreign-trade data to other Government Departments.

Publications.—The various trade publications that emanate from this Division are the basic core of information upon which trade policies are planned.

Special Mimeographs.—A series of special bulletins are released each month, in mimeograph form, which deal with trade in special commodities, for which information there has been insistent demand. In addition a subscription service is maintained to supply current monthly import data on a limited number of commodities for the 'trade'. Subscribing firms are charged the nominal fee of \$1 per annum: 450 releases, each of which ran from 1 to 350 items, were made in 1947 under this heading.

By special arrangement with the Governments of Nova Scotia, Quebec, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, special provincial breakdowns of trade are segregated from the main schedules, the Provinces concerned covering the cost of printing in each case.

Monthly, Quarterly and Annual Reports.—The regular series of reports giving Canadian trade statistics in detail for world consumption were published during the year.

A new series of monthly bulletins was issued. The *Summary of Foreign Trade* contains monthly totals of imports, exports and balance of trade for the 1935-39 period, the year 1938 and the years 1942 to 1947. The bulletin *Exports: Canadian and Foreign Produce* shows Canadian exports to each country and exports by selected commodities during the month under review as compared with the same month of 1938 and 1946. Cumulative totals for the elapsed period of the same years are also shown. *Imports Entered for Consumption* gives figures of imports in the same form and for the same periods as the export bulletin.

The comprehensive Annual Report *Trade of Canada* for 1947, on a three-year comparative basis, which is the most important of all the trade reports and ranks favourably with the leading reports from other countries, was completed.

International Payments

The regular annual report on the Canadian Balance of International Payments was published during the year as well as reports relating to sales and purchases of securities between Canada and other countries. Statements on the balance of payments have been reported to the International Monetary Fund, generally along the lines prescribed in the *Balance of Payments Manual* recently published by the International Monetary Fund.

Statistics of the tourist trade were compiled on the basis of returns in line with arrangements made in 1941 with the Immigration Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources, the Customs and Excise Divisions of the National Revenue Department, and the Bank of Canada for improved data in this field. Close liaison was maintained with the Canadian Travel Bureau and the various Departments of Provincial Governments concerned with the promotion of the tourist trade. New sampling procedures were introduced during the year making it possible to effect some economies in the tabulation of tourist statistics. The regular monthly and annual reports on the Tourist Trade were published.

The Chief of the Division attended several meetings at the International Monetary Fund, Washington, during the year in connection with the drawing up of uniform principles in the construction of international accounts.

Labour and Prices

This Division is divided into three sections, Prices, Unemployment Insurance and Employment Statistics.

Prices

The appointment of a Parliamentary Committee on Prices on Feb. 10, 1948, resulting from the pronounced increase of public interest in prices and mounting living costs, increased the work of this Section considerably. There was also a greatly increased volume of special and routine inquiries. Work on the measurement of international price level comparisons for administrative purposes was continued. Progress was made also in the general revision of the wholesale price index number records.

Unemployment Insurance

A new semi-annual compilation of 'hirings and separations' based upon employers' returns to the Unemployment Insurance Commission was instituted during the year at the request of the Department of Labour. This Section also continued to produce many special tabulations and reports required by various Government Departments including, Labour, Veterans Affairs and Insurance. The Chief of the Section served during the year as a member of a Committee on Standard Industrial Classification established by the United Nations Statistical Commission.

The regular series of reports on the operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act were issued. Material from the Actuarial Random Sample from which tables of general interest in the field of labour statistics are obtained was tabulated and supplied to the Chief Actuary, Department of Insurance.

Tables of the insured population by sex, age, occupation and industry for Canada and the provinces were obtained from returns covering the renewal of Unemployment Insurance books in April, 1946. These were published in summary form.

Employment Statistics

There were unprecedented demands for published and unpublished information especially in regard to the distribution of labour, the varying levels of earnings of salaried employees and wage-earners, and the hours of work typical of particular industries and areas. The statistics prepared by this Section were used in the negotiation of industrial agreements to a greater extent than in preceding years, labour and management requesting large quantities of data.

In response to demands from industrialists, economists, publicists, etc., several new analyses were added to the monthly and annual reports of the Section. In the autumn of 1947 the first of a semi-annual series was released entitled *Chart Book of Employment and Payrolls in Canadian Industries* continuing a set of graphs dealing with employment, payrolls and average earnings which had been initiated some years earlier by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

A new monthly press release series on *Estimates of Labour Income* was inaugurated during the year.

Public Finance

Steps were taken during the year to obtain the additional staff necessary to complete the organization of new Provincial Government series and to reorganize the Federal Civil Service statistics.

At the request of the Minister of Municipal Affairs for the Province of Ontario, officers of the Division conferred on four different occasions with officials of the Ontario Department and assisted in an advisory capacity in working out plans for reorganizing their municipal reporting and statistical procedures.

The Fourth Conference on Municipal Statistics was held in September, 1947. Proposals were put forward for obtaining improved population, area and assessment statistics and preliminary consideration was given to desirable revisions in the standard classifications of municipal revenues, expenditures, etc. A Continuing Committee, of which certain members of the staff of the Division are members *ex officio* and of which the Director is secretary, was appointed to examine and study these matters with the recommendation that another Conference be held in the spring of 1948 to consider the report of the Committee. The Committee held two meetings subsequent to the Conference and its report is now being prepared in the Division for submission to a further conference to be held this summer.

The Fourth Conference on Provincial Finance Statistics was held in November, 1947. Questions concerned with the development of model budget estimates and budgetary procedures and the classification of government expenditures by objects were submitted to the Conference. Two meetings were held during the year to study these matters and a revision of the basis of the statistics on Provincial Government Finance has been undertaken by the Division. The aim is to provide current and complete statistics on provincial finance commensurate with the needs for improvement in this field.

Assistance was rendered by officials of the Division to other Government Departments, mainly through interdepartmental committees, on matters which are closely allied to activities in the field of government. The Director of the Division is acting in an advisory capacity in connection with the Government-Owned Property Survey, and is a member of an informal Interdepartmental Payroll Statistics Committee.

In October, 1947, the Director of the Division assisted at a refresher course for municipal finance officers sponsored by the Department of Municipal Affairs of the Province of Nova Scotia in co-operation with the Nova Scotia Chapter of the Municipal Finance Officers Association.

Representatives of the Division participated in a number of conferences. They attended the Ontario Regional Meeting of the Municipal Finance Officers Association at Windsor in April, 1947, and a similar meeting of the Quebec Municipal Officers at Quebec in June.

Transportation and Public Utilities

This Division is the official outlet for all statistics on the transportation, communications, and public utilities services of the Dominion. It works in close co-operation with the Department of Transport and the Air Board in regard to railway statistics, air-traffic, and waterway-carriers' data: liaison with the Provincial Highways Department is maintained in regard to motor traffic; co-operation is close with all the Provincial Public Utility Commissions, such as the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission, the Quebec Hydro-Electric Commission, electric street railways throughout Canada and with the Water Power Bureau of the Department of Mines and Resources.

During the fiscal year 1947-48 the staff was strengthened by the appointment of an Assistant to the Director and the various fields of statistical coverage were developed as opportunity offered particularly in regard to Highway Traffic. Whereas in the past it was possible to cover large operators only, all motor-carriers were circulated for reports during 1947.

The Director attended the First Session of the Statistical Division—(Jan. 12 to Feb. 4)—of the International Civil Aviation Organization as an alternate delegate. He also acted as Chairman for one of the working groups.

All the regular reports of the Division were published during the year.

CANADA

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

Dec

Canada. Statistics, Dom. Bur. of
Report of the Dominion Statistics
1948/49

Annual
Report of the
**DOMINION BUREAU
OF STATISTICS**

YEAR ENDED

MARCH 31, 1949

1948/49



DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDED MARCH 31, 1949


Price, 40 cents

TO HIS EXCELLENCY FIELD MARSHAL THE RIGHT HONOURABLE VISCOUNT
ALEXANDER OF TUNIS, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C., LL.D.,
A.D.C., GOVERNOR GENERAL AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE DOMINION
OF CANADA.

May it please Your Excellency:

The undersigned has the honour to forward to Your Excellency the
report of the Dominion Statistician on the activities of the Dominion Bureau
of Statistics for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1949.

Respectfully submitted,



Minister of Trade and Commerce.

OTTAWA, AUGUST 1, 1949.

CONTENTS

	Page
Report of the Dominion Statistician	5
Administration	11
Advisory Board of Publications	13
Research and Development	15
Agriculture	17
Canada Year Book	19
Census	21
Education	24
Health and Welfare	25
Industry and Merchandising	30
Information Services	35
International Trade	36
Foreign Trade	36
International Payments	37
Labour and Prices	39
Mechanical Tabulation	40
Public Finance	41
Special Surveys	43
Transportation	45

REPORT OF THE DOMINION STATISTICIAN

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE C. D. HOWE,
MINISTER OF TRADE AND COMMERCE,
OTTAWA.

Sir.—In the fiscal year ended March 31, 1949, important advances were made in the Bureau's program, but there were also some setbacks. The task of streamlining the Bureau's activities not only in regard to its internal economy but also as they impinge on the business community was actively carried out. The experiments made during recent years to reduce the questionnaire burden gave a sound basis for final action relating to 1949 statistics. Out of 30,000 firms covered in the Industrial Census, the smaller firms that number more than one-half will no longer be sent a long questionnaire asking for details of materials used, products, and several other matters: instead they will receive a very simple schedule asking for information on products. Every fifth year these smaller firms, or a sample of them, will receive the full questionnaire. A similar policy is planned for the Census of Construction. Out of 27,000 contractors only about 10,000 will receive annually a full questionnaire. Since these smaller firms represent only about 5 per cent of total production in industry and less than 10 per cent in construction, figures concerning many of the details shown on larger forms can be estimated from benchmark data within small margins of error. Further studies are under way aiming at the simplification of the questionnaires sent to larger firms.

During the year the plan for a central tabulation pool was carried out. All the tabulation and punch-card equipment of the Bureau was centralized and laid out much more efficiently to ensure the maximum use of a minimum number of machines. To aid in the most efficient use of mechanical equipment an expert from International Business Machines was attached to the Bureau staff. A system of cost records was installed to ascertain the costs of various jobs and to check on the efficiency of operators. Twelve vari-type machines were installed to reduce printing costs and speed up the publication of reports.

Early in 1948 an Advisory Board of Publications was set up in the Bureau to examine all reports with a view to uniformity of presentation, improving their readability, and reducing their number by consolidation and the elimination of any which no longer meet essential needs. Considerable progress has been made, as the following figures show:—

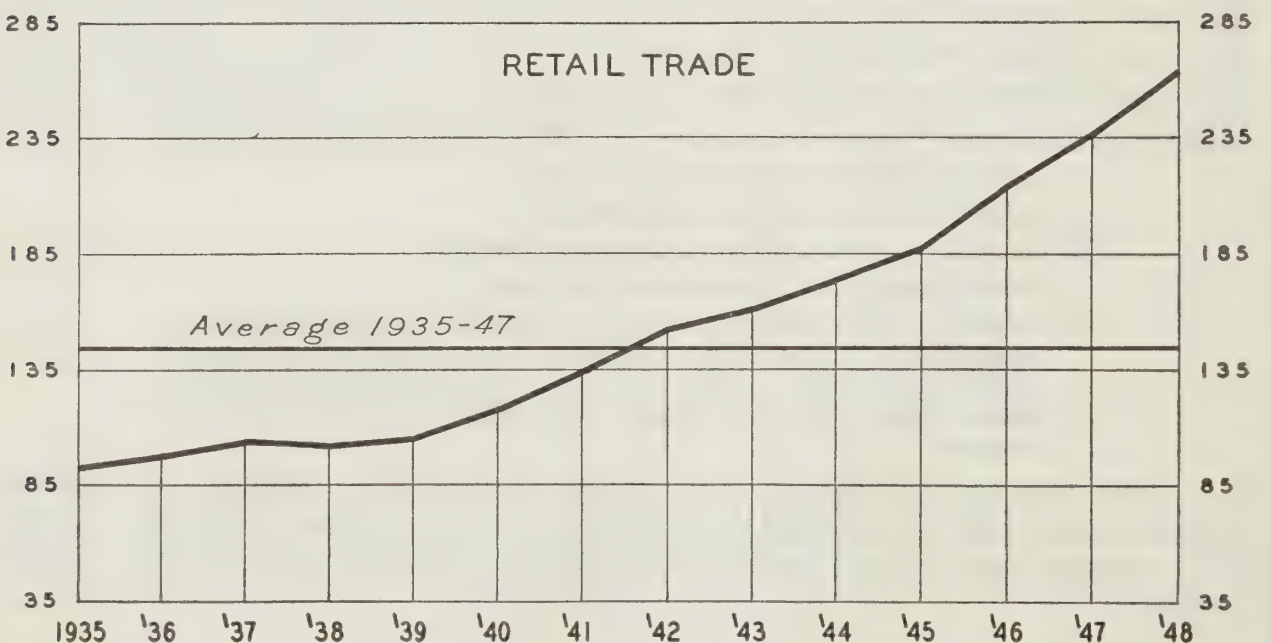
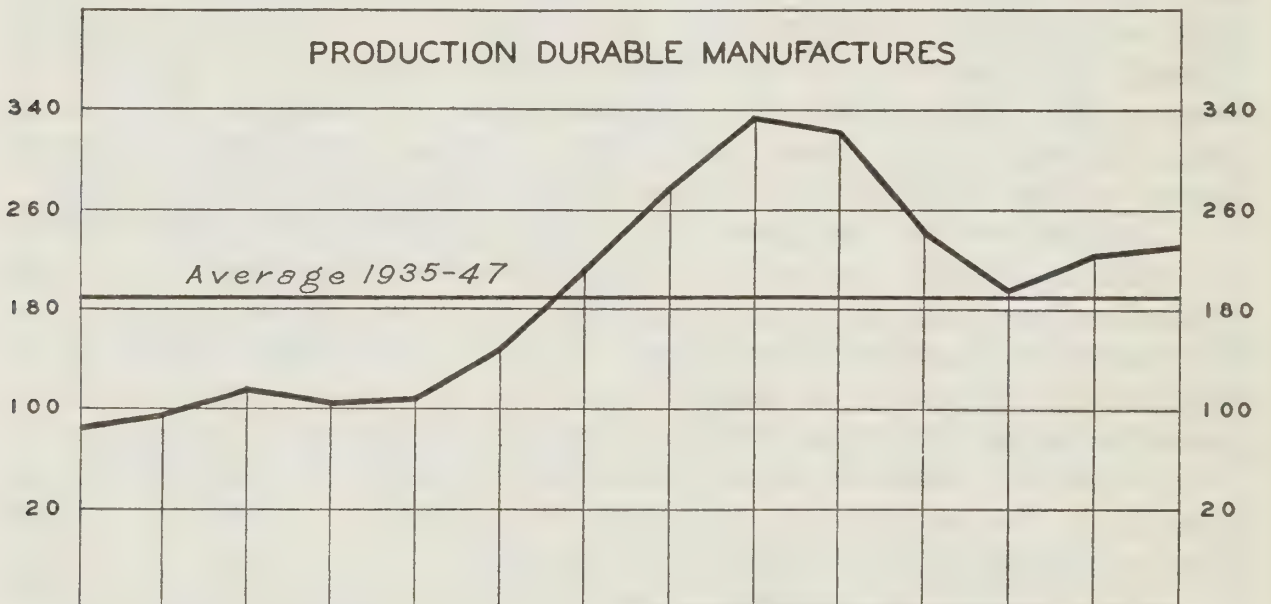
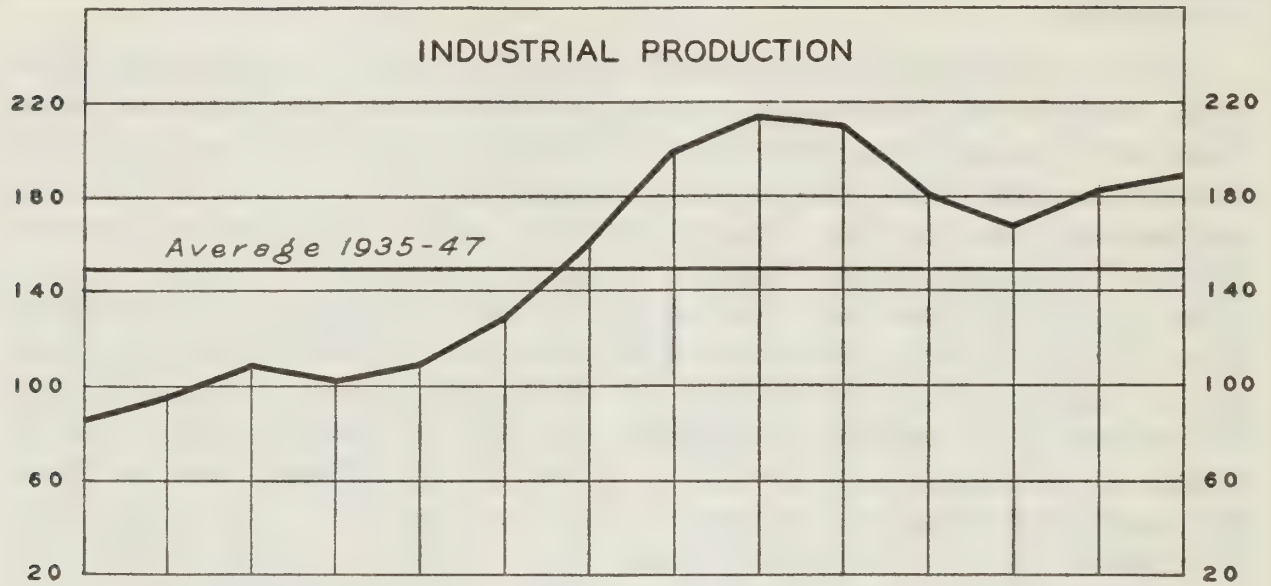
- 10 offset-print reports will be discontinued;
- 9 printed reports will be discontinued;
- 30 monthly reports will be consolidated into 12;
- 3 annual reports will be consolidated into 1;
- 37 reports will be discontinued as reports and appear only as **Memoranda** in the **Daily Bulletin**. These **Memoranda** can be obtained on request. Seven reports will be prepared as **Reference Papers** not for general circulation but obtainable on request.

This means that the number of Bureau reports issued for general distribution to the Press and the Public has been reduced by 83. Some 450 reports per annum have been issued during the course of recent years.

SIGNIFICANT ECONOMIC FACTORS

INDEX
1935-9=100

1935-48

INDEX
1935-9=100

The new policy in regard to **Reference Papers** was adopted in order to restrict the distribution of certain reports to channels for which they are primarily designed and avoid wasteful distribution to the "All Publications List" except in cases where specially requested. For instance, certain reports are of a technical character containing descriptions of methods and are not of interest to the majority of names on the "All Publications List". Many other short reports will be issued as **Memoranda** and will appear only in the **Daily Bulletin**, which will be sent to the "All Publications List". A short notice concerning the **Reference Papers** will be put in the **Daily Bulletin**. These changes will relieve the pressure on the Bureau's printing department, enable material economies to be made, and direct the flow of publications to those who find them helpful.

During the year preparations were made to extend the Bureau's statistical service to Newfoundland. Early in 1948 compilation of the records of their 1945 Census was undertaken. This work is almost finished, most tables already having been issued. Statistics for the new Province are being organized as quickly as possible but progress will be slow in some fields where no statistics were collected. It was decided to use the field sampling principle wherever possible and a regional office is being set up for that purpose. At the end of the fiscal year a compendium of existing Newfoundland statistics, to be issued in May, 1949, was almost completed.

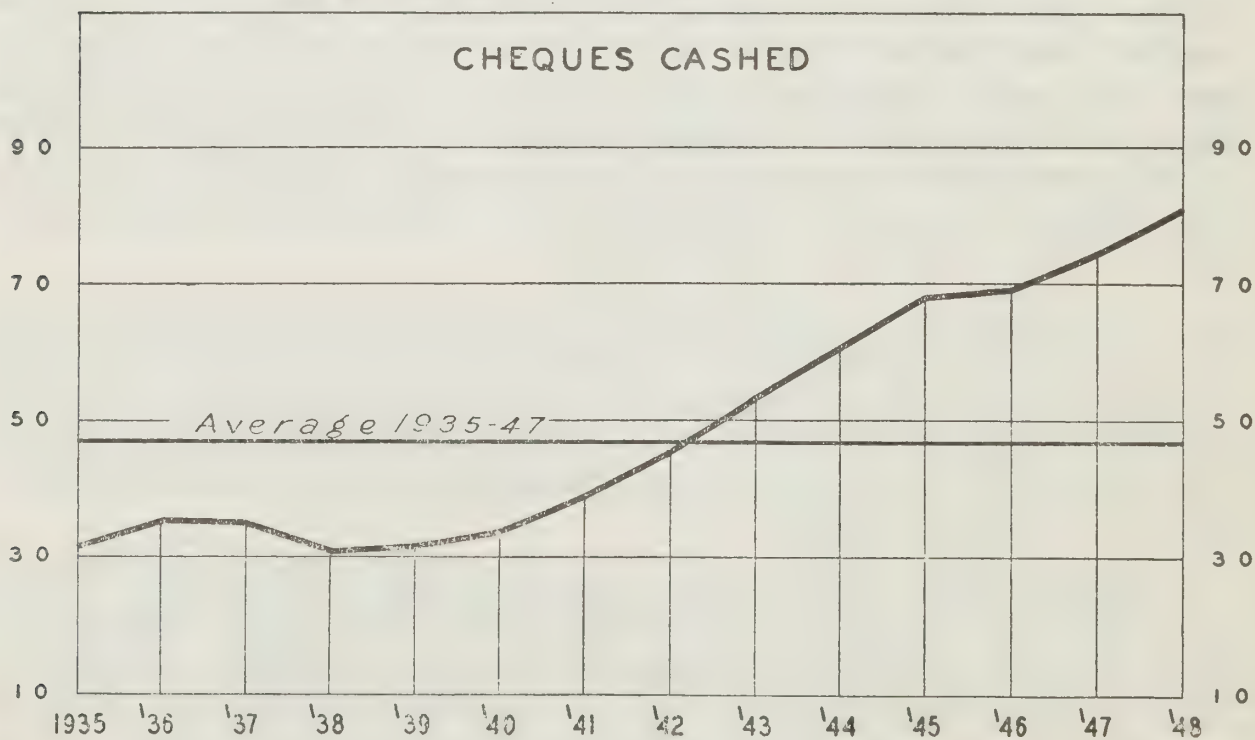
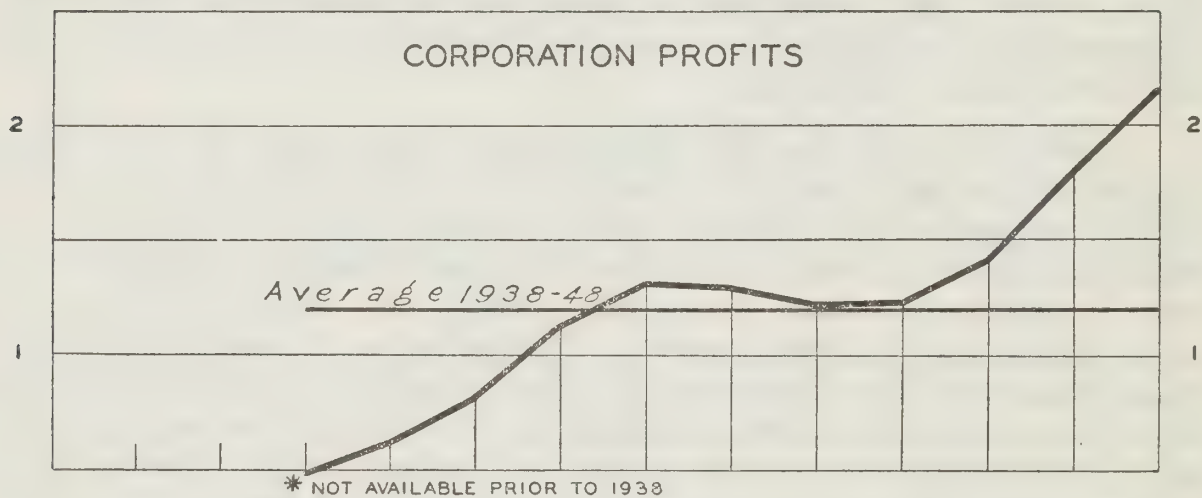
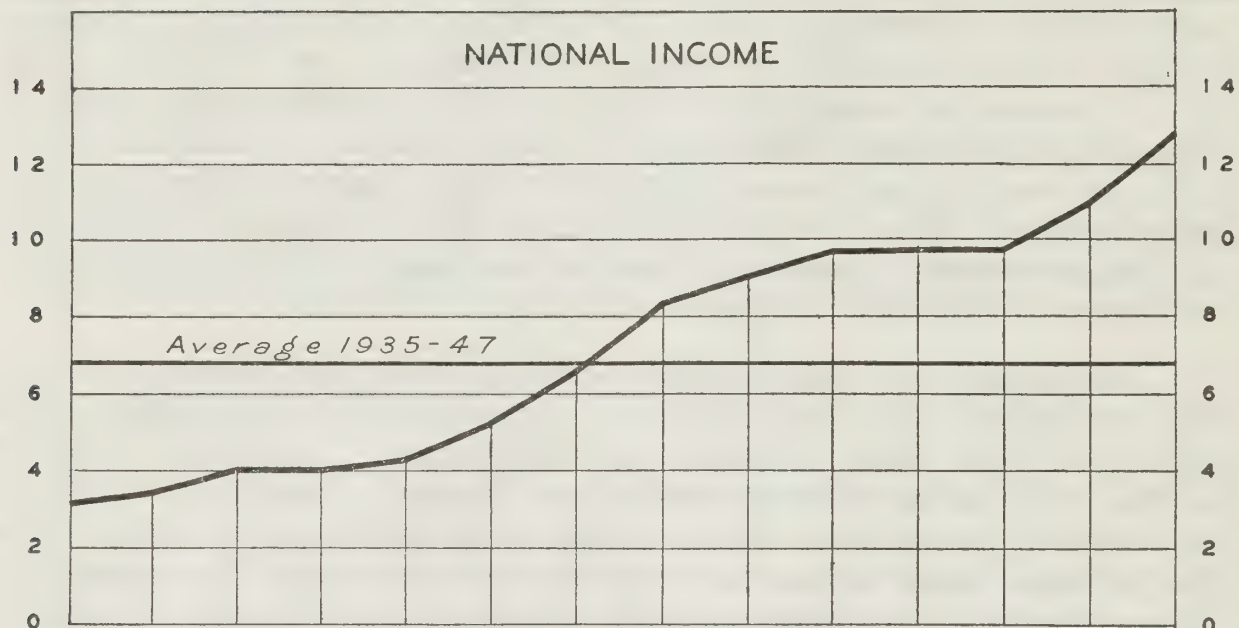
Preparations for the 1951 Census were continued. In view of the various difficulties inherent in assembling some 2,000 census clerks at Ottawa to tabulate the Census, most of whom would have to come from other parts of the Dominion, a plan of decentralization is being worked out. In September, 1948, a small test census was taken at Ottawa to try out a new method of enumeration. This was based on the principle of making marks in the appropriate places on a small card instead of writing the answers in full on a large census sheet. The results were encouraging and a much larger test will be made in October, 1949. The use of this system would obviate the necessity of hand punching the results since the marked card can be reproduced and punched by machines. It would result in large economies in staff. The use of the new International Business Machines electronic statistical machine for the compilation of the 1951 Census has been accepted as a definite part of the next census plan. This unique machine is expected to result in further economies and a considerable speed-up in compilations.

In the field of economic statistics further progress was made in the Sector Analysis of the National Accounts. However, other projected work in the economic field was held up by the difficulty of obtaining experienced statisticians trained in economics. The loss of four of its best economists was a serious blow to the Bureau, which could not fail to retard the development of economic statistics.

Another event of considerable importance was the taking of a Survey of Income and Expenditure in October, 1948. Some 15,000 family units were covered and 6,000 questionnaires were completed. These are in process of being analyzed and will furnish information on which to establish a new cost-of-living index on a current base. Light will be

SIGNIFICANT ECONOMIC FACTORS

1935 - 48

BILLION
DOLLARSBILLION
DOLLARS

thrown on such subjects as income-size distribution, savings, expenditure patterns, etc.

During the year several Dominion-Provincial conferences were held in various statistical fields. After the Dominion Statistician had visited and discussed with the officials of the Western Provinces the situation concerning public finance statistics, the Continuing Committee on Dominion-Provincial Public Finance met at Ottawa. A questionnaire which had been circulated was discussed and was accepted as an objective for eventual attainment. As an immediate step it was reduced considerably and adopted as a basis for achieving uniformity in statistical reporting on items which were deemed to be absolutely essential for the users of finance statistics. A Dominion-Provincial conference on Municipal Public Finance Statistics made considerable progress in the same direction.

In view of the urgent demand for improvements in hospital statistics a Dominion-Provincial conference was held in February, 1949. At this important meeting resolutions were adopted, some of which will achieve immediate improvements in this field of statistics and others provide for a continuing committee to study suggestions for making further improvements.

A continuing Dominion-Provincial Committee on Agricultural Statistics held an important meeting at Ottawa mainly to discuss the 1951 Agricultural Census schedule. One of the chief objectives was to reduce the number of questions and to arrange to have as many others as possible taken on the sampling principle. Good progress was made.

During the year arrangements were made with the Department of Labour to transfer placement statistics to the Bureau. An interdepartmental committee was set up involving the Department of Labour and the Bureau for the purpose of examining the whole field of labour statistics, with a view to improvement in existing series and the filling in of important gaps.

Arrangements were made between the Deputy Minister of Agriculture and the Dominion Statistician to set up a series of committees in the field of agricultural statistics to ensure the closest liaison between the needs of the Department and the work of the Bureau.

Towards the end of the fiscal year an intradepartmental committee was set up between the Bureau and the Economic Research and Development Branch of the Department. The aim of this committee is to utilize all available resources in trained staff to develop and improve economic statistics.

The Vital Statistics Council had its annual meeting in October, 1948, at which there was a final discussion of a revised draft of the Uniform Vital Statistics Act.

The Technical Medical Advisory Committee on Vital Statistics to the Dominion Statistician was appointed in December, 1945, "in order to ensure that the medical statistical requirements of the Government of Canada are fully met and kept in line with the rapid advance in medical techniques used in the treatment and prevention of disease".

In July, 1948, the First World Health Assembly accepted and endorsed a recommendation, adopted unanimously by the Sixth International Revision Conference at Paris, to the effect that Member Governments establish

national committees to co-ordinate statistical activities within their respective countries, to serve as links between the medical statistical institutions and the Expert Committee on Health Statistics. Accordingly the Advisory Committee to the Dominion Statistician was enlarged by P.C. 459 of March, 1949, so as to act also as the National Committee. The functions of the new Committee include studies in the field of international health statistics, their relation to social economic factors, and, in general, such matters of medical significance as may be required to co-operate effectively with the respective agencies of the World Health Organization in the field of vital and health statistics.

Certain important changes in the organization of the Bureau were made during the year: a special Section on Fisheries Statistics was set up in the Industry and Merchandising Division to take care of the expanding needs of the Department of Fisheries. Mr. Bruce Feather was added to the Bureau staff to take charge of this unit.

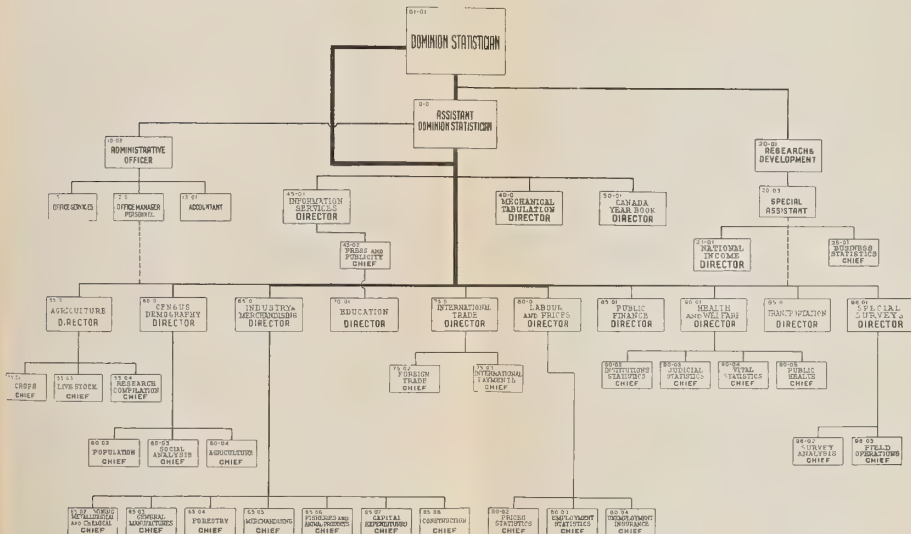
The position of Director of Health and Welfare Division, after a vacancy of two years during which no satisfactory candidate could be secured, has now been filled by the appointment of Mr. F. F. Harris. This will permit Mr. J. T. Marshall, who meanwhile has served in the dual capacity of Assistant Dominion Statistician and Acting Director, to devote his whole attention to the work of Assistant Dominion Statistician.

J. T. Marshall

Dominion Statistician.

July 1, 1949.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS



APRIL 1ST 1940

ORGANIZATION CHART

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

DETAILED REVIEW, BY DIVISIONS

Administration

Personnel

The unit surveys concluded by the Civil Service Commission during the year, plus the advent of a further revision in salaries, tended to raise the general morale of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics employees. Coupled with this was a consistent demand on the Personnel Office to create permanencies and such appointments were proceeded with as expeditiously as possible.

During the year, 50 reclassifications were granted as the result of unit surveys, and the following professional positions were authorized and set up:—

Technician, Grade 5	1
Statistician, Grade 4	1
Statistician, Grade 2	3
Statistician, Grade 1	14
Editor, Grade 2	1
Total	<u>20</u>

Staff on strength as at April 30, 1948, totalled 1,375 (temporaries, including census, 1,079 and permanents 296). Separations during the year were 269 and additions 245, a net decrease of 24. Staff as at March 31, 1949, numbered 1,351 (temporaries, including census, 991 and permanents 360).

During the summer months student assistants were employed, several of whom remained in the Bureau after their trial period and, having received their degrees at the Fall convocation, qualified as Statisticians, Grade 1.

Over the twelve-month period 39 employees took 'furlough leave', involving a loss of 1,164 working days.

An innovation in the administration was the establishment of Health Unit No. 12, under the jurisdiction of the Health Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare. This clinic started operating on October 1, 1948, and from that date to March 31, 1949, 5,855 visits were made by Dominion Bureau of Statistics personnel to the clinic. There was a loss of 2,882 working days due to casual illness.

The cafeteria was closed down and in its place a canteen (operated by the Canadian National Institute for the Blind) was installed. The service of the National Research Council's cafeteria was placed at the disposal of the Bureau staff.

Library

During the fiscal year the Library received 36,849 items—a decrease of 1,342 from the previous year. Loans, on the other hand, amounted to 78,033—a total much greater than that of any previous year.

Drafting

During the year the Drafting Section prepared 1,364 economic charts, maps, diagrams and various illustrations, an increase of 78 per cent over 1945, 30 per cent over 1946 and 9 per cent over 1947.

As in previous years, the Bureau's Drafting Section was called upon to do special work for other Departments of the Government as well as for the Prices Commission which was set up during the year.

Office Services

During the fiscal year 1948-49 a total of 318 requisitions were raised on the Department of Public Works for goods and services for which they are responsible and 293 requisitions were reported as complete. These requisitions are shown by quarters as follows:

	Requisitions Raised	Requisitions Completed
Apr.—June	117	97
July—Sept.	55	87
Oct.—Dec.	79	59
Jan.—Mar.	67	50
Totals	<u>318</u>	<u>293</u>

Considerable research was undertaken in the field of printed publications in conjunction with the Department of Public Printing and Stationery in an endeavour to reduce printing and assembly time and cut down costs. As a result the Vari-Typer Unit was established and twelve of these machines were secured. The use of vari-type composing machines will provide immediate page make-up and format set-up, thus expediting the printing process at substantial savings in cost.

Supplies

During the fiscal year, 1,291 Printing and Stationery requisitions were submitted to the Department of Public Printing and Stationery, as follows:

	Requisition	Amount \$
Apr.—June	230	65,677.35
July—Sept.	432	75,725.99
Oct.—Dec.	404	116,953.73
Jan.—Mar.	225	120,894.23
Totals	<u>1,291</u>	<u>379,251.30</u>

Postage issued on foreign and air mail totalled \$9,152.15 for the year.

Printing

This unit completed 4,513 individual printing jobs comprising reports, daily and weekly bulletins, weekly statistical supplement letters, schedules, etc. Impressions made were as follows:

Mimeograph	Multigraph	Rota-print	Total
1,729,900	1,639,585	25,206,001	28,575,486

A total of 11,950 pages were photographed and processed in the photographic unit.

Addressograph

Forms addressed	2,518,511
Forms folded	968,249
Plates embossed	101,417
Plates corrected	28,157

Stenographic and Calculating Pool

A total of 9,659 letters were transcribed from dictation and the number of pages typed, including metal and wax stencils, statements, lists, etc., amounted to 21,947.

The calculating section of the Stenographic Unit added 82,891 schedules during the nine months it operated under Office Services. In the final quarter the unit was transferred to the Mechanical Tabulation Division.

Mail and Messengers

During the year, 6,890 bags containing approximately 2,385,500 pieces of mail were deposited with the Post Office.

Accounts

The routine work of the Accounts Section increased in volume over the year 1948-49 on a similar scale to the previous fiscal year. Factors in this increase were: the installation of a ledger system of cost distribution by Divisions of the Bureau, the added duty of making travel arrangements for foreign trips by Bureau Officials, special surveys carried out during the year, the preparation of two submissions for Supplementary Estimates and submissions to the Department of Finance for the transfer of funds from their General Salaries Vote to care for the General Revision of Salaries.

A card system was put into effect for estimate purposes, which shows position number, classification, incumbent, increment date, etc. This system proved to be of great assistance in compiling the information required for salaries for the estimates and greatly facilitated the gathering of information required for "Explanation of Changes". It also resulted in a great reduction of overtime required at estimate time.

Advisory Board of Publications

The Advisory Board of Publications was established on September 1, 1948. It consists of the Assistant Dominion Statistician (Chairman), the Directors of the Canada Year Book Division and the Information Services Division, and the Mathematical Advisor to the Dominion Statistician. Its Terms of Reference include "the responsibility . . . to go over all the Bureau's releases, with a view to—

- "(a) eliminating all unnecessary publications;
- "(b) ensuring that each publication retained meets a need that can be clearly demonstrated and fully justified;

- “(c) reviewing the composition and general format of material in each publication;
- “(d) reviewing every new publication—from the point of view of justification and presentation—before it is released for distribution;
- “(e) standardizing, wherever feasible, the publications of the Bureau.”

In co-operation with the Administration, the Board is authorized to maintain complete information, financial and otherwise, with regard to the entire publishing program of the Bureau, and shall—

- “(a) meet at least four times a year;
- “(b) review each publication of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at least once in each year;
- “(c) keep minutes of the meetings for the information of the Dominion Statistician;
- “(d) report to the Dominion Statistician, periodically, on all matters relating to the publication program of the Bureau”.

The first meeting of the Board was held on October 13, 1948, when the Terms of Reference were reviewed and discussed, procedure decided upon and instructions passed on to the Directors of Divisions regarding the manner in which the responsibilities and duties of the Board were to be carried out.

Seven other meetings were held during the year, as follows: November 16, January 19, January 26, February 23, March 8, March 19 and March 21. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics report, **Fisheries Statistics of Canada**, was subjected to a detailed analysis by a Member of the Board in the light of views and suggestions advanced by the Fisheries Department and at the request of the Chief of Fisheries Statistics Section for a ruling thereon. This Report was considered in detail by the Board at the November 16 meeting, and the final decisions reached were passed on to the Chief of the Fisheries Statistics Section and, through him, to the Federal Department of Fisheries.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics report, **Canadian Balance of International Payments**, last published in 1939, came before the Board for detailed consideration at the January 19 meeting. The copy was reviewed and matters of format, type composition, binding, distribution and price to be charged were discussed. The decisions of the Board were passed on to the Chief concerned.

The paragraph by paragraph study and discussion of the Board's **Rules and Principles for the Guidance of Officers of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in the Preparation of Copy for Reports** was commenced at the January 26 meeting, and the major part of the time of that meeting and of those of February 23 and March 8 was taken up with this work. The **Rules and Principles . . .** was finally approved on March 8 for printing and distribution.

Minor matters dealt with by the Board during the year included the discussion and release of: a new monthly report on **Births, Marriages and Deaths**; a preliminary report on the **Coal Industry**; the copy for a new series of bulletins on **Farms Reporting Field Crops and Classes of Livestock**.

Consideration was given to the form that credits should take in Dominion Bureau of Statistics publications generally. At present no uniformity exists in this matter and steps were taken to have the point decided at an early date.

Several rulings were passed on to the Directors of Divisions in regard to matters of editorial uniformity and importance.

The meetings of March 19 and March 21 were devoted entirely to discussions of and plans for proceeding with the periodical review of the individual publications of Divisions. At the latter of these two meetings the Directors of all Divisions, or their representatives, were present and the procedure was laid down for an examination of publications, Division by Division.

The "All Publications List" came in for full discussion especially in relation to overlapping and wasteful distribution, and the groundwork was laid for a revision of this list.

Research and Development

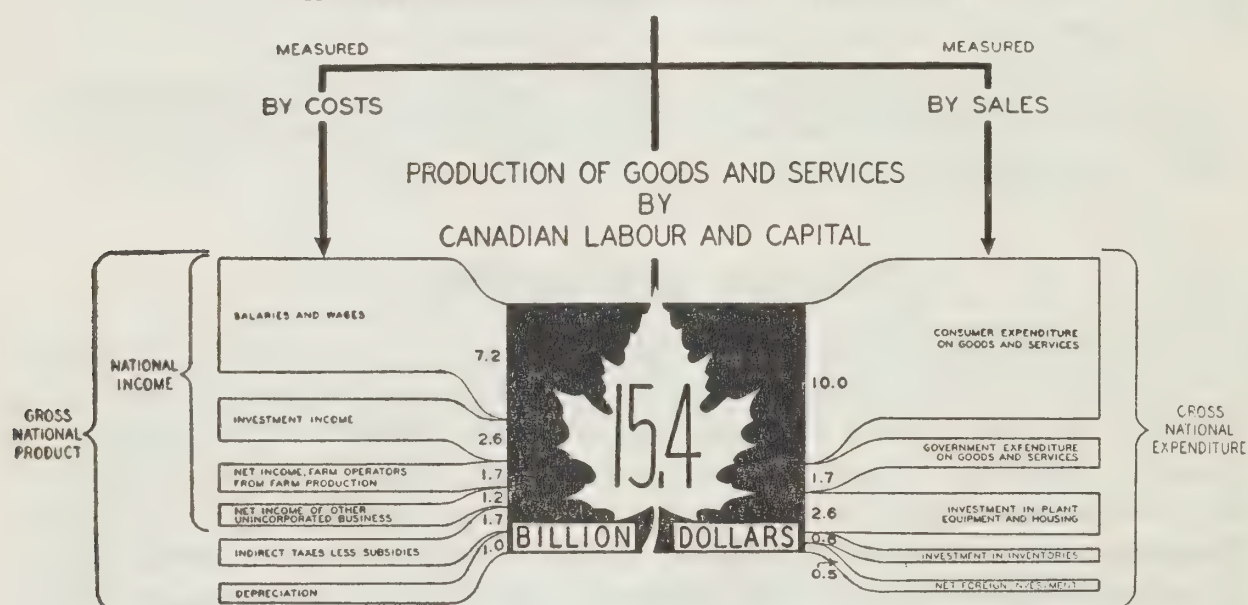
The work of the Division is largely centred on computation of national income and the various series prepared by Business Statistics as described below. In addition the Mathematical Advisor worked with a number of the other Divisions on sampling and other problems. Estimates of population were calculated from data provided by the Health and Welfare Division. Papers were presented to the Vital Statistics Section of the American Public Health Association, to a meeting of Business Paper Editors and to other groups. The Mathematical Advisor helped at the Second Session of the Sampling Sub-Commission of the United Nations and assisted the Dominion Statistician in his work as Chairman at the Third Session of the Statistical Commission. Steps were taken towards the implementation of the Standard Classification and co-ordination of the monthly and annual data on employment. Assistance was given to the United Nations Statistical Office in its work on indexes of industrial production. Planning of the 1951 Census was promoted and a visit to the International Business Machines factory was made to study the usefulness for the Bureau's work of a new tabulating device. Work was done on the provision of statistical services to Newfoundland and a bulletin providing data in this field supervised.

National Income

During the year a marked advance was made in the presentation of the National Accounts. A system of balancing accounts was published for the years 1938-1947, in which it is possible to trace the flow of income and expenditure from one account to another. At the same time each account summarizes an important group of economic transactions. The two Budget "white papers" prepared during the year drew largely from this material. A historical series of national income, gross national product and expenditure, and personal income and expenditure was prepared for the years 1926-1937. Further work was done in the preparation of quarterly estimates.

A survey of the incomes of the medical profession was completed and a survey of family expenditures was begun in co-operation with other Divisions. Work on the industrial distribution of national income and a provincial distribution of personal income was continued. A project was begun for the purpose of improving corporation statistics for the earlier years beginning with 1926. This project was initiated with the co-operation of the Department of National Revenue and the Economic Research and Development Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce. A survey of inventory accounting methods was made.

CANADA'S OUTPUT IN 1948



The Second Certificate of the Dominion Statistician, as required by the terms of the Dominion-Provincial Taxation Agreements, was prepared in September, 1948, on the basis of estimates of gross national product.

An important function of the Section was that of consultation and co-operation with other Divisions of the Bureau and various government agencies with a view to improving national income and other economic statistics.

Business Statistics

The revision of the index of industrial production constituted a major project. Special attention was given to the difficult problem of accurately measuring the levels during the war period and the shifting seasonal pattern from 1935 to the present. The index measures the economic fluctuation and reflects the alternate movements of prosperity and depression.

A systematic study of economic conditions was undertaken as a background for the charts appearing in the publications of the Section.

The Section regularly prepared 129 pages of the monthly **Canadian Statistical Review**. The improvement in the **Survey of Production in Canada** included a long-term study of the net value of commodity output since the end of the First World War and an extensive system of bar, semi-logarithmic and standard deviation charts. The financial side of economic conditions is outlined in the reports on cheques cashed which present a new departure in the analysis of time series.

Agriculture

Close co-operation was maintained throughout the year between the Agriculture Division and the various provincial agricultural statistical offices. Officers of the Division visited all provincial offices and in November a meeting of the Continuing Committee was held at which all but two of the provinces were represented. Officials of the Federal Department of Agriculture also attended this meeting. To further co-operation between the Bureau and the Federal Department of Agriculture arrangements were made during the year to establish an interdepartmental committee with commodity subcommittees.

New work undertaken during the year included compilation of historical series for each statistic and development of an index of the physical volume of agricultural production.

Data were prepared for the various FAO reports and officers of the Division worked on committees to prepare estimates for E.R.P., balance-of-payment studies and material for the Dominion-Provincial Agricultural Conference.

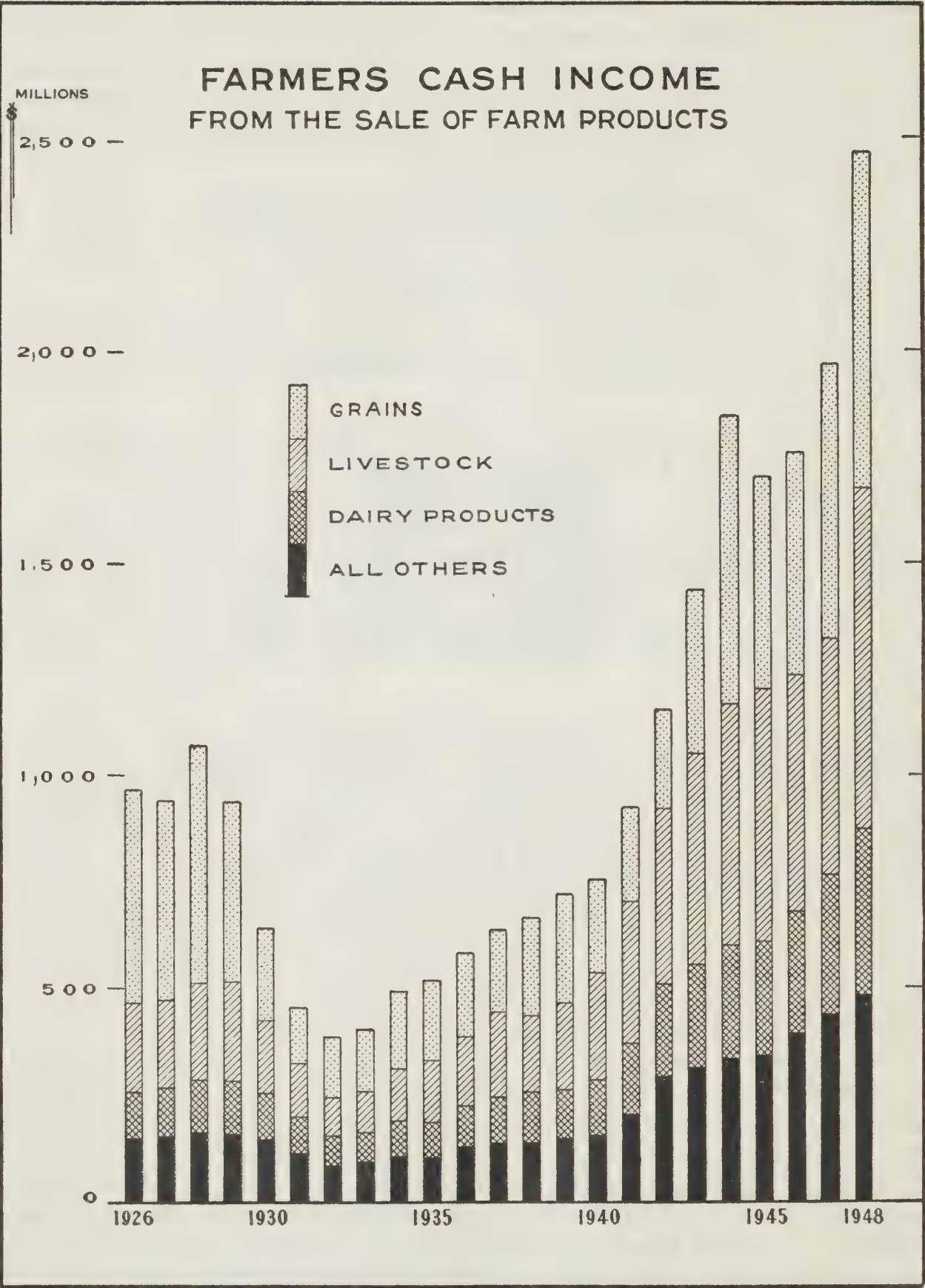
Among the conferences attended by officers of the Division were the following: Annual FAO and United States Department of Agriculture Out-look Conferences, Washington; International Fur Conference, Charlottetown; Live-Stock Producers, Western Section, Winnipeg; Annual Meeting of the Canadian Meat Packers Council, Hamilton; Barley and Oilseed Meeting, Winnipeg; National Horticultural Council and Dominion-Provincial Agricultural Conference, Ottawa. Several members also attended the Agricultural Institute Conference held at Guelph in June.

Crops

Regular work in this Section includes the following: collecting, collating and publishing production estimates for a wide range of field and special crops and, in addition, a weekly statistical grain release, monthly reports on milling and the wheat situation, a quarterly report on coarse grains and oilseed crops and regular releases on crop conditions during the growing season. Historical tables on the acreage, production, trade and value of some 35 of Canada's principal field and special crops were prepared during the year. Acreage and production data for the principal vegetable crops were also prepared.

Live Stock and Animal Products

Estimates of live-stock numbers, wool and meat production and consumption, and the statistics relating to dairying, poultry, furs and cold storage holdings of food commodities are issued by this Section. The first of the interdepartmental commodity subcommittee meetings was held in February to review method and coverage in dairy statistics. Recommendations were made to review survey sample indications back to 1940 with the object of checking seasonal patterns and the absolute level of production of farm-made butter, fluid-milk sales and utilization of milk on farms. Recommendations were also made with respect to content of dairy reports. Arrangements were made for the Section to take over the compilation of statistics on margarine from the Wartime Prices and Trade Board as of April 1, 1949.



Research and Compilation

The compilation work, under the pegboard system, for the major semi-annual surveys in the Research and Compilation Section has made possible compilation of the results for the total sample in addition to the paired sample and improvement in the technique of making estimates. The compilation of pegboard schedules from other Sections of the Division was centralized in the Compilation Unit and resulted in a definite improvement in the quality of work.

Preparation of lists of farmers' names from the 1946 Census for the Province of Saskatchewan was completed and analysis of the 1946 Census data on acreages and live-stock numbers, utilizing special punched cards, was continued.

The Research and Compilation Section continued to accumulate data respecting the evolution of each statistic compiled by the Division, including estimation methods, compilation summaries and institution of record forms. Assistance was given to other sections by investigating sample-survey methods and helping to establish better procedure.

Work was also undertaken in this Section for the revision of wheat yield-weather regressions of the 1921-40 period to include the subsequent period 1941-48.

Canada Year Book

Editorial

The current **Canada Year Book**, the 1948-49 edition, was designed to cover a period of about eighteen months instead of the usual twelve months in order to bring the date of publication to the middle of the year rather than the end of the year as has been the case for the previous five or six editions. As a consequence, the editorial work on this edition was not closed in until early in March, 1949. Work was then immediately begun on the 1950 edition. The translation work for the French edition of the 1948-49 Year Book was well advanced at the close of the fiscal year.

The 1949 Official Handbook **Canada** was prepared and put into the hands of the printer during the months from November to January and advance copies were received from the Government Printing Bureau on March 24. Distribution commenced on March 31, 1949. Over 100,000 copies of this publication were printed, 75,000 in English and 25,000 in French. This publication is distributed widely outside Canada through the Department of External Affairs, the Department of Mines and Resources (Immigration Branch), etc.

Thirteen reprints were made of chapter material and special articles in the 1948-49 Year Book and five reprints of articles published in former editions, which were revised and brought up to date. Also three reprints were made of feature material appearing in **Canada 1949**. In all, some 3,200 copies of reprints were sold.

The distribution programs for the Year Book and the Official Handbook were planned and the required circular letters, descriptive literature and posters designed and prepared. All newspapers and magazines published in Canada were checked for reviews and printed notices of the 1947 edition of the **Canada Year Book**.

The Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police requested the assistance of the Division in the preparation and printing of a brochure on the History of the Force based on Year Book records. The editorial work and the selection of illustrative material was completed before the end of the fiscal year.

Special editorial work was done for the Dominion Statistician and other Divisions of the Bureau, including: the preparation, under the Director, of an extended report for the Advisory Board of Publications setting out rules and principles for the guidance of officers of the Bureau in setting up their publications; the preparation of the report **Review of Foreign Trade, 1947**; and the regular quarterly reports and the annual report of the Bureau.

The Director of the Division was appointed a member of the Advisory Board of Publications and attended all the meetings held during the year (see pp. 13 to 15).

Economic Mapping

Regular and special maps and charts for the Department of Trade and Commerce, Reconstruction and Supply, Unemployment Insurance Commission and Defence Research Board, were prepared. Maps and charts were planned and supervised for the **Canada Year Book** and **Canada**. In addition, records of all economic maps published by the Canada Year Book Division and of possible value in the projected Atlas of Canada, being planned by the Department of Mines and Resources, were furnished. A special series of maps on the Political Development of Canada was designed. In anticipation of the entry of Newfoundland into Confederation, the standard lithographed map and other maps used in both the Year Book and Handbook were brought up to date, new colour plates ordered where necessary and proofs checked.

Special data were compiled for the First Boston Corporation.

About 85,000 official maps and charts, prepared by the Division, were sold to private publishing houses, universities, etc., during the year and, in addition, more than 115,000 copies of maps prepared in this Division were used in official publications.

Information and General Inquiries

Statistics for United Nations and Other International Bodies.—The regular series of statistics was supplied each month to the following international organizations:—

1. United Nations, Lake Success, N.Y.
2. Institut International du Commerce, Brussels.
3. Ambassador for Argentina (through the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs).
4. International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), Montreal.
5. International Labour Office (ILO), Geneva.
6. Inter American Statistical Institute, Washington, D.C.

In accordance with the arrangement that this Bureau advise the United Nations Division of the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs respecting all returns made to the United Nations at Lake Success, N.Y.,

letters were sent to that Department giving notice of monthly data sent to the United Nations Organization.

The usual revisions of material relative to Canada, which appears in between 25 and 30 standard annuals and almanacs of leading countries and other important international publications, were made, with the object of supplying accurate statistical information regarding Canada through these important channels. Included in the list of publications so served were: **Statesman's Year Book**, **Whitaker's Almanack**, **Moody's Manual**, **World Almanac**, **International Labour Office Year Book**, **New International Year Book**. Special work was done for the **Information Please Almanack**, New York. A questionnaire on population and vital statistics was completed for the **Year Book of Demographic Statistics** under preparation by the United Nations and basic material was supplied for the first **World Statistical Year Book** which the Statistical Office of the United Nations is preparing.

Special Focal Point.—To conform with international practice, as followed by other countries at the suggestion of the Inter American Statistical Institute, Washington, D.C., and to eliminate duplication of effort as well as co-ordinate all valuable information worked up in the Canada Year Book Division, a key filing system was installed. The Central Focal Point files, cross-referenced by subject and correspondent, and all basic information is now readily available for use as required by all Sections of the Division.

General Inquiries.—Approximately 500 miscellaneous inquiries were dealt with, varying in nature from simple requests to special compilations upon which it was necessary to devote considerable time and research. Four special articles were also checked and criticized. In answer to a special request, general information on Canada and Newfoundland was supplied for **Canada Today**, published by the Bank of Montreal.

Census

During the year, 14 chapters of Volume I, 1941 Census, were edited for the printer and 100 signatures proof-read. Also, more than 2,300 pages of manuscript for bulletins, special articles, etc., were proof-read.

The enumeration areas of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta were mapped and described in readiness for checking by the 1951 Census Commissioners. The Indian Reserves in the provinces were assigned to the respective Electoral Districts and lists prepared for mailing to the Indian Agents who take this part of the census.

Approximately 750 applications for population estimates within delineated areas were calculated for other Government Departments.

Approximately 3,100 letters giving information on population, agriculture and land use, and 26,000 in connection with applications for verification of age for pensioners, etc., were written during the period.

The Director of the Division attended meetings of the Inter-American Committee of the 1950 Census of the Americas at Washington and Rio de Janeiro. He addressed the Canadian Advertisers Association and the

American Marketing Association meetings at Toronto and the students of the University of Montreal School of Hygiene at Montreal. He presented a paper at the Canadian Political Science Association meeting at Vancouver and addressed the Montreal Chapter of the American Marketing Association. The Director also attended Census Tract Committee meetings at Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver and Victoria.

The Chief of the Social Analysis Section represented the Dominion Statistician at an international meeting on Occupational Classifications at the ILO office at Montreal and at the Geneva meetings of the ILO Committee of Statistical Experts on Eight Leading Industrial Countries. He also visited several European centres in connection with the cost-of-living surveys for Canadian Missions abroad.

The Chief of the General Population Section and the Assistant Chief visited a number of towns and cities in the Prairie Provinces organizing a field enumeration of residential and non-residential properties in connection with the Land Use Survey.

During the year a test of enumeration methods and schedules was conducted in 20 areas of the city of Ottawa. In connection with this test of population and occupation inquiries, written instructions to the enumerators and two types of schedules were prepared, while the two Commissioners selected for the test were instructed by officers of the Division. As the year closed, the results of the test, including a field check by officers of the Division, were being summarized.

Social Analysis

Fifteen chapters of text for Volume I, 1941 Census, as well as tabular material for this Volume were prepared. Intercensal estimates of population classified according to marital status and ethnic origin were prepared and a bulletin entitled **Estimates of the Family in Canada, 1947** was published. Preparation of the bulletin **Estimates of the Family in Canada, 1948** was started.

The annual report, the **Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada**, was prepared.

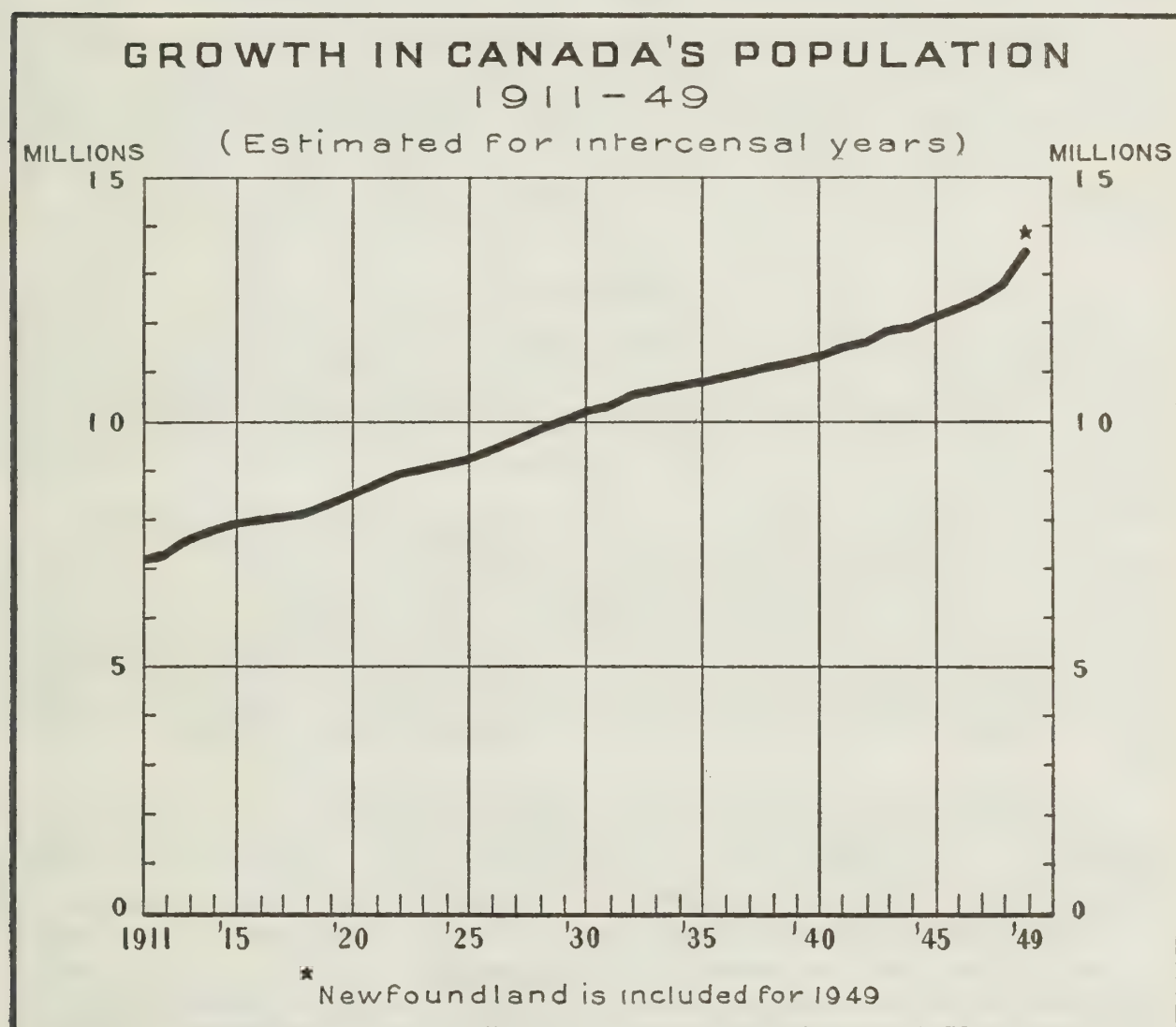
A special study entitled **The Maritimes in Relation to the National Economy of Canada**, and a monograph, **The Changing Size of the Family in Canada**, were published during the year.

Agriculture

During the year the tabulation of data from the 1946 Census of Agriculture was completed, and 26 bulletins released. The preparation of final tables for the Volume was started and those of Manitoba were sent to the printer. Data from Newfoundland Censuses of Agriculture and Fisheries were tabulated and final tables prepared. A draft schedule for use in the 1951 Census was drawn up and revised following suggestions from many sources and discussions with the Provincial Statisticians. Preliminary planning with respect to the tabulating procedure for the 1951 Census was commenced.

Population

The compilations of the tabular data relating to the population results of the 1946 Census of the Prairie Provinces were completed during the fiscal year 1948. Six reports were published to complete the bulletin series on population. Textual and tabular material for Volume I of the 1946 Census was prepared for printing. Compilation of population results from the 1945 Census of Newfoundland was commenced and tables prepared for publication. One report was published giving final population figures for Newfoundland. Special tables were prepared relating to population subjects for Canada in answer to requests for data not contained in census volumes, reports, etc.



Occupations, Earnings and Employment

General tables for Volume I of the 1941 Census dealing with the gainfully occupied and wage-earners were completed: 1946 data from the machine tabulations were checked and the results released in 13 bulletins. Data were then prepared in tabular form for the Volume.

The occupations and earnings data for the 1945 Census of Newfoundland were checked and two bulletins on this subject released.

Dwellings, Households and Families

Eight bulletins giving results of the 1946 Census of Dwellings, Households and Families were published and final tables were in preparation for this Volume. A hand count of household and family data from the 1945 Census of Newfoundland was completed and a bulletin prepared for release. Tabular and textual material for two chapters of the summary 1941 Volume I were prepared.

Housing and Land Use

Compilation and preparation of tabular material from the 1946 Census were completed. Ten reports were issued giving results of these compilations. Final tabulations were prepared for Volume IV of the 1946 Census. Street indexes by social areas were prepared for the five Prairie Province cities of over 30,000 population.

A field enumeration was undertaken during May and June of 1948 in 13 cities of the Prairie Provinces to complete the basic data required for the Land Use Survey. Coding and punching of the information regarding all land properties in these cities were then carried out. Tabulations of the results by city blocks were completed for ten of these cities.

Education

Because of delays in the receipt of returns, compilations for the school year 1945-46 could not be completed until late in 1948 and it was thus not possible to send the copy for **Elementary and Secondary Education in Canada, 1944-46** to the printer until that time. Proof-reading was in progress at the end of the year.

A member of the Division visited the Department of Education of each province in order to discuss technical problems in reporting, with the object of securing more uniform statistics. From discussions during these visits and at the annual meeting of the Canadian Education Association it was found that Departmental representatives were in favour of a Dominion Bureau of Statistics conference on school statistics being called at an early date.

The report, **Higher Education in Canada 1944-46**, was published in September. It included a review of trends over the twenty-five years for which statistics have been obtained from universities and colleges.

Considerable interest developed in current university enrolment because of the great increase in attendance after the War and the anticipated decrease. For that reason the Education Division collected statistics of enrolment for the first term of the academic year 1948-49 and discussions were initiated with the Canadian Association of University Business Officers with a view to improving financial data.

The report **Libraries in Canada 1944-46** was published early in the year and discussed at a meeting of the Canadian Library Association held at Ottawa in June.

The Director carried out a number of assignments for the Bureau outside the Division and for other Departments. He attended the Third General Conference of UNESCO at Beirut, Lebanon, at the request of the Department of External Affairs.

Health and Welfare

National and International Co-operation

The annual meeting of the Vital Statistics Section of the Canadian Public Health Association was held at Ottawa on October 18, 1948, followed by the Fifth Meeting of the Vital Statistics Council for Canada, October 19 to 22, 1948, a special one-day session of which was reserved for final discussion of a revised draft of the Uniform Vital Statistics Act which was reviewed and discussed at the Fifth Dominion-Provincial Conference on Vital Statistics in December, 1947. On the invitation of the Minister, Newfoundland was represented at the Council Meeting by the Registrar-General, who remained some time at Ottawa to discuss matters in connection with the entry of Newfoundland into the Canadian Registration Area.

The Acting Director attended a meeting of the Technical Medical Advisory Committee on Vital Statistics to the Dominion Statistician on April 1, 1948, one of the main purposes of which was to brief the Canadian delegation to the International Conference on the Decennial Revision of the International List of Causes of Death, at Paris, later in the month.

The Acting Director attended the meetings of the Dominion Council of Health in May and November, 1948, and March, 1949.

In May, 1948, as Canadian representative on the Population Commission of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, he attended the meetings of the Commission held at Lake Success, N.Y. A detailed report of the proceedings was made for the Department of External Affairs. The Director also attended the session at Geneva in March and April, 1949.

In November, 1948, the Acting Director and a member of the staff of the Public Health Section attended the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association at Boston and the annual meeting of the Milbank Memorial Fund at New York, where he gave a paper on the **Sixth Decennial Revision of the International List of Causes of Death**. He also delivered lectures to students of the School of Public Health at the University of Montreal.

From November 29 to December 1 the Acting Director, the Chief of the Vital Statistics Section and a member of the staff of the Public Health Section attended a meeting at Ottawa of a Committee of the Provincial Legislative Council to discuss the provisions of a Model Vital Statistics Act.

The Acting Director also attended:—

- (1) several meetings during the year of a special subcommittee of the Department of External Affairs on the organization of administrative services for Newfoundland;
- (2) the Conference on Public Health Statistics, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, June, 1948;
- (3) the inaugural meeting of the United States National Committee on Vital and Health Statistics at Washington, D.C., February, 1949;
- (4) the Conference on Hospital Statistics, Ottawa, February, 1949.

The Director of the Census and the Commissioner for Compensation of the Union of South Africa spent a week in the Division reviewing the basic principles and operation of the National Index and other vital statistics matters.

International List of Causes of Death.—The Paris Conference on the Decennial Revision of the International List of Causes of Death, in April, 1948, was attended by the Acting Director and a staff member of the Vital Statistics Section, who later also attended a meeting of the Expert Committee of the World Health Organization at Geneva in May.

A staff member of the Vital Statistics Section spent several weeks at Washington as a member of a subcommittee of the Expert Committee of the World Health Organization on the preparation of the Alphabetical Index to the International List. In order to complete this project within the time required, an additional member of the Vital Statistics Section staff was sent to assist in this work. A special meeting of this subcommittee was held at New York in August and attended by the Acting Director and a staff member.

In accordance with arrangements with the World Health Organization, Parts I and II of the **International Statistical Classification** (including errata and amendments) were printed by the Bureau and distributed to member nations of the World Health Organization.

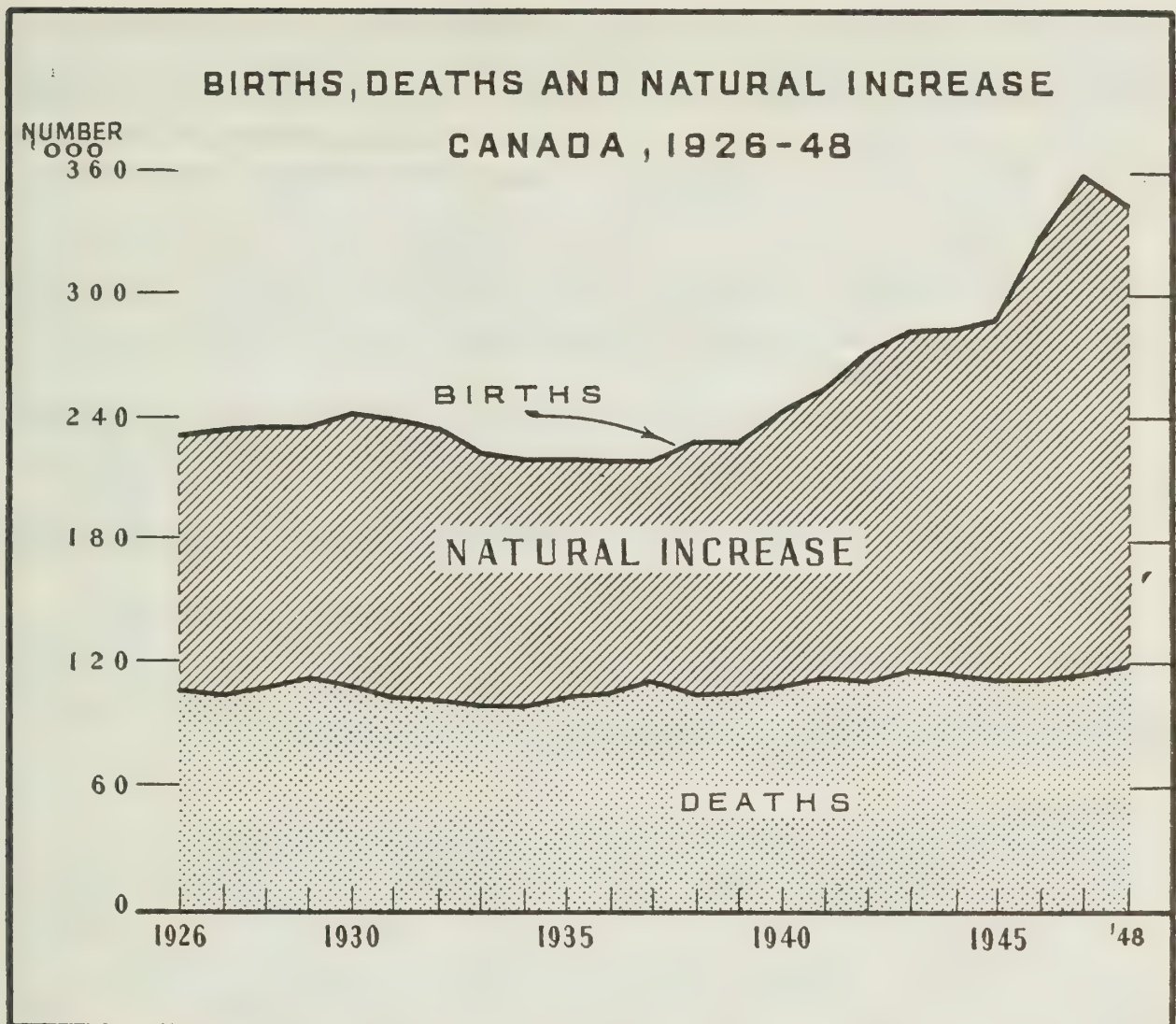
Arrangements were completed for the distribution in Canada of some 4,000 copies of the **Manual of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death** as soon as these are received from Geneva. Distribution is to be made to the provinces, hospitals, universities and public health agencies throughout Canada.

Training Courses.—At the request of the Governments of Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, five staff members of their Provincial Vital Statistics Offices were given periods of training in the Division under the Dominion Health Training Grants. In addition, as the year ended, training was being given to a member of the staff of the Department of Health and Social Medicine, McGill University, Montreal.

A two-week session of training and testing in the use of the **Manual of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death** was given in the Bureau to a staff member of the Registrar-General's Office, Toronto.

Vital Statistics

This Section continued to co-operate with the Provincial Governments and the Department of National Health and Welfare in the preparation of current indexes of births, marriages and deaths. The tabulation of numerical indexes of all births occurring in the provinces from 1925 to date was completed early in the fiscal year. Preparatory work on the tabulation of indexes of all deaths occurring in Canada since 1925 was completed some months ago. Formal arrangements were completed through the Department of External Affairs with the Department of Public Health and Welfare of Newfoundland for the numbering and micro-filming of the Newfoundland vital records from 1920 to date. Numerical and alphabetical birth indexes for the years 1932-47, inclusive, were completed between January and March, 1949, and transmitted to the Registrar-General of Newfoundland for the use of the Family Allowances Administration at St. John's. Work was begun on the preparation of similar indexes back to 1920. Plans were completed for the preparation of indexes of deaths occurring in Newfoundland between 1925 and 1947.



As Secretary of the Vital Statistics Section of the Canadian Public Health Association, the Chief of the Section attended the Annual Convention at Vancouver, May, 1948, and the meetings of the Executive Council. At the same time, visits were paid to the Vital Statistics Divisions of the four Western Provinces.

The Chief of the Section also attended a meeting convened at Toronto by the Canadian Welfare Council to study the collection of family and related statistics, while an officer of the Section visited the office of the Registrar-General of Newfoundland to review and discuss matters relating to the micro-filming and indexing of Newfoundland vital records.

The **Twenty-Fifth Annual Report (1945) on Vital Statistics of Canada** was issued during the year and the **Twenty-Sixth Report (1946)** was put in the hands of the printer. The Section also issued the **Preliminary Annual Report for 1947** and the **Preliminary Report for 1946** (final figures) and the usual Quarterly Reports. A new monthly report on **Births, Marriages and Deaths in Canada** was issued and, commencing with the January, 1949, issue, was consolidated with the former monthly report covering registrations in cities.

Public Health

Co-operation with the Department of National Health and Welfare continued in the collection and analysis of statistics of sickness in the Civil

Service and preliminary figures were furnished to the Civil Service Health Division. Also the Officers of the Section assisted the Department of National Health and Welfare in planning special forms for the collection of statistical information from the Provincial Health Surveys and Morbidity Studies which are being carried on in connection with the Federal Public Health Grants.

The Section continued the work of assembling information on foreign statistics, the collection from the Provincial Departments of Health of weekly data on the incidence of communicable diseases and the publication of a weekly summary.

A preliminary report was issued of the **Survey of Pension and Welfare Plans in Industry**; this survey was made in collaboration with the Department of National Health and Welfare and the Department of Labour.

Life Tables for Canada 1945 and Census and Estimated Populations of Canada, 1931 to 1948, were published.

The 1948 edition of the **Health Reference Book**, a compilation of statistical data and background material concerning Canadian Health Services and a review of Federal, provincial and local health programs, was ready for publication at the close of the fiscal year.

Institutions

A Dominion-Provincial Conference on Hospital Statistics was held at Ottawa in February, 1949, and a Preparatory Committee, set up at Ottawa representing all interested Federal Departments and the Canadian Hospital Council, reviewed the whole field of hospital statistics. Its findings were contained in an indexed booklet for distribution at the Conference.

At the Conference a new classification of hospitals for statistical purposes was approved, a number of definitions were revised and adopted, several changes were approved in the General Information Schedule with the purpose of obtaining more detailed information concerning hospital standards of care, and the Conference recommended that provinces give consideration to collecting hospital morbidity data through individual discharge forms. The Conference agreed in principle to revised schedules for reporting hospital income and expenditures.

It also agreed in principle to a number of other recommendations for the improvement of hospital reporting schedules. The details of working out these changes, the extension of hospital utilization statistics and the development of hospital morbidity statistics on a national basis were left to a continuing committee of the Conference.

A member of the Public Hospitals Unit was a member of the Preparatory Committee and an advisor to the Conference.

The Chief of the Section acted as secretary to four meetings of the Preparatory Committee, to twenty-seven meetings of subcommittees to the Preparatory Committee, and was elected secretary to the Conference.

Public Hospitals.—The Public Hospital Unit completed tabulation of 66 statistical tables from 3,688 reporting schedules for inclusion in the **Annual Report of Hospitals in Canada for 1947**, an increase of 9.7 per cent in the number of hospitals reporting in 1948 over 1947. The bulletin

Hospitals Operating in Canada in 1948 was almost completed. Information for inclusion in the biennial **Directory of Hospitals** was collected for publication later in the year. The hospital reporting schedules for 1948 were mailed out.

Mental Hospitals.—Statistical tabulations were completed for the 1947 report on **Mental Institutions in Canada** and as the year ended the introduction and analysis were in preparation. Reporting schedules and statistical cards for the year 1948 were mailed out. Tabulations of Patient Statistical Cards for the year 1948 were begun. In response to a request from the Research and Statistics Subcommittee to the Advisory Committee on Mental Health, the Institutions Section drafted a reporting schedule for mental health and patient departments, and mental health clinics.

The Chief and a member of the Section attended meetings of the Research and Statistics Subcommittee and the third Dominion-Provincial Conference on Mental Health, all held at Ottawa.

Tuberculosis Hospitals.—The Tabulations of the annual report of **Tuberculosis Institutions for 1947** were completed and, at the end of the year, the report was being prepared for printing. The individual statistical cards for 1948 were coded and prepared for punching and mechanical tabulation. The Central Registry of tuberculosis patients in Canada was maintained.

At the end of the year summary tables were in preparation covering statistics on sanatoria, tuberculosis units, tuberculosis clinics and mass surveys for inclusion in the annual report of the Canadian Tuberculosis Association.

The Chief and a member of the Section conferred on several occasions with Dr. Wherrett, Executive Secretary of the Canadian Tuberculosis Association, and agreements were reached concerning revision to tables included in the 1947 annual report of **Tuberculosis Institutions in Canada**.

Welfare Institutions.—The quinquennial report of **Charitable and Benevolent Institutions** was typed and the analysis was in process as the year ended. The compilation of information for the **Report on Corrective and Reformative Institutions** was continued.

In conference with the Senior Assistant Commissioner of Penitentiaries in the Justice Department, several revisions were made in the statistical tables included in the **Annual Report of the Superintendent of Penitentiaries**. A Central Registry covering the movement of population in the seven Canadian penitentiaries is maintained from the individual admission and release cards received at the Bureau. At the end of the year these cards were in the process of being coded for the tabulation of statistical tables for the 1948-49 Annual Report.

The Institutions Section received an increased number of requests from other Government Departments, individuals and organizations for special tabular information covering hospitals and welfare institutions. Many of the requests were for information used in the preparation of the **Health Reference Book**, while the Health Surveys and Health Grants necessitated the preparation of many special statistical tables.

The Chief of the Section also attended the following meetings: Canadian Tuberculosis Association (Ottawa, May, 1948); Annual Meeting, Canadian Welfare Council (Hamilton, June, 1948); Vital Statistics Section

of Canadian Public Health Association (Ottawa, October, 1948); Vital Statistics Council Meeting (Ottawa, 1948); Dominion Council of Health Meetings (March, 1949).

Judicial

The **Seventy-Second Annual Report (1947) of Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences**, as well as a reprint of the Section on Juvenile Delinquency, was compiled, edited and distributed.

The use of the revised forms for reporting non-indictable offences saved three months of one man's time in compilation and \$8,700 in fees for the year. Revised forms for reporting indictable offences and juvenile delinquencies by individual reports were issued and minor changes were made in the forms for reporting police activities and appeals.

Statistical material was prepared for some 20 inquiries on various crimes, juvenile delinquency, penal institutions and police activities.

Departments of the Attorneys General, Court Officials and Chiefs of Police were visited by the Chief of the Section in seventeen towns and cities in the Maritime Provinces, fourteen cities in western Ontario, ten cities in eastern Ontario and four cities and towns in Quebec. The purpose of the trips was to introduce the new method of reporting indictable offences and juvenile delinquencies and to secure more accurate reporting both for criminal and police statistics.

The Chief of the Section attended meetings and conferences as follows:

- American National Conference of Social Workers, Atlantic City, N.J.;
- Canadian Conference on Social Work, Hamilton;
- Twenty-eighth Annual Meeting of the Canadian Welfare Council, Hamilton;
- Canadian Welfare Council Committee meeting on statistics affecting the Child and the Canadian Family, Toronto;
- Canadian Welfare Council, Research Division, Toronto;
- Canadian Welfare Council, Crime and Delinquency Division, Toronto;
- Annual Meeting of the Canadian Association of Social Workers, Hamilton;
- National Board Meetings of Canadian Association of Social Workers, Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal—3 meetings;
- Canadian Citizenship Branch, Department of Secretary of State, Ottawa—Welfare Services for New Citizens—2 meetings;
- Fifth meeting, Vital Statistics Council for Canada, Ottawa;
- Annual Meeting, Big Brother Movement, Ottawa;
- Canadian Social Research Council, Ottawa—2 meetings on plans for research and study of criminology and penology.

Preparations are under way for a Dominion-Provincial Conference to be held May 19 and 20, 1949.

Industry and Merchandising

The use of addressograph plates for mailing out forms and follow-up notices resulted in earlier returns from industry and, as a result, a preliminary report on **Manufacturing Industries in Canada for 1947** was published in October, 1948. A new system of follow-ups was devised to minimize the number of delinquents.

Discussions took place in connection with the change-over to the new standard classification.

The Director of the Division reviewed the progress of the Canadian Mining Industry during the past 50 years at the annual meeting of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy held at Vancouver in April, 1948.

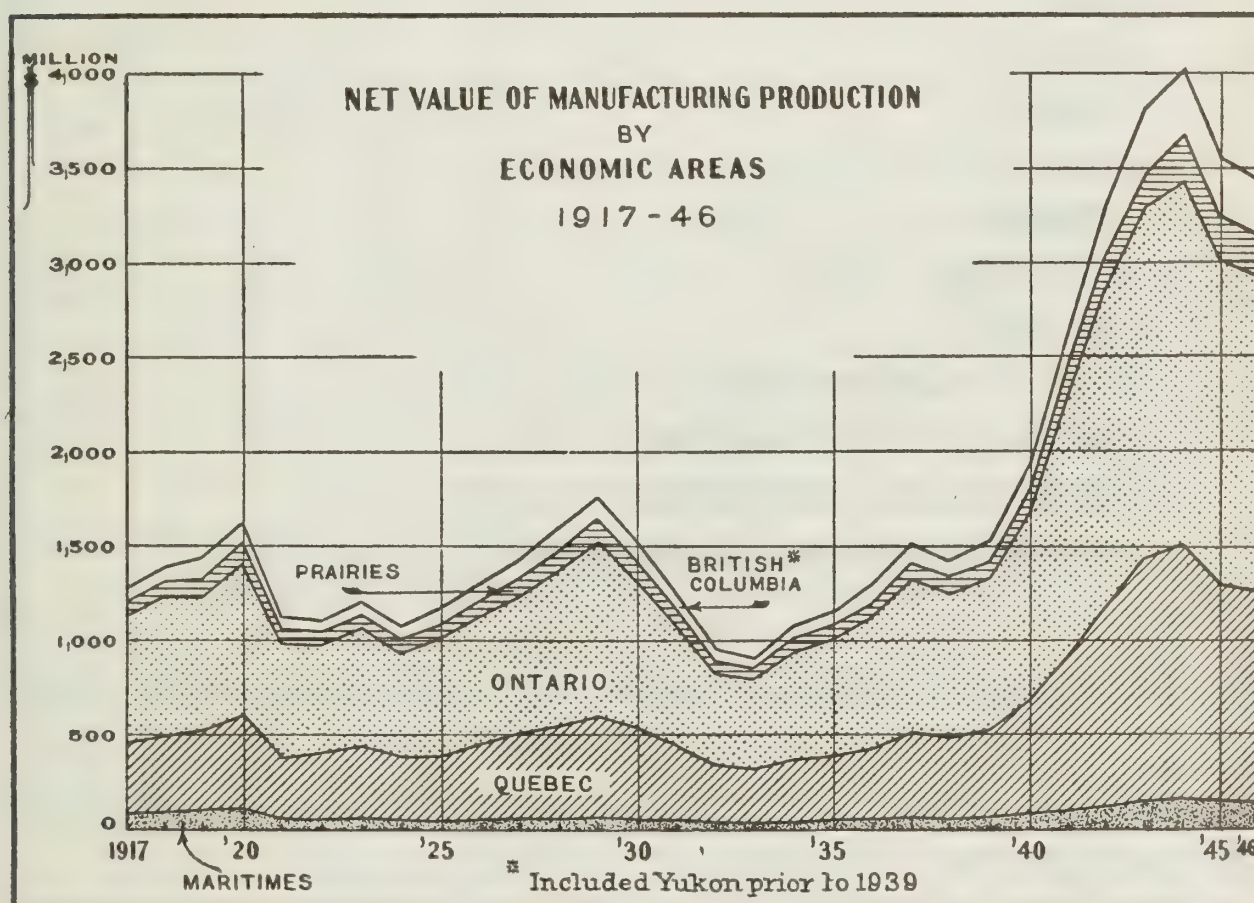
Arrangements were continued with the Government of British Columbia whereby duplicate copies of the Census of Industry reports for that Province were sent to the Provincial Bureau of Economics and Statistics. Similar arrangements were made with the Government of Alberta.

General Manufactures

Close contact was maintained with leading manufacturers and trade associations in connection with the revision of the main schedules. Sampling was adopted for small firms reporting in the bread and other bakery products industry and the quarterly survey of textile production was also placed on a sample basis of 1,000 reporting firms.

The monthly survey of shipments and inventories of manufacturing industries was made more useful to industry by the presentation of change-in-ratio tables.

A special statement was prepared for the Combines Investigation Branch in connection with the investigation of the bread industry in the Western Provinces.



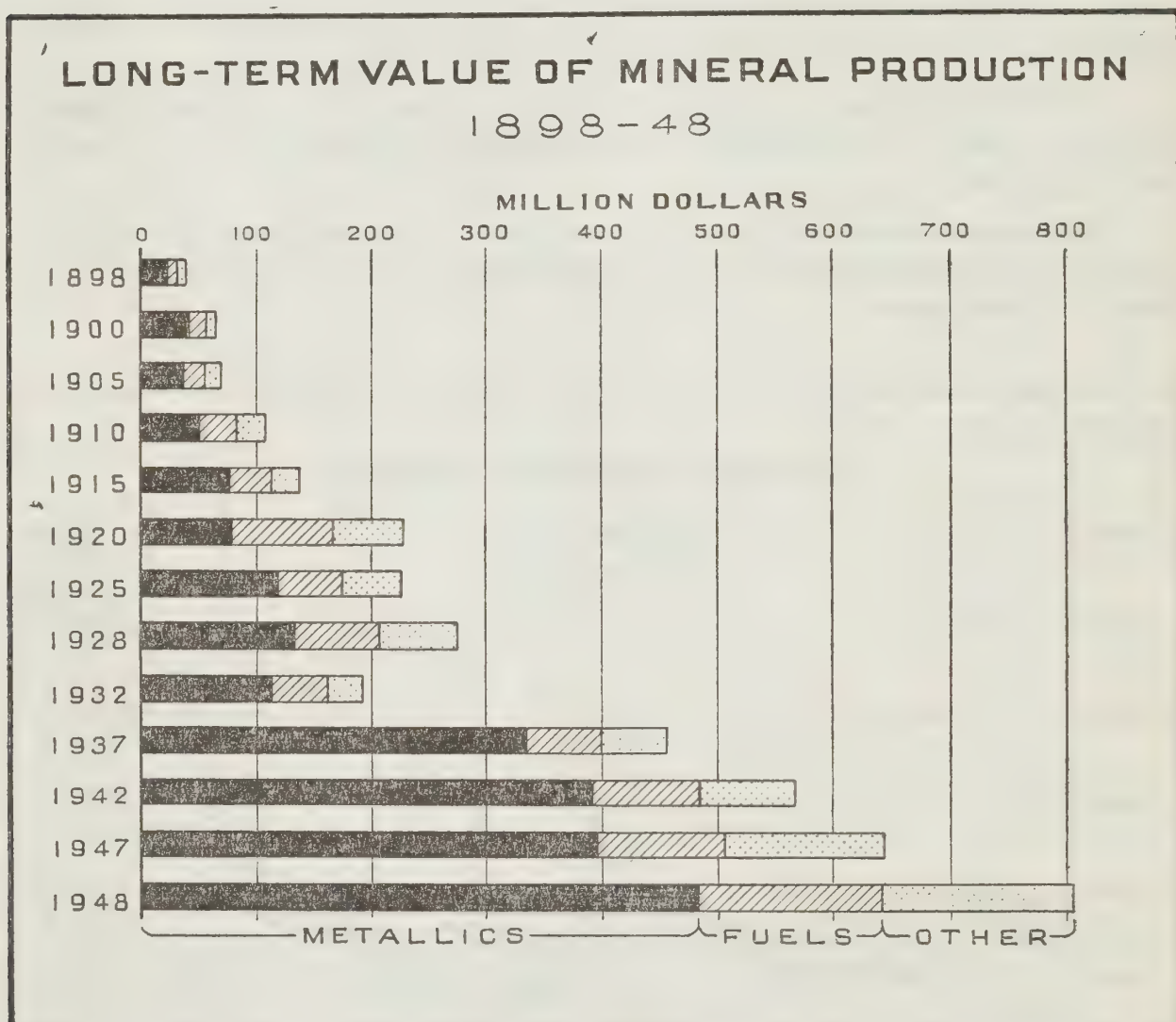
Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical

The regular work of the Section was advanced considerably during 1948-49. The accumulated backlog of work was disposed of and the 1947 compilations were completed two months earlier than in the previous year.

The regular series of monthly and annual rota-print reports were issued including 106 annuals, 31 monthlies and 7 specials.

Schedules were designed in co-operation with the various mining associations in Canada for the collection of statistics on purchases of mining supplies. Sample forms were mailed to all large mining companies in order to inform them of what will be required, and in January, 1950, collection will be made of the data compiled by these companies in 1949.

The Chief of the Section attended the annual Chemical Conference at Montreal in June, 1948, and a meeting of the Chemical Market Research Association at Toronto in December, 1948.



Forestry

The work of the Section increased considerably by the addition of thousands of names to the lists.

The Section began to supply regular annual statistics to the Food and Agriculture Organization and quarterly statistics to the Economic Commission for Europe.

Collection of monthly statistics from January 1, 1948, on the production of veneers and plywoods, shingles, lath and sawn ties was begun in April, 1948.

During November and December, 1948, the Chief of the Forestry Section visited all provincial capitals, except Charlottetown, to discuss forestry statistics with provincial authorities. As a result, all provincial

forest services agreed to assist in the collection of reports for sawmill operators. Arrangements were also made with officers of the Dominion Forest Service at Fredericton for the collection of such returns from sawmill operators in Prince Edward Island.

Fisheries and Animal Products

A special Marketing Survey of fishery products was made at the request of and in co-operation with the Federal Department of Fisheries and the Fisheries Prices Support Board.

In co-operation with the Federal Department of Fisheries a survey was made of the conditions as they existed in British Columbia with a view to ascertaining whether the multiple sales slips system now used in the States of California and Washington, could be applied to the collection of statistics of the catch. At a meeting held at Vancouver it was decided to inaugurate this system on a trial basis.

In order to reduce the work of operators of small cheese factories in Ontario, a short form was designed which requests the minimum of information.

Construction

Improvements were made in the design of the schedule used for collecting construction statistics.

The annual report of Construction was issued in December.

For the purpose of discussing construction conditions generally and the submission of proper reports, the Chief of the Section visited provincial and municipal governments, builders' exchanges and contractors at the following cities: Toronto, Quebec, Windsor, Chatham, London, Fort William, Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Saint John, Moncton, Halifax, Charlottetown, Hamilton, St. Catharines, Niagara Falls, Welland and Port Colborne.

Capital Expenditure

The Forecast of Capital Expenditures 1948-1949 was completed in January, 1949, and the resulting figures were presented to Parliament by the Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe in February. The coverage of this survey was enlarged to include garages and grain elevators and a greater number of wholesalers and retailers. Statistics of expenditures by hospitals, hotels and universities formerly collected by the Department of Reconstruction and Supply were handled by this Section.

Information regarding Building Permits issued by 507 municipalities was collected, segregated and compiled, and the information obtained therefrom was supplied to the Economic Research and Development Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce.

The Actual Capital Expenditures Survey for 1946 was completed in September, 1948, and similar figures for 1947 were completed towards the close of the fiscal year under review.

Merchandising and Services

The method formerly used in the collection and compilation of retail sales was completely overhauled, the revision involving the selection of

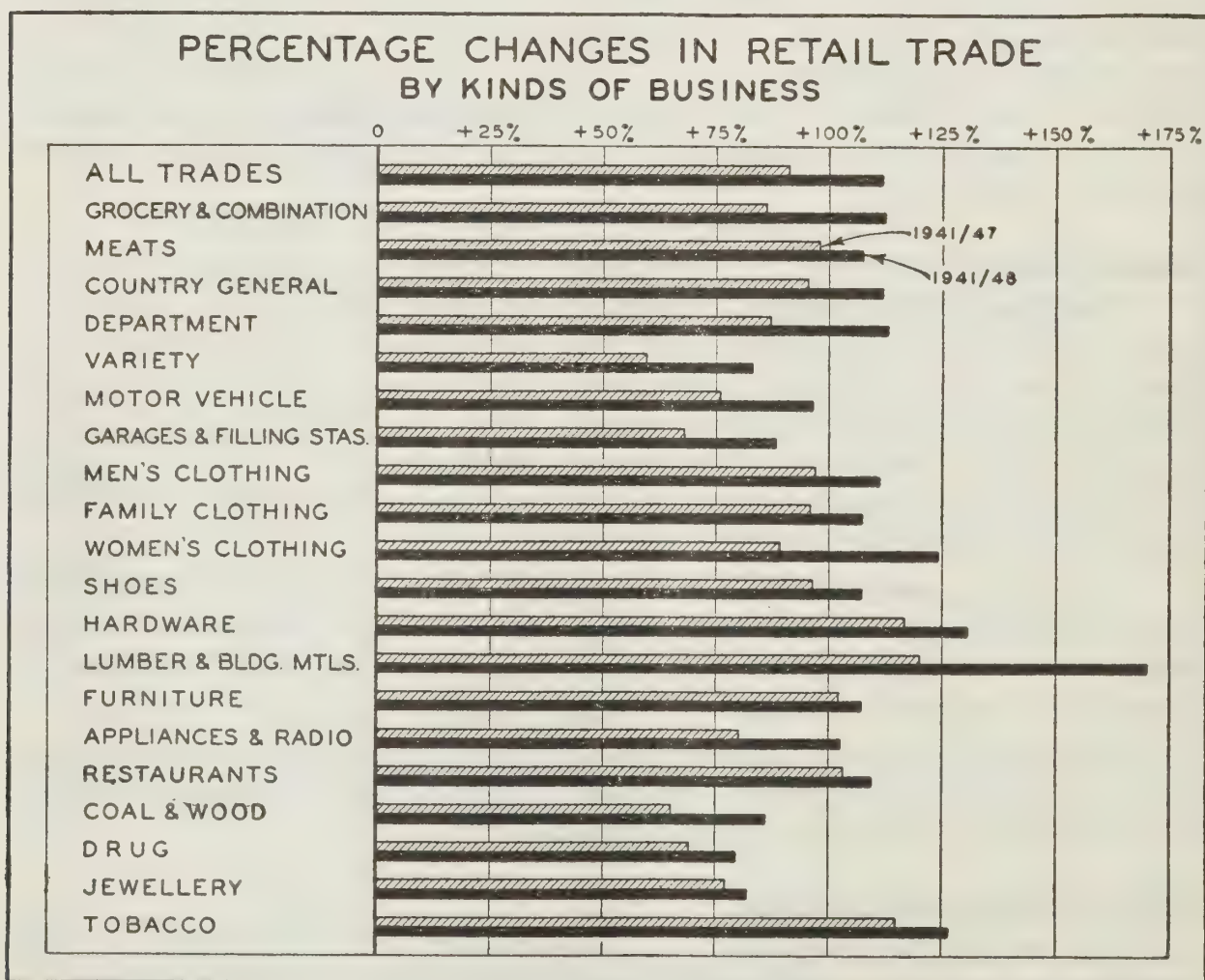
a continuing sample. Index numbers were discarded in favour of monthly sales estimates expressed in dollars. The work of editing and tabulating this information was completed and the report sent to the printer. Retail trade estimates were further refined by measuring the effect of the net change in the number of stores. The special field-surveys staff assisted by supplying listings of new business entrants in selected areas.

The Canadian business public was advised by circular letter of the revised series on retail sales. At the beginning of the year a regional preliminary release was planned containing percentage changes in sales to be published 12 days after the end of each month. Plans were formulated for the issue of weekly figures and the first in this series of reports was distributed in November. In August, 1948, total sales and inventories, by departments, were established on a monthly basis.

Figures on financing of motor-vehicle sales were extended to include other commodities. The coverage of new motor-vehicles sales was augmented by showing separate figures for trucks and buses. A survey was undertaken to improve the coverage of sales of British-made vehicles.

Six new trades were added to the sample of consumer credit which was also enlarged, and revised in other ways. Figures on consumer credit were published on a semi-annual basis.

The first surveys of operations in chain and wholesale business were undertaken. Three bulletins were published in which the operations of twenty chains and wholesale trades were analyzed.



Information Services

The Information Services Division was created in April, 1948, by the amalgamation of the group working on the **Canadian Statistical Review** with the Press and Publicity Section and the Distribution Unit.

From the middle of September, 1948, till the end of January, 1949, the Director was on part-time loan to the Royal Commission on Prices.

The Director was appointed a member of the Advisory Board on Publications and attended all meetings held during the year.

Canadian Statistical Review

Two issues of the **Canadian Statistical Review** (one English and one French) were published each month. Each issue contained two pages of charts and two articles, one discussing the outstanding features in recent statistics and the other describing in non-technical language the method of compiling one particular series of statistics, its usefulness and its limitations. Each week two editions of the weekly supplement (one French and one English) were published giving the latest monthly figures to bring up to date the statistics in the last monthly issue of the Review.

At the suggestion of a number of prominent French-Canadians, steps were taken to get the articles for the French edition of the Review (**Revue Statistique du Canada**) prepared by a French-speaking economist rather than publishing merely a literal translation of the English-speaking articles. This development was interrupted by staff changes but progress was made.

Partially as a result of efforts devoted to bringing the **Canadian Statistical Review** to the attention of various groups in the country who might find it valuable in their activities, the fully paid circulation increased from 1,285 in February, 1948 (the last month in which the **Monthly Review of Business Statistics** was issued), to 2,303 at the end of March, 1949 (2,015 English and 288 French). This increase in circulation was achieved in the face of about 550 cancellations during the year. In addition to the subscription list, 180 people receive the **Canadian Statistical Review** on the "All Publications List" (paid) and 188 receive it on the "All Publications List" (free). Further, there are approximately 1,000 people on the free list including Members of Parliament, librarians, newspaper correspondents, newspaper editors, foreign government representatives at Ottawa and foreign government officials in their own countries. The total circulation of the **Canadian Statistical Review** is therefore over 3,600. Both the total circulation and the fully paid subscriptions compare very favourably, if differences in population are taken into account, with the circulation of the **United Kingdom Statistical Digest**, the **United States Survey of Current Business** and the **United States Labor Review**.

Press and Publicity

Daily and business newspaper use of Bureau information presented through the medium of the **Daily Bulletin** and the **Weekly Bulletin** showed a substantial expansion. Distribution of both bulletins showed an unsolicited increase.

Messenger delivery of both English and French editions of the **Daily Bulletin** at 3 p.m. (12 noon on Saturday) to the Parliamentary Press Gallery was begun on December 1 at the suggestion of Gallery members. This involved an advance in bulletin deadlines and consequently heavier pressure in news preparation, particularly on days of larger report output.

At the request of the Canadian press, arrangements were made and put into effect in February to supply for press use a selected number of charts regularly appearing in Bureau reports in advance of the release of these reports. These charts are delivered on a scheduled basis so as to be available for use by newspapers from coast to coast with the news stories put out on release of the reports.

Personal calls were made by the Chief of the Section on the editors of a large proportion of business newspapers at Toronto for the purpose of discussing with them the Bureau reports likely to be of special interest and use to them: efforts were continued as opportunity offered through inquiries, etc., to direct the attention of editors elsewhere to Bureau information pertaining to their particular fields. Stemming from these contacts, the Business Newspaper Association set aside two half-days of its annual conference at Ottawa for a discussion of statistical data and procedure with Bureau officials and for a visit to the Bureau.

A new list of Dominion Bureau of Statistics publications was issued in April and had a large and wide distribution.

The Chief of the Section spent several days at the Canadian International Trade Fair dealing with inquiries involving information compiled and published by the Bureau. He also attended, on invitation, the annual convention of the Canadian Weekly Newspapers Association to discuss with weekly editors and publishers the ways in which they might be supplied with Bureau information.

Publications Distribution

During the fiscal year 21,825 letters were received requesting publications, 9,400 containing money. Total revenue received by the Unit during the fiscal year amounted to \$32,059.15, of which \$24,989.61 was deposited to the credit of the Department of Trade and Commerce and \$3,776.37 deposited to the credit of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery.

During the past fiscal year distribution was made of 2,745 publications issued by the Bureau. The total number of addressograph impressions made on envelopes, forms, etc., amounted to approximately 1,330,500 and approximately 4,500 new plates were used in connection with changes and additions to mailing lists.

To promote the sale of publications of the Bureau, the Unit mailed approximately 75,000 circulars or letters for various publications.

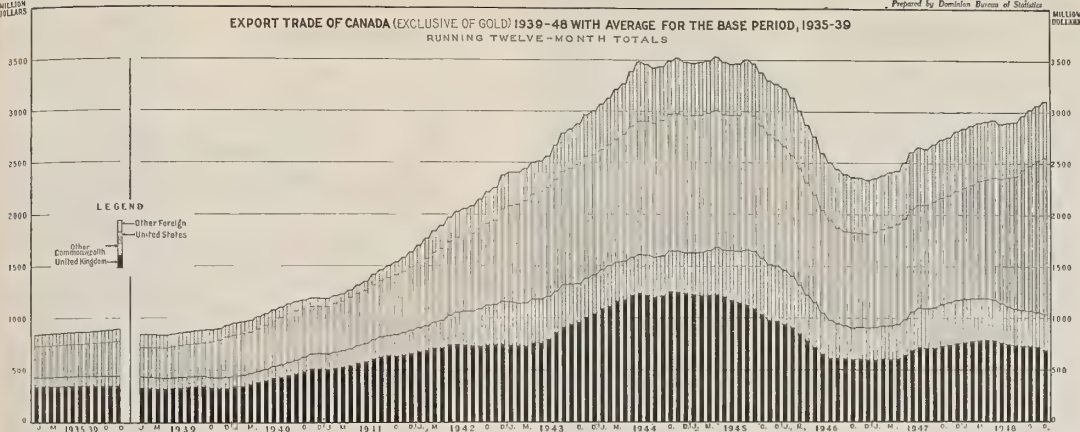
International Trade

Foreign Trade

This Section continued the compilation of foreign trade statistics. During the fiscal year approximately 2,250,000 import entries and 1,350,000 export entries were processed. Preparations were made to

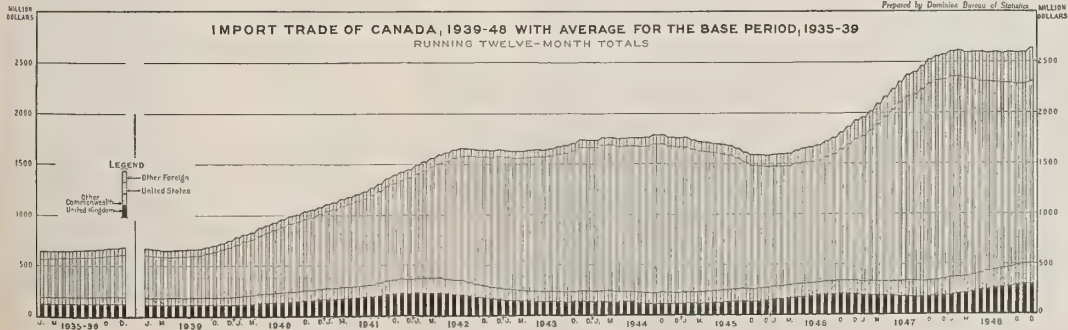
EXPORT TRADE OF CANADA (EXCLUSIVE OF GOLD) 1939-48 WITH AVERAGE FOR THE BASE PERIOD, 1935-39

RUNNING TWELVE-MONTH TOTALS



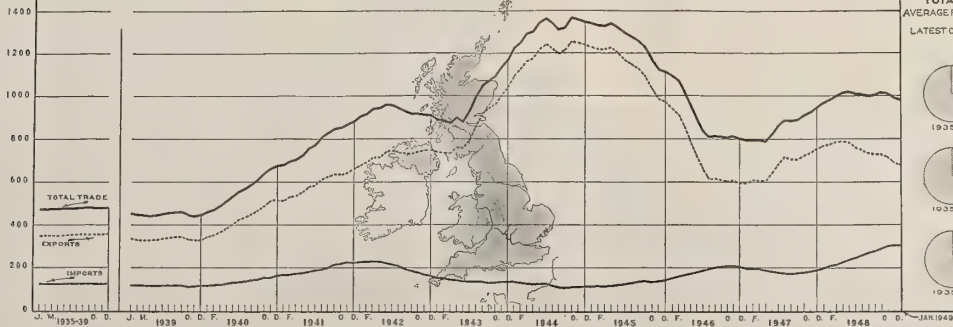
IMPORT TRADE OF CANADA, 1939-48 WITH AVERAGE FOR THE BASE PERIOD, 1935-39

RUNNING TWELVE-MONTH TOTALS



MILLION DOLLARS

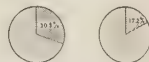
CANADIAN TRADE WITH UNITED KINGDOM, 1939-49 WITH AVERAGE FOR THE BASE PERIOD, 1935-39 RUNNING TWELVE-MONTH TOTALS



Prepared by Dominion Bureau of Statistics

RELATIVE PROPORTIONS OF TRADE
WITH
UNITED KINGDOM
TO
TOTAL CANADIAN TRADE
AVERAGE FOR THE BASE PERIOD 1935-39
COMPARED WITH
LATEST COMPLETED CALENDAR YEAR

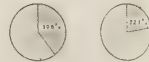
TOTAL



IMPORTS

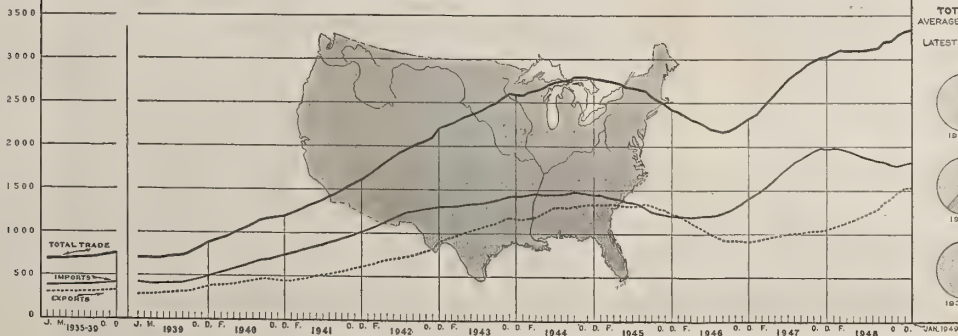


EXPORTS



MILLION DOLLARS

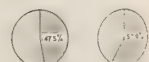
CANADIAN TRADE WITH UNITED STATES, 1939-49 WITH AVERAGE FOR THE BASE PERIOD, 1935-39 RUNNING TWELVE-MONTH TOTALS



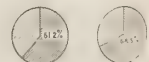
Prepared by Dominion Bureau of Statistics

RELATIVE PROPORTIONS OF TRADE
WITH
UNITED STATES
TO
TOTAL CANADIAN TRADE
AVERAGE FOR THE BASE PERIOD 1935-39
COMPARED WITH
LATEST COMPLETED CALENDAR YEAR

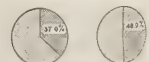
TOTAL



IMPORTS



EXPORTS



include the trade of the new Province of Newfoundland from April 1, 1949.

A special compilation of export trade, classifying each commodity by E.C.A. country groupings, was supplied to the Department of Finance, the Bank of Canada and to the Economic Research and Development Branch of Trade and Commerce. During the first nine months this information was compiled on a monthly basis only and, since January, 1949, on a cumulative basis as well. Arrangements were also made to supply the Economic Research and Development Branch with copies of import and export trade by commodities and countries each month in advance of printed reports. Monthly information on imports and exports of special commodities was circulated to subscribers in a series of 20 mimeographed bulletins.

Each Canadian Government Trade Commissioner was supplied with a monthly tabulated statement showing in detail Canadian trade with the country under his jurisdiction. Similarly, nearly all foreign Embassies received special statements on the current monthly trade between Canada and the countries they represent.

Governments of the Provinces of Quebec, Saskatchewan and British Columbia continued to receive monthly classifications of their provincial imports and exports.

The regular monthly subscription service for special advance information was considerably extended during the year. This service, which is on a fee basis, supplies statistics to business firms, trade associations, Government Departments, etc., regarding imports and exports on hundreds of trade items. Over 500 special statements were prepared each month for this purpose.

During the year the number of requests for information on foreign trade averaged over 200 per month.

All regular trade reports, monthly, quarterly and annual, were prepared and released during the year.

The Annual Reports of the **Trade of Canada** issued for 1947, were printed in three volumes. Volume I contained summary and analytical tables of trade, Volume II exports by commodities and countries for the last three years, and Volume III, imports by commodities and countries for three years with Customs duties collected on each commodity during 1947.

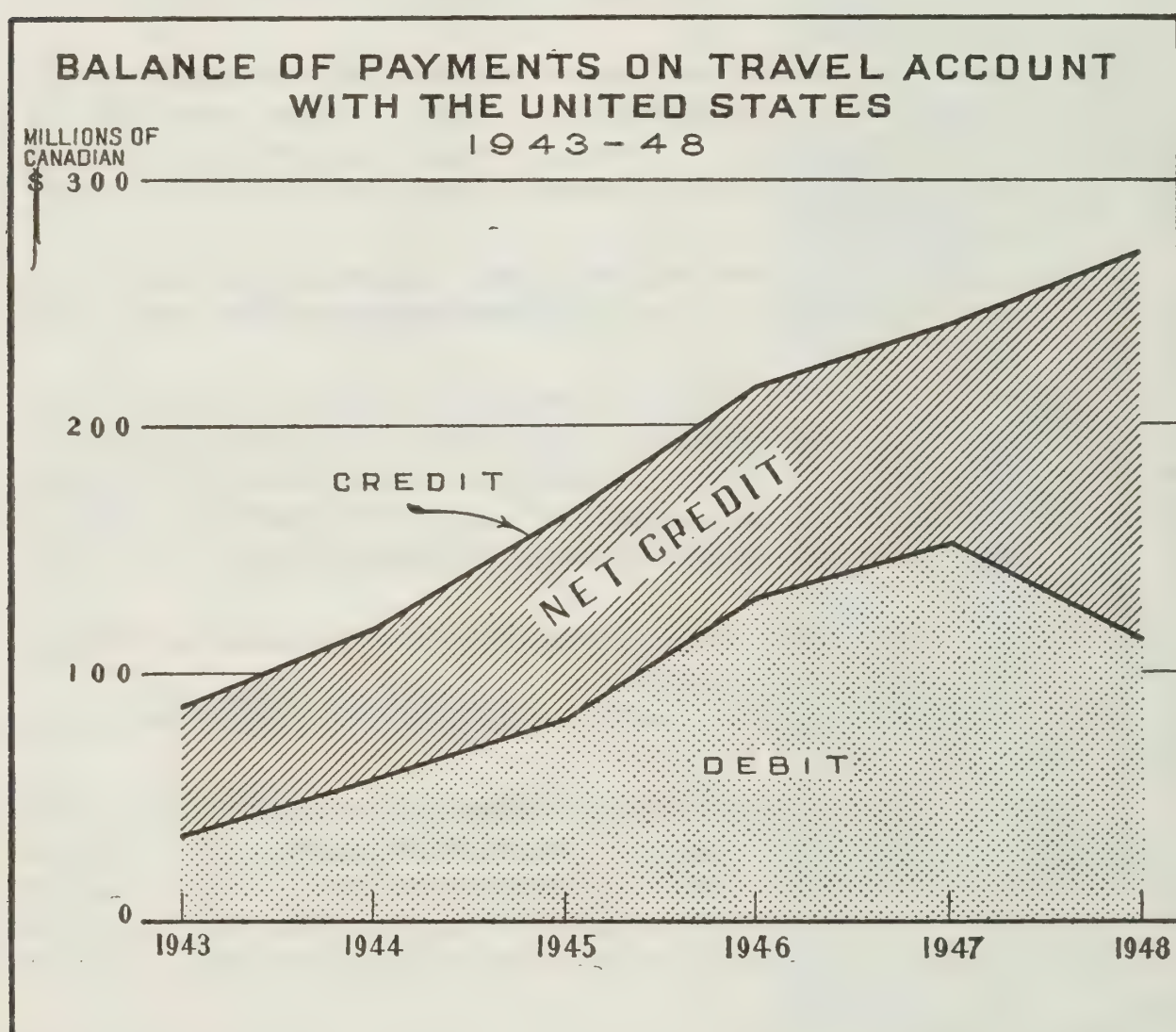
International Payments

The requirements of the Government for frequent reviews of the balance of payments and for forecasts were increased with the introduction of the European Recovery Program. Consequently, detailed records and forecasts of the Canadian balance of international payments were prepared and analysed by the Chief of the Section in collaboration with other Government officials.

During the year a special report, the **Canadian Balance of International Payments 1926 to 1948**, was written and prepared. This report contained historical analysis and comment, up-to-date description of statistical methods and sources of information, and statistics on Canada's

international investment position and on the balance of payments for the period of the two decades covered. A report on the operations of larger United States controlled companies engaged in manufacturing in Canada was also completed. Regular annual and monthly reports on the balance of payments, tourist trade and the trade in securities were published.

During the year sampling procedures were extended to the short-term Canadian and American automobile traffic. New surveys of the expenditures of Canadian travellers overseas in 1947 and 1948 were compiled from questionnaires sent to selected samples of Canadians returning from overseas.



In June, 1948, Mr. James Selwyn of the Bank of England spent several weeks at Ottawa in detailed discussion of the statistics covering the balance of payments between Canada and the Sterling Area. Mr. Leonel Torres of Banco de la Republica of Colombia studied Canadian balance of payments techniques.

The Chief and the Assistant Chief represented the Bureau at the Dominion-Provincial Tourist Conference at Ottawa and the Assistant Chief attended meetings of the Canadian Association of Tourist and Publicity Bureaus at Quebec and the first Ontario tourist conference at Niagara Falls.

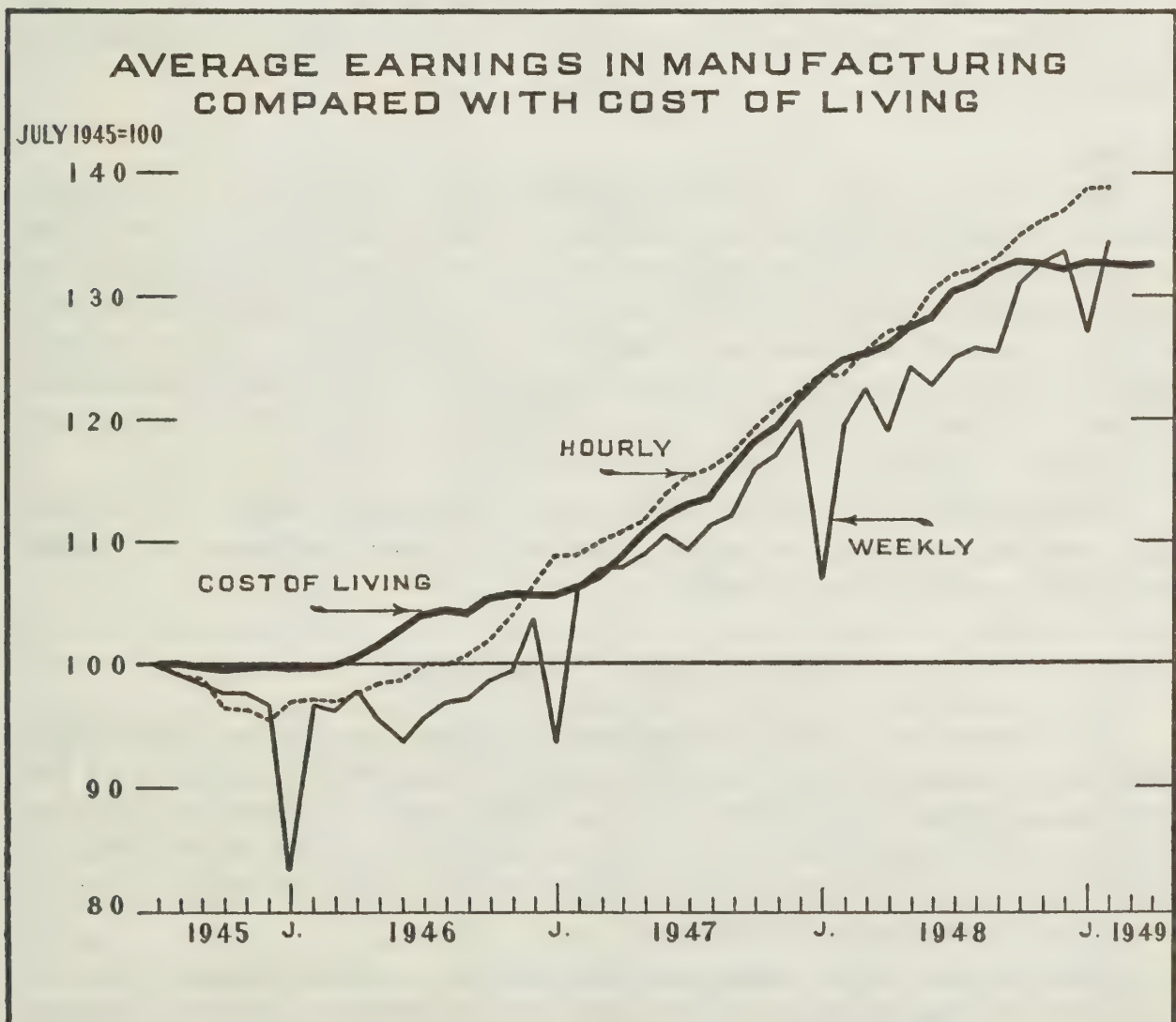
Labour and Prices

Employment

The demand for data on employment, earnings and hours of work continued to increase. In the final quarter of the fiscal year, the number of inquiries for information on these subjects was more than twice as great as in the same quarter of 1947.

The first results of a continuing study of the levels of earnings of persons employed in the larger industrial establishments in the pre-war and early war period were published during 1948, when a bulletin was issued giving the 1939 average weekly earnings for manufacturing, mining and logging, and recapitulating yearly figures for the period 1942-1947. The preparation of similar data for the remaining major non-manufacturing industries was in progress as the year ended.

A brief bulletin summarizing the information obtained in the first of a series of annual surveys of hours and earnings of men and women employed in manufacturing was issued during the autumn, the material relating to the last week of November, 1946. A bulletin giving in some detail the final results of the 1946 inquiry was completed in February and made ready for publication. Progress was made with the tabulation of the statistics obtained in the 1947 survey and also with the processing of the 1948 data.



Two bulletins entitled **Chart Book of Employment and Payrolls in Canadian Industries** were published during the year as well as the usual monthly bulletins on employment, payrolls, average hours and average hourly earnings, and the annual review of these subjects. Arrangements were completed for new tabulations of city and zonal data.

Unemployment Insurance

The third **Semi-Annual Report of Hirings and Separations**, based upon employers' returns to the Unemployment Insurance Commission, was compiled for the Department of Labour. This Section also continued to produce many special tabulations and reports required by various Government Departments including Labour, Veterans Affairs and Insurance. The Chief of the Section served during the year as a member of a Committee on Standard Industrial Classification established by the United Nations Statistical Commission.

The regular series of reports on the operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act were issued. Material from the Actuarial Sample from which tables of general interest in the field of labour statistics are obtained was tabulated and supplied to the Chief Actuary, Department of Insurance. Tables of the insured population by sex, age, occupation and industry, for Canada and the provinces, were obtained from returns covering the renewal of Unemployment Insurance books in April, 1946. These were published in summary form.

A **Standard Industrial Classification Manual** was published for use in all Federal Government Departments and by others interested in industrial statistics.

Prices

The Prices Section completed several special reports and issued a new set of residential building material price index numbers. A valuable series of printed annual reports was resumed with the publication of **Prices and Price Index Numbers, 1944-1947**. An improved and extended record of index numbers of prices for commodities and services used by farmers was also published during the year along with a new series of wholesale prices of Canadian farm products. All regular reports were maintained and a heavy volume of inquiries was handled.

Subsequent to the appointment of a Commodity Officer to the staff there was an acceleration in the transition to more precise specification pricing for cost-of-living records.

Mechanical Tabulation

On September 1, 1948, a Mechanical Tabulation Division was established as a consolidation of the different tabulating sections existing in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Mr. C. Scott was designated as Director of the newly formed Division. The succeeding months were spent in gradually bringing the various tabulating sections together without unduly disturbing their normal activities.

One of the major considerations in this reorganization was the planning and improvement of the floor area allotted to the new Division.

A large part of the floor area was re-covered and the key-punching room was sound-proofed. A carefully designed floor plan was followed in relocating the 850 punch-card cabinets and the 200 units of tabulating equipment in order to provide easy accessibility to all machines, adequate passageway for the movement of punch cards and convenient card storage space. The result was a marked improvement in working conditions for personnel of the Division.

In the course of the reorganization all operators of key-punching and verifying machines, except those punching from micro-films, were centralized under one supervisor. All tabulating units, including sorters, reproducers, collators, interpreters and tabulators, were located in the main tabulating room. Another unit, comprising operators of adding machines and comptometers engaged in large-scale compilation work, was formed.

A "Job Card" system was put into operation during the month of March, 1949, to permit the accurate determination of the cost of all jobs performed by the Division.

The Division worked closely with the Census Division in making preliminary plans and tests for the 1951 Census of Canada.

A heavy schedule of work was followed on the Air Machine tabulators with a view to having all such tabulations completed by April 30, 1949.

The Mechanical Tabulation Division, as at the end of March, 1949, comprised 202 personnel operating 173 units of tabulating equipment and 27 adding machines or comptometers.

Public Finance

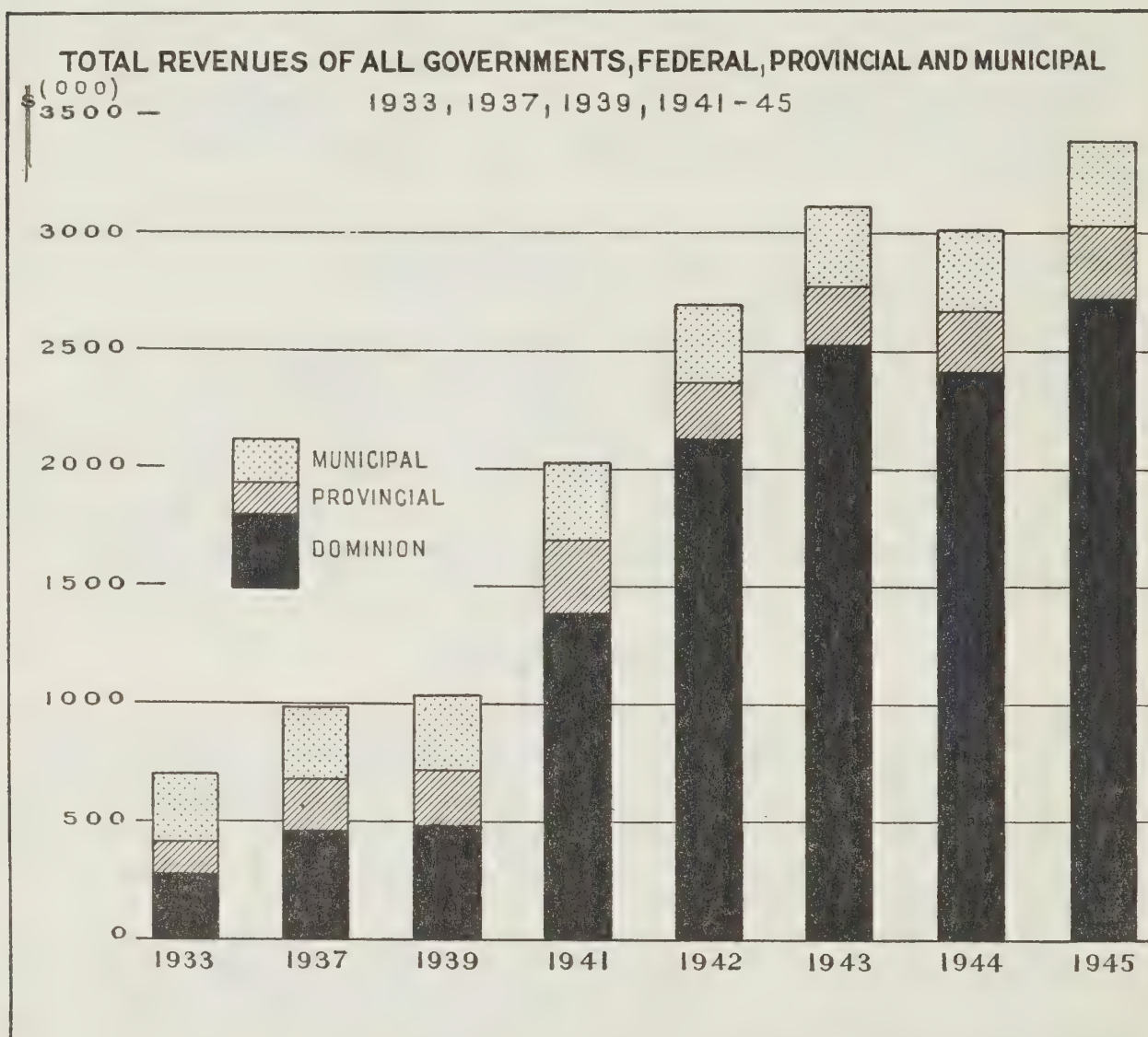
Arrangements were made during the year to continue the series of Federal finance statistics prepared for the Dominion-Provincial Conference on Reconstruction, 1945. As a result of the introduction of new classifications for provincial finance statistics, preliminary study was also given to the development of comparable classifications for use in the analysis of Federal finance data.

Officers of the Division visited the nine provinces during the year for consultations with provincial officials concerning the reorganization of the basis for obtaining statistics of provincial finance, which was being implemented following recommendatoin of the Conferences held in 1943, 1945 and 1947. As a result the original plan was modified considerably. A special meeting of the Continuing Committee on Provincial Finance Statistics, of which the Director of the Division is Secretary, was held in November for this purpose. The Committee also held a regular meeting at that time to give consideration to the various matters referred to it for further study by the 1947 Conference.

Work was started on the revision of provincial data for prior years to establish retroactive comparative series of statistics on the new basis.

The Fifth Conference on Municipal Statistics was held in September, 1948, to consider the report and recommendations of the Continuing Committee appointed at the 1947 Conference with respect to the proposals for obtaining improved population, area and assessment statistics and for revisions in the standard classifications of municipal revenues, expendi

tures, etc. As a result, revised editions of the **Manual of Instructions** and **Municipal Accounting Terminology** are to be published by the Bureau. The Continuing Committee of Municipal Statistics, of which certain officers of the staff of the Division are members ex officio, and of which the Director is Secretary, was reappointed to assist in putting into final form the decisions of the Conference and to continue the study of relevant problems in this field. Preparatory work for the Committee was done in the Division, for consideration at a meeting to be held in May.



An Informal Inter-Departmental Payroll Statistics Committee, of which the Director of the Division is a member, completed its study of the needs of Government Departments and agencies for more complete and comprehensive statistics of the Federal Civil Service. The findings of this Committee are to be considered by other authorities concerned, pending which reorganization of these statistics is being deferred.

Beginning with January, 1949, arrangements were made with six of the provinces to obtain monthly reports of employment and payrolls of provincial government departments and agencies to serve as the basis for a new series of statistics.

Routine reports of public finance and Federal civil service statistics were prepared and published during the year. Reports relating to the work of conferences were also prepared.

Assistance was rendered by officers of the Division to other Government Departments and to other Divisions of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on matters closely allied to activities in the field of government.

The Division continued the statistical compilations for the Government-Owned Property Survey, in which respect the Director acted in an advisory capacity to an Interdepartmental Committee of Inquiry.

Officials of the Division participated in meetings of the preparatory committees for the Dominion-Provincial Conference on Hospital Statistics.

At the request of the provincial authorities, the Director conferred with officers of the Ontario Department of Municipal Affairs on three occasions, rendering further assistance in an advisory capacity in the reorganization of their municipal reporting and statistical procedures.

The Director assisted in a Refresher Course in Municipal Administration, given in June, 1948, by the University of Alberta, in co-operation with the Provincial Department of Municipal Affairs and the Alberta Association of Municipal District Secretary-Treasurers.

Officers of the Division also participated in a number of meetings and conferences: the Quebec Municipal Finance Officers Association Meeting at Montreal in May; a similar Meeting of Ontario Municipal Finance Officers at Kirkland Lake in June; the Annual Conference of the Municipal Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada at Denver, Colorado, in June; and the National Tax Administrators Association Conference at Toronto in July.

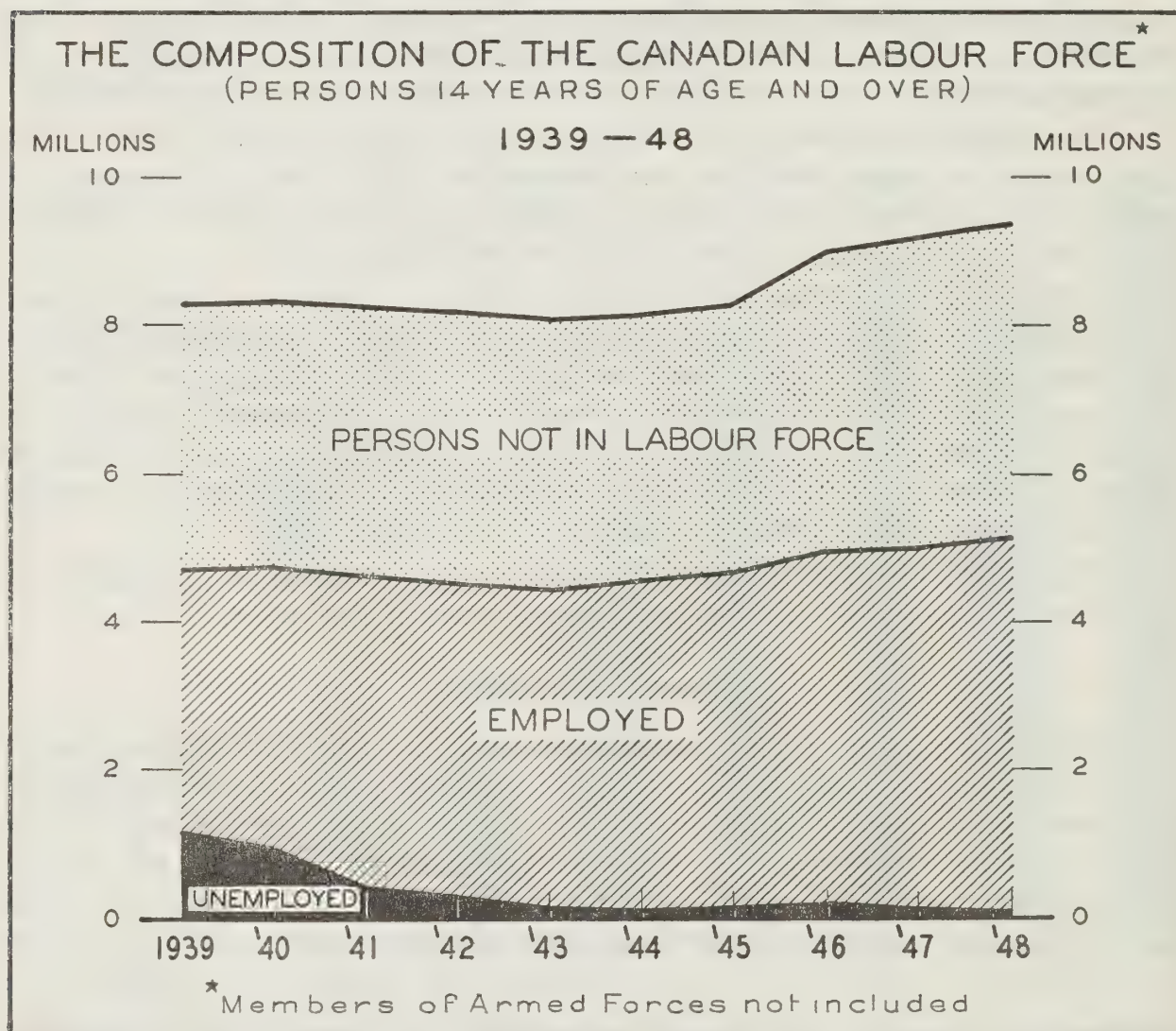
The problems of extending the work of the Division to include Newfoundland were given preliminary study during the year.

Special Surveys

Planning the field operations involved in the survey of family expenditures scheduled for the autumn of 1948 absorbed a large proportion of the attention of the Special Surveys Division in the first six months of the fiscal year. A conference of the Regional Statistics Officers was held in April to discuss the enumerative problems involved in this survey and other aspects of field operations. Beginning in the first week in June, the eleventh quarterly survey of the labour force was carried out. This survey covered about 2 per cent of the households in all cities over 30,000 population and 1 per cent of the households in other areas. During this period a preliminary report on the results of a sample survey on the incidence of arthritis and rheumatism was completed. A detailed comparison of the difference between employment statistics obtained from establishments and from the enumeration of households was completed except for the tabulation of the results. Experimental and planning work was also conducted with a view to obtaining labour force estimates for the largest cities in Canada and extending the coverage of these surveys to remote areas and Indian reservations which are currently excluded.

The collection of reports from non-respondent establishments absorbed most of the attention of the regional staff during the summer months. Interviews were carried out with a large number of establishments on behalf of various sections of the Industry and Merchandising Division and the Employment Section of the Labour and Prices Division.

In the latter part of August and early September, preparations were under way for the twelfth quarterly survey of the labour force which started on Labour Day. Additional questions were included in this survey to determine the number of spending units in Canada. These data were required in connection with the survey of family expenditures which began on October 4 and continued until November 6. The aim of the survey was to collect detailed information on the income and expenditures of a representative sample of Canadian families and to obtain complete records of food purchases in a two-week period.



The thirteenth quarterly survey of the labour force was carried out late in November and early December. In addition to the regular questions on labour force status, a supplementary survey on household appliances, including stoves, radios, refrigerators, washing machines and vacuum cleaners, was carried out at the same time. Information regarding cash rents being paid was obtained during the labour force survey and is being used in the calculation of an index of rents. This is a continuing project. The monthly survey of residential construction was continued with the co-operation of the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. This survey yields estimates of starts and completions of dwelling units and the number under construction at the end of each month, as well as data on the length of time required for construction. In October and November a mail survey was conducted to obtain information regarding

the source of funds used by individuals to finance new residential construction and a report on the results was submitted to the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation early in 1949.

In the first three months of 1949, the activities of the regional offices were divided between the collection of statistical reports for 1947 and for other periods from non-respondent business establishments, and the fourteenth quarterly survey of the labour force, which started on March 7. A supplementary survey of food purchases was also carried out in conjunction with the labour force survey. Approximately one-eighth of the regular sample of households was asked to keep a record of their food expenditures for a two-week period. A special survey of Greater Vancouver was carried out at the same time to ascertain the population of the area and to measure the extent of unemployment in the locality. In part, this was an experimental operation designed to throw light on the problems involved in making labour force estimates for small geographic areas. At the request of the Department of Agriculture, arrangements were made to conduct a mail survey to determine consumer preferences for apples and apple products. Preliminary plans were made for the introduction of labour force surveys in Newfoundland and a sample of areas was selected. Plans were also completed for checking lists of business establishments in a sample of areas across Canada in connection with the new survey of retail sales, the field work to start in mid-April. A number of bulletins on residential starts and completions was issued and the new series of index numbers of residential rents was carried up to December, 1948.

Transportation

There was no reduction in volume of work or industrial groups covered as compared with previous years. Addressograph plates were completed for some 25,000 reporting firms and individuals, including telephone companies, central electric stations, railways, motor carrier operators, shipping and water transportation firms, transit companies, etc.

Conferences were held with Newfoundland and Customs authorities with a view to the extension of coverage to the new Province of the Shipping Statistics. Lists of power companies and transportation firms were also prepared. Arrangements were made for the collection of automobile registrations, accidents, revenues, etc. Liaison was undertaken with the C.N.R. towards the supplying of railway statistics for Newfoundland. Special studies were made for the Canadian Maritime Commission, the International Civil Aviation Organization, Timber Controller, Department of Reconstruction, the provinces and others appearing before the two Freight Rate Investigations, for the forthcoming International Power Conference, and for several provincial departments. The volume of correspondence was heavy during the year.

Preliminary conferences were held and studies made with regard to the future collection and compilation of statistics covering the following: international trade carried by truck between Canada and the United States; radio broadcasting; traffic on the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Waterway between Canadian ports; revised classification of railway

employees; improved accident statistics for railways in order to measure severity as well as frequency; international travel by private plane to Canada.

Transportation

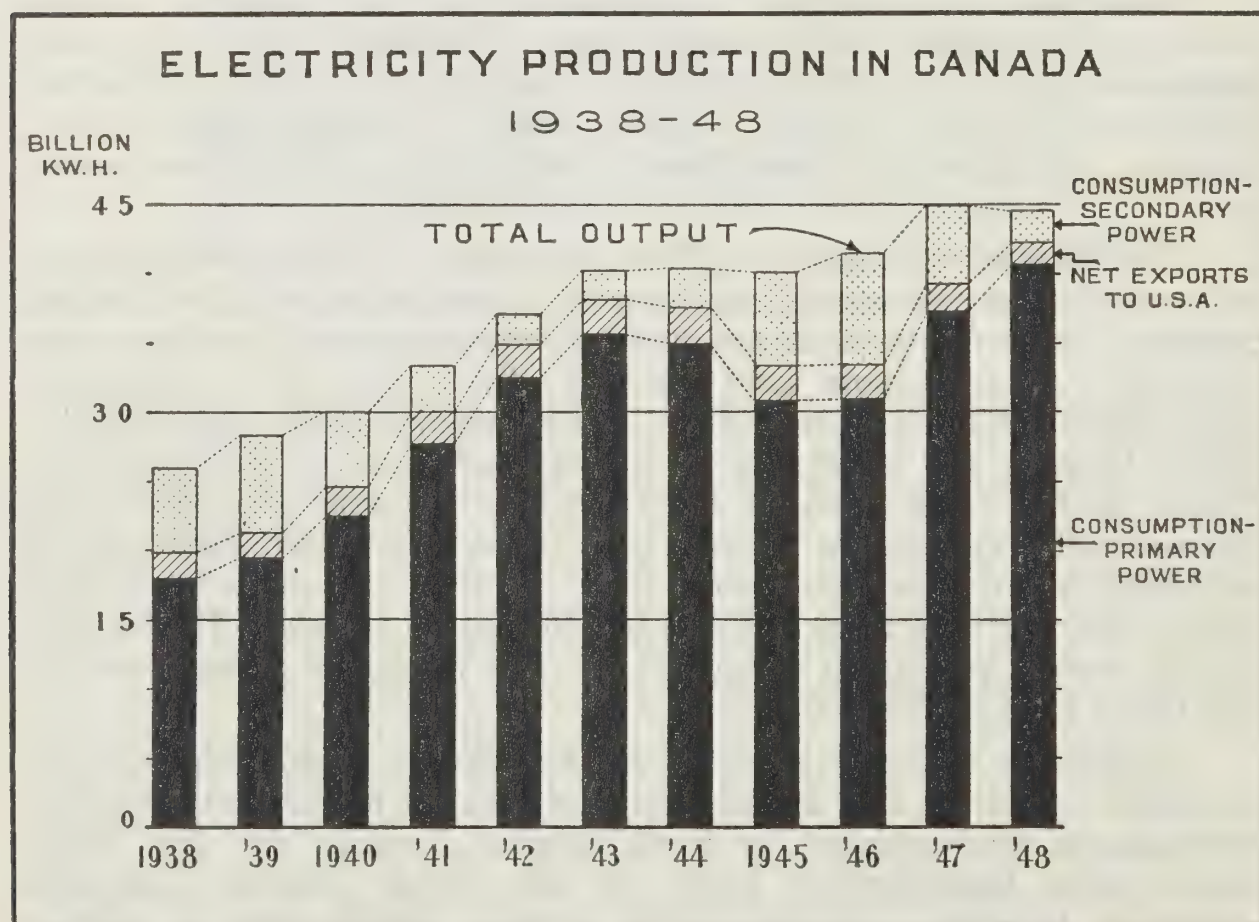
Weekly, monthly and annual reports were compiled and released, including: the weekly **Car Loadings**, the monthly **Traffic Reports**, **Railway Revenues**, and **Transit Systems**, the annual **Steam Railways**, **Express Statistics**, **Railway Mileage**, **Summary of Monthly Traffic Reports**, **Canadian National Railways 1923-47**, **Canadian Pacific Railways 1923-47**, **Electric Street Railways Transit Reports**, **Motor Carriers and Warehousing**, as well as the **Civil Aviation**, monthly and annual.

The **Monthly Railway Traffic Report** was extended, commencing in 1948, by the addition of a new table giving details of tonnage loaded and unloaded in each province according to the 76 commodity classes. This presents a current indicator of interprovincial trade in primary and secondary products. A table giving the international traffic by air from the United States was added to the **Civil Aviation** report.

Monthly and annual **Canal Statistics** and annual **Shipping Statistics** for all ports were published and studies were continued on Water Transportation companies and operators.

Public Utilities

Reports covering **Central Electric Stations**, monthly and annually, **Telegraph and Cable Companies**, **Telephone Companies**, **Highway Mileage and Expenditure Statistics** and **Motor Vehicle Registrations and Revenues**, were published during the year.



OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1949

Doc

Report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

1949/50

Annual

Report of the

DOMINION BUREAU
OF STATISTICS



11-
201

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDED MARCH 31, 1950

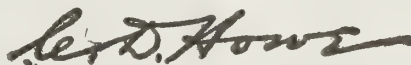
Price, 40 cents

TO HIS EXCELLENCY FIELD MARSHAL THE RIGHT HONOURABLE VISCOUNT
ALEXANDER OF TUNIS, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C., LL.D.,
A.D.C., GOVERNOR GENERAL AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE DOMINION
OF CANADA.

May it please Your Excellency:

The undersigned has the honour to forward to Your Excellency the
report of the Dominion Statistician on the activities of the Dominion Bureau
of Statistics for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1950.

Respectfully submitted,



Minister of Trade and Commerce.

OTTAWA, JUNE 15, 1950.

CONTENTS

	Page
Report of the Dominion Statistician	5
The Organization and Purposes of the Trial Census	17
Detailed Review, by Divisions	20
Administration	20
Advisory Board of Publications	22
Research and Development	24
Agriculture	26
Canada Year Book	28
Census	30
Education	32
Health and Welfare	34
Industry and Merchandising	38
Information Services	42
International Trade	43
Foreign Trade	43
International Payments	45
Labour and Prices	46
Mechanical Tabulation	48
Public Finance	48
Special Surveys	51
Transportation	52

REPORT OF THE DOMINION STATISTICIAN

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE C. D. HOWE,
MINISTER OF TRADE AND COMMERCE,
OTTAWA.

Sir,—In the fiscal year ended March 31, 1950, besides carrying on the regular work of its Divisions, the Bureau of Statistics had to undertake several special projects. Outstanding among these was the Trial Census taken in October, 1949.

A Trial Census, as the term implies, is a test restricted in its field of application, yet sufficiently comprehensive to furnish a verification of the procedures planned for the complete census. Since plans for the 1951 Census include some radical changes from previous practice, a Trial Census was essential in order to discover weaknesses in questionnaires, instructions, tabulations, and other procedures that would affect the cost, accuracy and speed of the full undertaking. The taking of national censuses at regular intervals is the largest statistical task of governments and such considerations bespeak the utmost care in preparation. A description of the organization, procedures and results of the Trial Census is given at pp. 17 to 19.

At the end of March, 1950, final plans for the taking of the 1951 Census were being pushed forward rapidly though of course a great deal remained to be done. Since the Trial Census aimed at reproducing as nearly as possible the actual conditions of the Decennial Census, the general planning is considerably ahead of any previous census.

Among the more important of the other special tasks undertaken in the fiscal year were:—

The entry of Newfoundland into Confederation increased the work of the Bureau. A Regional Office was set up at St. John's for the purpose of carrying out the same type of sample survey of the Labour Force as is done in other parts of Canada. The staff of that office is also being used to collect general statistics by personal contact with individuals and firms. Statistics for Newfoundland, comparable to those for other provinces, will be developed as rapidly as is practicable, but the groundwork must be well done if reliable results, comparable to those of other provinces with which they will in future be published, are to be assured. Experience has shown that the personal contact approach, while requiring more time, will produce the best results in the end and create an atmosphere favourable to willing co-operation.

During the year the Bureau of Statistics completed the tabulation of the 1945 Census of Newfoundland, the original data for which had been collected by Newfoundland itself. Early in 1949 this Bureau issued a bulletin containing a comprehensive list of tables of existing statistical information on Newfoundland. It also collaborated with the Department of External Affairs in the production of the printed booklet entitled **Newfoundland, Canada's New Province**. The Department of External Affairs, with the exception of one chapter prepared by the Geographical Bureau of the Department of Mines and Resources, wrote the text. Statistical materials, layouts and certain designs were provided by this Bureau, which undertook the task, in collaboration with the Department of External Affairs, of preparing and editing the booklet for publication.

A special supplement was issued with the Canadian Statistical Review of February, 1950, entitled **Canada at the Half-Way Mark of the Twentieth Century**.

Professor C. L. Barber, Professor of Economics, University of Manitoba, was secured for summer employment to examine and make a critical appraisal of the work being done in the Industrial Census. His report contained excellent suggestions for a better utilization of the valuable materials collected. Some of these are long-term projects but effect is being given to others immediately, as for example, the use of the commodity approach in tabulating industrial census statistics (in addition to tables of production by industries).

During the year the first tabulations of the Survey of Income and Expenditure, made in October, 1948, were published. These showed the post-war consumption and expenditures in five principal cities. The average expenditure and income of families and single persons were shown for those five cities and the ways in which people have distributed their expenditures among such broad groups of items as food, rent, etc., during the post-war period.

One of the tasks allotted to the Bureau of Statistics by the Statistics Act is "generally to organize a scheme of co-ordinated social and economic statistics pertaining to the whole of Canada and to each of the provinces thereof". There now exist many and varied arrangements with Provincial Governments to that end. Improvement in these arrangements and the maintenance of effective co-operation require periodic conferences between ranking personnel of this Bureau and of the provinces specializing in specific statistical fields. During the past year there were such conferences or meetings of continuing committees covering: Public Finance (provincial and municipal), Hospital Statistics, Criminal Statistics, Vital Statistics and Agricultural Statistics. At all of these conferences and meetings real progress was made towards improvement in the statistics relating to the various fields. The Conference on Statistics of Agriculture, for instance, discussed the proposed schedules for the 1951 Census of Agriculture, with a view to reducing the number of questions of the very lengthy questionnaire used in 1941 and 1946. The objective was to reduce costs, speed up the compilation and improve the accuracy of the data.

Requests for New Statistical Series

The Bureau is under constant pressure to start new statistical inquiries and has to say "no" to a great many. With the comprehensive statistical coverage which now exists, embarking upon a new series is justified only if the information is essential, either in the formulation of government policy or, if it is going to be of real assistance, in leading to better business or social improvement. Many requests that do not measure up to this level have to be rejected. One statistical series for which there has been reiterated demands would, it is estimated, cost about \$300,000 per year to compile and even then would give a misleading and partial statistical picture. Data for a complete picture are unobtainable. Another recent request for a new statistical series would have cost about \$100,000 a year without adding importantly to the information already available.

Numerous other instances could be quoted, less costly individually, but in the aggregate involving considerable expenditures. These were not deemed to be of a standard of importance to warrant additions to staff and could not be handled at present by existing staff.

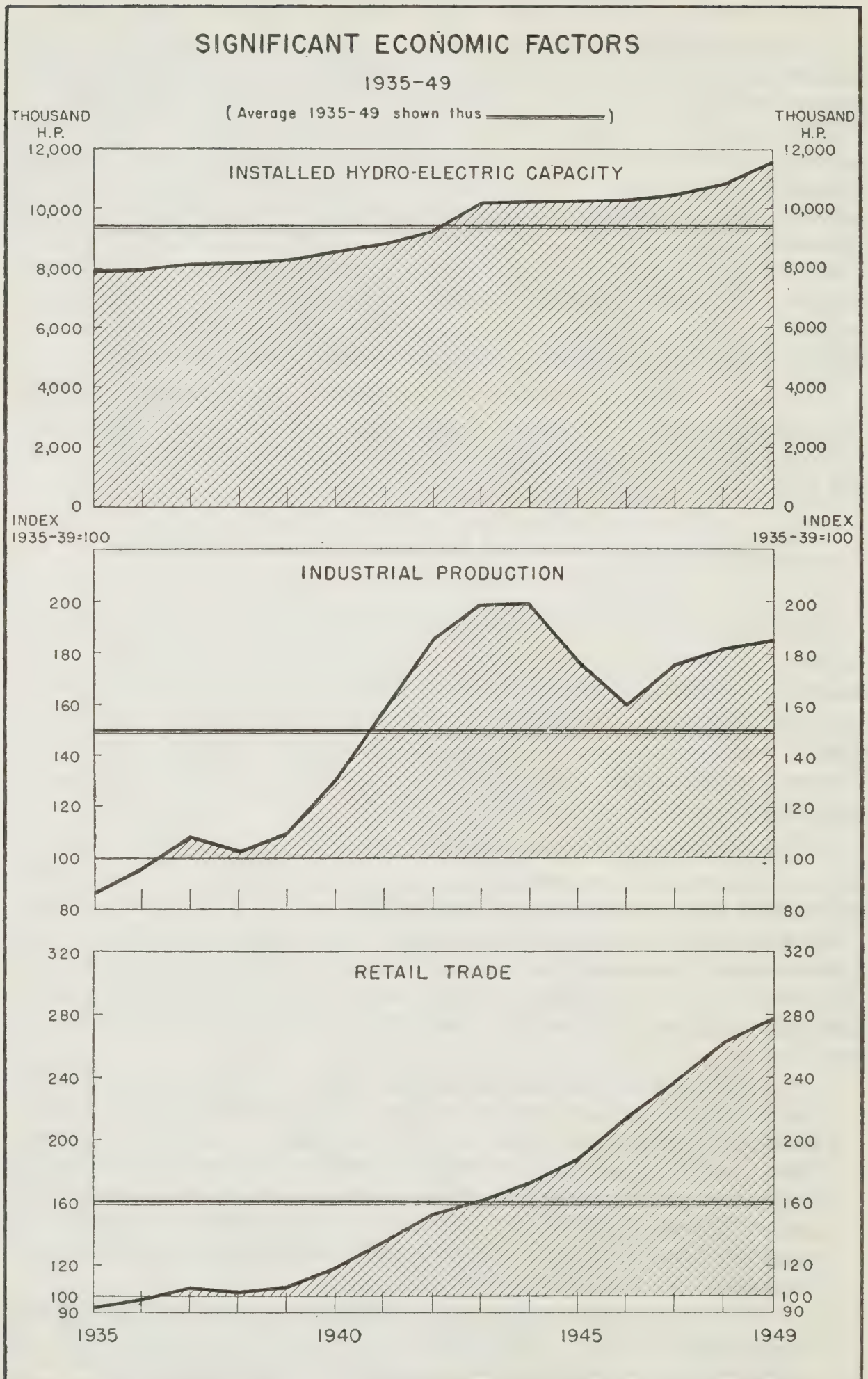
Efforts towards Increased Economy in Bureau of Statistics Administration

For the past three or four years the Bureau of Statistics has had, as a prominent part of its program, the streamlining of its operations. The demand for statistics from the general public, from government departments and agencies and from international organizations has increased to such an extent that special efforts have had to be made to increase the efficiency of operation, and at the same time to keep staff and general costs to an essential minimum.

It was decided at the outset to set as an objective the improvement of Bureau operations to the extent that any examination from outside would yield a high efficiency rating. A great deal has now been accomplished. It will take time to reap the full benefits of the changes which have been made but new procedures have already introduced many savings, work of questionable value has been eliminated, more efficient and speedier methods introduced and output speeded up. Some concrete examples are:—

(1) The creation of a small Organization and Methods Section whose function it is to ensure the use of the most efficient and up-to-date equipment, to improve work-flows, eliminate superfluous operations, make suggestions for improved working conditions, standardize stationery and forms, and improve in other ways the business aspects of the Bureau's activities. This Section also studies the design of questionnaires with a view to the most efficient type for subsequent tabulation.

(2) Arrangements were made with the manufacturers of business machines installed in the Bureau to have one of their experts stationed in the Bureau permanently to ensure the most efficient use of the equipment.



(3) A limited cost-accounting system was set up to study the costs of various operations, the data to serve as a guide to the most economical use of personnel and materials.

(4) Tabulating machines were centralized to ensure full-time use and actually resulted in some reduction in staff. A radical change was made in the layout of the tabulation machines resulting in a more efficient flow of work and greatly improved working conditions for the operators.

(5) A more economical method of tabulating certain broad fields of statistics was introduced by substituting the peg-board system, combined with a special form of questionnaire, for the double-bank adding machines. The adding machines, which had been in operation for many years, were due for replacement and by substituting peg-boards there was a saving of \$100,000 in capital equipment alone. This system has resulted in much saving of clerical time: one job in the Merchandising Statistics Section showed a saving of 27 clerk-months of time over former methods.

(6) During the year suggestions were made to the Department of Public Printing and Stationery that it should take over the D.B.S. Printing Section. The conclusion had been reached that this move would promote economy and efficiency in printing operations. The agreement which established the transfer included provisions that the Unit would continue to be located in the Bureau of Statistics and that the work of the latter would always be given priority.

Elimination or Reduction of Work.—A few statistical series which no longer filled an urgent need were eliminated. An important change was made in the work of the Industrial Census. Hitherto between 30 and 40 thousand full schedules have been sent out yearly containing many questions. More than half of these were for small firms which, in total, account for some 5 per cent of the gross value of product. These small firms now are sent a very simple annual form asking for only a small fraction of the information required from larger firms. Every five years or so more complete information will be obtained to serve as a bench-mark. This has been done also for contractors. Out of 27,000 some 10,000 will be sent the short form. The sampling principle is also being applied where applicable. This not only reduces the questionnaire burden to industry but lessens considerably the work of the Bureau.

Efforts are also being made to develop a Census of Industry questionnaire which will be more adapted to actual accounting practices in business concerns and which will have the twofold advantage of making it easier for firms to complete the schedule and ensuring greater uniformity in the statistics which the Bureau compiles.

Savings in Publication Costs.—The use of Vari-type printing commenced in the Bureau late in September, 1948, and came into full operation last year. Not only can work of high quality be turned out very much faster but the cost is greatly reduced. Saving on 1946 Census volumes will be \$55,000, and it is estimated that the 1951 Census volumes

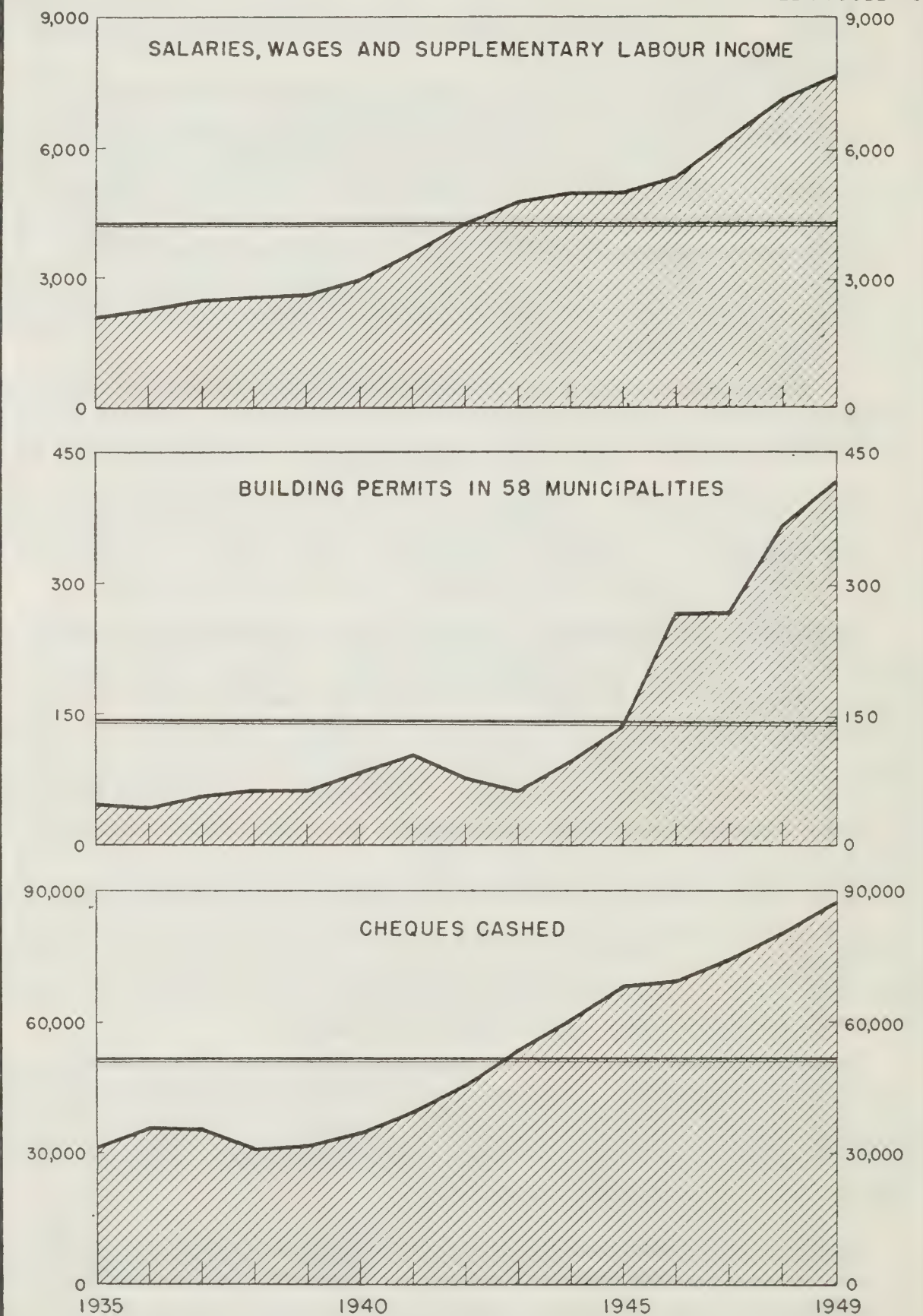
SIGNIFICANT ECONOMIC FACTORS

1935-49

(Average 1935-49 shown thus )

MILLION DOLLARS

MILLION DOLLARS



can be produced at a saving of \$200,000 by the offset method as compared with letterpress.

An Advisory Board of Publications was formed in the Bureau in September, 1948. The main function of the Board is the constant review of the Bureau's publishing program, with a view to the elimination of unnecessary publications; the combining of related reports where savings can be effected thereby; ensuring that each publication meets a specific need; improvement in such matters as layout, the structure of tabular and accompanying textual matter, and of editorial standards; and the attainment of uniform standards as between Divisions of the Bureau.

Some 80 per cent of the Bureau's reports have already been examined with the following results:—

(1) One hundred and fifteen publications previously issued as reports will appear as Reference Papers or Memoranda. These will be announced in the Daily Bulletin and may be obtained on request but will no longer be sent out on the All-Publications or Special Lists because they are more or less technical in character and, while very important to a limited number of users, are not of general interest.

(2) Thirty-one bulletins have been combined, thus reducing them to 20. In addition, these have in many cases been shortened considerably through the elimination of repetitious material and other redundant matter.

(3) Substantial savings are being made by eliminating the reprinting, for purposes of permanent record, of periodical publications made by offset process in the Bureau of Statistics. Offset reports will be printed once only, by Vari-type, in such form as to permit of binding into one volume covering a year. Thus double editing, double proof-reading and double printing costs are avoided. For example, in the Census of Industry the practice has been to issue a rotaprint report for each separate industry as soon as complete returns were available. These were later combined into a manuscript for type-set printing and a complete volume issued as, for example, that covering chemical industries. This involved a costly job of preparing manuscript, composition of type, proof-reading, etc.

The new plan eliminates the volume printed by letterpress. Reports will be prepared for each industry by offset printing in such a way that they will be part of a complete volume. The various parts will be bound together into a single volume for the industry as a whole when the last individual industry is complete.

(4) Minutes of the meetings of the Board show that, of the 356 reports reviewed during the fiscal year, savings were made in at least 200 cases and in addition 14 reports were discontinued entirely. These savings ranged from relatively small amounts up to one-third of the bulk of some reports and in the aggregate reached a substantial total of text and tabular composition. In addition, the issuing of information as Memoranda and Reference Papers instead of regular reports resulted in important savings in printing and material costs.

Growth of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

The war and post-war periods brought about an unprecedented demand for statistics. The increased complexity of the world's social and economic problems, the trend toward social security, the acceptance by governments of responsibilities concerning high employment all led to increased needs for statistics at the national level. This growth in the statistical needs of national governments has been accompanied by an increase in the needs of non-governmental users of statistics, due, among other things, to greater industrialization and a growing awareness of the value of statistics to business efficiency. Added to this is the existence of the United Nations, its specialized agencies and numerous commissions, all of which have created a demand for statistics at the international level far beyond anything experienced in the past. The corresponding increase in the administrative functions of government have created an urgent demand for reliable statistics as an aid to administration and policy-making at the higher level.

Expansion of the Bureau, therefore, was inevitable. A Bureau of pre-war size would be quite inadequate to cope with the essential statistical needs of governments and business to-day. The streamlining, described previously, and the centralization of statistical activities have kept costs to a minimum. The numerous new departments, economic research branches, control boards, government corporations and commissions that have come into existence since 1939 use statistics as the primary material of their studies and research. Their needs must be met by the Bureau or they will be forced to create statistical units of their own. In the latter case the cost would exceed considerably that of expanding the central organization to meet individual requirement and many of the advantages of centralization inherent in a co-ordinated over-all statistical plan administered by one organization would be lost.

Such economies of centralization include the following:—

(1) Fewer highly trained persons such as mathematical statisticians or economists are required in a Central Bureau because a small group can service efficiently all the divisions of statistics. If statistics were decentralized in Departments, every Department would need specialists in several fields for its statistical unit and the total number would be multiplied several times.

(2) In a Central Bureau there must be a large pool of costly and specialized tabulation equipment, and the problem of keeping it fully occupied is one that can be planned and met. Smaller units on specialized work would not be fully occupied. Only in a large unit like the Bureau is it economical to have a highly paid expert to look after the machinery and to keep abreast of the latest improvements in labour-saving devices.

(3) There is an enormous saving in time and energy when such over-all series as the National Accounts and National Income are in a Bureau which covers all statistical fields. Such series draw from

almost every Division of the Bureau, and it is much easier to direct the work of each Division towards the National Income objective than it would be to depend on various Departments co-operating toward that end.

(4) It is a great saving of time for the public and to government officials to be able to go to one source for statistical data rather than having to draw parts from various Departments. This is particularly true of economic research units.

(5) A Central Bureau is more likely to be considered by the public as an objective fact-finding body not influenced by other than purely statistical aims.

(6) In Canada the implementation of "A scheme of co-ordinated social and economic statistics pertaining to the whole of Canada and to each of the provinces thereof" requires constant and careful liaison with departments and agencies of the Federal and Provincial Governments on the one hand and with numerous business and other organizations. This can be achieved much more economically and effectively by a Central Bureau.

Since 1939 the Bureau staff has approximately doubled. The Statistics Vote (exclusive of administration and census votes) has increased from less than \$1,000,000 in 1939 to approximately \$3,500,000 for 1951 or by $3\frac{1}{2}$ times. Total ordinary expenditures of the Federal Government were approximately \$400 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1940, and approximately \$2,400 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1950, or six times those of 1939. These figures reflect the higher price level as well as the increased functions which the Government has been called upon to perform. In the main, the growth of the Bureau has been the direct result of the expansion of government functions. For instance, such policies as govern tariffs, taxation, unemployment insurance, old-age pensions, etc., must be planned, their incidence studied and the extent of the burdens that they impose in relation to the national economy known, before they are put into effect. Reliable statistics alone can provide the necessary foundation for such knowledge.

The following outline gives the main direction in which growth of the individual Divisions of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has taken place since 1939. It will be observed how closely they follow the expansion of the field of government in the decade.

Agriculture Statistics.—Since 1939 the statistical needs of the Agricultural Prices Support Board, marketing boards such as the Meat Board, Dairy Products Board, Special Products Board, have had to be met.

The need for current statistics on the cash income of farms has been urgently pressed.

Other developments that have influenced requirements in the agricultural field include the demand for quarterly statistics on coarse grains, indexes of the physical volume of farm production and special indexes of farm prices.

The statistical requirements of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations have been largely a post-war development that is continuing.

A small research section on methods was set up to devise improvements in crop estimating and generally to ensure the use of the most up-to-date methods in statistics of agriculture.

Demography (Census).—Since the introduction of old-age pension schemes this Division has required 50 additional clerks working continuously to search for proof of age in census records.

International Trade Statistics.—The number of entries for trade statistics has increased considerably. The staff in the Balance of Payments Section has been increased to cope with the tabulation of travellers vehicle permits transferred from the customs ports to the Bureau of Statistics.

Labour and Prices.—The increasing importance of cost-of-living indexes and their relation to policy have required greater checks on the accuracy of basic data and Regional Price Representatives had to be appointed to do field work. A new series of international comparisons of trends in the cost of living was developed to assist the Departments with salary and allowance problems connected with representatives abroad.

A statistical series on monthly labour income was developed as an integral part of National Income estimates and for current publication.

Payroll statistics were started in 1941 to establish monthly trends in weekly earnings of salary and wage workers. Since 1944 statistics of hourly earnings and hours worked have been published monthly.

The development of economic research units in various Departments created a demand for many additional continuing compilations of earnings data.

The unemployment insurance statistics series requires about 60 clerks. There was, of course, no unemployment insurance in 1939.

In the past year employment statistics have been transferred to the Bureau from the Department of Labour and 14 clerks are engaged in this work.

Public Finance Statistics.—Since 1939 the Bureau has taken over the scheme of Public Finance Statistics developed by the Rowell-Sirois Commission, which provided for considerable expansion to meet official requirements.

Health and Welfare Statistics.—This Division has grown to keep pace with the new statistical requirements made necessary by the creation of the Department of National Health and Welfare and the developments in the social security field. A national register of vital records (births and deaths) based on a Federal-Provincial Agreement had to be set up to verify applications for family allowances.

Other requirements have been some expansion in the records of communicable diseases and morbidity statistics, and improvements in hospital and criminal statistics. The strength of this Division has increased by 75 since 1939.

Transportation and Public Utilities.—Shipping statistics have been transferred to the Bureau from the Customs and Excise Branch of the Department of National Revenue. Also there have been developments in statistics of motor carriers and civil aviation.

Census of Industry and Merchandising.—A new unit requiring 14 clerks was created to collect and compile statistics of capital investments and to obtain data for the annual forecast of such investments. These statistics are considered to be a highly important indicator of current economic prospects.

A new section was set up to develop fisheries statistics for the Department of Fisheries.

The needs of the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Economic Research Units of various Departments, the Department of Agriculture, and Industrial Associations required additional staff for statistics of construction, processed feeds, honey and various other industries.

Soon after the War, work of continuing importance was transferred from War Departments and agencies such as the W.P.T.B. to the Bureau. These transfers involved about 60 clerks—a very small fraction of the numbers employed in the units during the War. The following fields of work were involved: Metals Control, Oils Control, Steel Control, W.P.T.B. (Construction materials, textiles, and prepared food statistics, inventory data), Timber Control (monthly production stocks and shipments of lumber), Coal Control.

Research and Development.—This Unit and the Special Surveys Division were created as a result of a recommendation made by an Inter-departmental Committee on post-war statistical needs. Its function is the development of national income statistics and contributing series of economic statistics. A measurement of national income and expenditure, and gross national product and expenditures is an indispensable as a guide to government policy. The National Accounts when analyzed by sectors illuminate statistically the state of the economy as no other statistics can.

One example of the importance of the National Accounts is the fact that gross national product is a component of the basis for payment of subsidies to the Provincial Governments. This unit, which has 30 well-trained statisticians, did not exist in 1939.

Special Survey Section—Sampling Organization.—This also is a post-war development. It was created so that the Bureau might make use of the economies and speed of the sampling technique. It conducts the quarterly survey of the Labour Force based on a one per cent sample of the population which produces an over-all picture of the size of the Labour Force, the number employed and unemployed, etc.

Numerous other sample surveys have been made by this Unit, including those made for other Departments and agencies of the Government. It made the Survey on Incomes and Expenditures in the autumn of 1948 to secure data for a revised basis for the cost-of-living index, and the Trial Census last autumn was handled mainly through the six Regional Offices which were established originally as the basis for sample surveys. These offices will be key points in the decentralized plan for the 1951 Census in which the sampling organization will play a prominent part. The unit has a staff of 85 including 51 in Regional Offices.

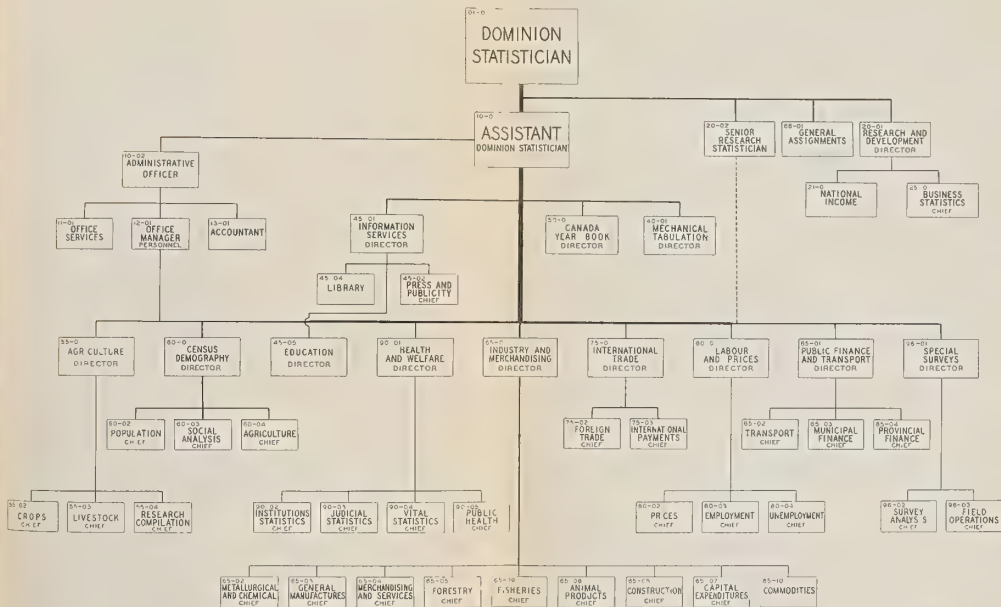
Administration.—The increase in size of this Division has been commensurate with that of the Bureau as a whole. It has practically doubled in number but includes new units for Vari-typing, cost accounting and the organization and methods section that more than justify their existence by the over-all economies they effect in the work of the Bureau as a whole.

H. Marshall

Dominion Statistician.

June 1, 1950:

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS



ORGANIZATION CHART

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

THE ORGANIZATION AND PURPOSES OF THE TRIAL CENSUS

A sample of heterogeneous districts representing as many and as varied conditions as possible was selected for the trial. Seven sections across Canada were included, three being urban in character, three rural, and one semi-rural. Administration and processing of returns were handled by the Bureau's Regional Offices, each being responsible for its own area. In the rural districts, grain, vegetable, live-stock, dairy and poultry farms—ranging from commercial to self-sufficing—were covered. Residential, industrial and transient sections of urban areas were sampled, also areas inhabited by foreign-born population.

In the Trial Census, field supervisors were an innovation. Officers from the Bureau gave them special training and they in turn instructed the enumerators. During the training and the subsequent enumeration senior officials of the Bureau acted as observers to ascertain: the adequacy and accuracy of this "second-hand" imparting of instructions to enumerators; the effectiveness of the various training guides, manuals and aids which were at the disposal of the enumerators; and to obtain first-hand knowledge of actual field conditions. Some 100,000 persons were included in the enumeration.

The new methods and procedures which the Trial Census was designed to test and the main findings were as follows:—

(1) **Type of Schedule.**—The use of 'mark sense' documents* as individual schedules for both population and housing data instead of the usual cumbersome line schedule. This form of schedule has now been adopted for use in the 1951 Census. While the experimental electro-graphic pens used for marking these documents showed some defects in the field, the data gathered on their performance have resulted in a re-designing of the pens and most of their shortcomings have now been eliminated.

(2) **Inquiries, Definitions and Concepts.**—The desirability of new queries, the phraseology of questions and the practicality of definitions were carefully studied by observers who accompanied enumerators on their rounds. The items proving most troublesome to enumerators and respondents were distinguished and revised. The new agriculture definition of a 'farm' proved highly acceptable, enumerators experiencing little or no difficulty in ascertaining, at each household, whether a farm schedule should be completed or not. In the Trial Census each population document was addressographed for identification purposes. New identification techniques have now been developed, eliminating this relatively slow and costly process and easing the enumerator's burden of keeping cards in a strict numerical order. This change will result in a great saving for this operation not only of clerk-hours but also in the total number of documents it will be necessary to supply for the 1951 Census.

* In a 'mark sense' document a question is answered by making a mark in a prearranged space instead of writing the answer in full. Special electronic machines read the marks and produce a punched card.

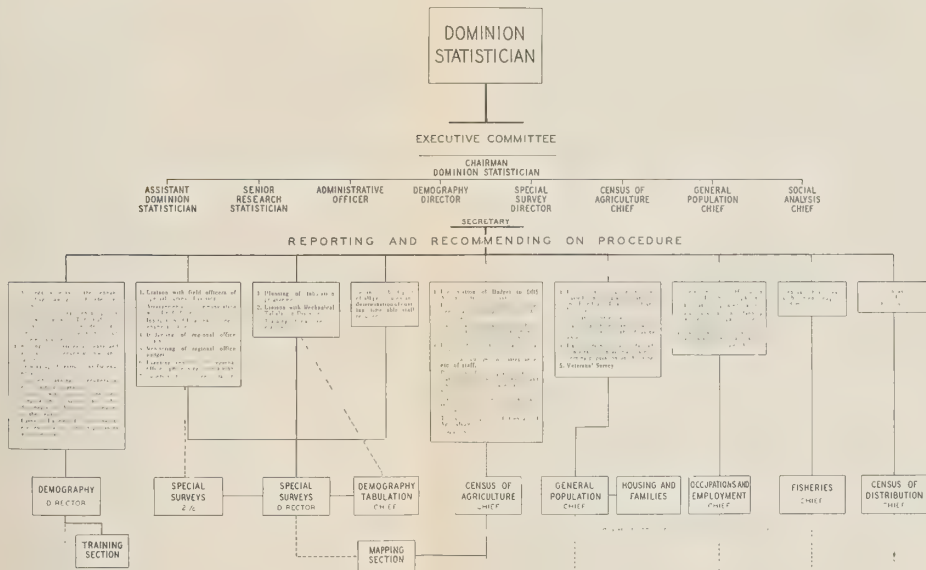
(3) **Field Organization.**—Decentralization was the keynote of the revised field operations planned for the Trial Census. Five Regional Offices across Canada operated as sectional centres, controlling the enumeration in their territories and supervising the office processing of returns to the card-punching stage. Rapid communication between each centre and Ottawa was maintained by the use of teletype equipment. Thus constant touch was maintained with the progress of enumeration across Canada and the problems arising in any section of the country together with the recommended solutions were simultaneously transmitted to all centres. A test of the procedures for handling the recognized problems of administration and delineation of authority, caused by decentralization, was carried out. In addition, unforeseen problems likely to cause difficulty in the 1951 Census were uncovered and procedures for handling them are being evolved.

(4) **Instructions and Instructional Methods.**—The training guide and manuals developed for field supervisors and enumerators were assessed as to their explicitness and completeness. New training methods, such as practice enumeration during instructional sessions, and use of film strips as visual aids were tested. The film strips, since they are costly to prepare and require projectors for screening, proved economically impractical. It is now proposed to present the film-strip material in a cartoon book form. This type of presentation will have the added advantage of being at all times available to enumerators for review purposes. The most desirable number of 'spare' enumerators that should be instructed to provide a pool of surplus trained personnel, available whenever enumerators drop out due to sickness, discontent, unfitness, etc., was determined.

(5) **Enumeration Methods and Techniques.**—The many problems in handling and using mark sense documents in actual enumeration were carefully studied during the Trial Census. The equipment supplied and its use by individual enumerators was thoroughly checked under field conditions. As a consequence, several items of equipment have been redesigned to provide enumerators with more durable and efficient material. New techniques for gathering agriculture information on farms straddling enumeration-area boundaries were put into practice, together with revised procedures for handling call-backs and refusals. A special "T" night operation, designed to complete the enumeration of transients in one evening, was carried out in the Test Census as a result of which a modified plan is now being considered for use in 1951.

(6) **Office Procedures.**—A test of the administrative procedures for handling, filing and reproducing mark sense documents was carried out in each Regional Office. Editing and coding processes were reviewed and those requiring revision ascertained. Various systems for the routing of schedules were experimented with and the most expeditious method computed. A careful record of each clerk's work hours on the various operations was kept from which a production rate on each office procedure was calculated for use in planning the time schedule for the 1951 Census.

ALLOCATION OF D.B.S FUNCTIONS IN TAKING THE 1951 CENSUS



FUNCTIONAL CHART

CENSUS OF 1951

(7) Tabulation Program.—Testing of the punch-card design and observation on a complete set of runs of the proposed tabulation program were required. Since the new tabulating machines, devised specifically for census operations, were not available in quantity at the time, the full machine-processing of documents and punch cards could be carried out in only one of the five Regional Offices. At this centre, however, a close check was made of machine performance rates on the various runs and an exploration of the full capabilities of the various machines undertaken.

While carrying out the machine processing of documents and punch cards it soon became evident that the hand-editing of documents to correct errors could be eliminated. The newly devised electronic statistical machine not only quickly and accurately rejects punch cards containing errors but indicates, by general groups, the type of error present on the card. Thus, a much more economical editing procedure is possible. The correction of errors on documents will now be made only after the location and designation of the type of error present on the punch card for that document. While a new punch card will have to be made for each document corrected, this can be done so rapidly by the document punch that the added time taken in this process is more than compensated for by the increased saving in the time needed to find the documents containing errors and to locate the position of the error. Further tests have since been carried out to ascertain the best procedure for correcting these document errors.

(8) Cost and Production Estimates.—The Trial Census also provided estimates of cost and production rates in both field and office operations. Each enumerator was required to keep an exact record of the time spent in actual enumeration and the number and type of schedules completed. As mentioned previously, the office staff were required to fill out work-time cards for each operation in which they were engaged. These data have now been used in planning time schedules, allocating personnel, and in estimating total costs of the 1951 Census.

It is thus seen that the Trial Census has provided not only a testing ground for untried procedures and schedules, but also has served as a research laboratory in which the study of clerk and machine rates and the accuracy of recorded data has been carried out.

DETAILED REVIEW, BY DIVISIONS

Administration

Personnel

The staff of the Bureau of Statistics at Mar. 31, 1950, numbered 1,413 (1,005 temporaries and 408 permanents), an increase of 62 over the same date in 1949. Additions during the year numbered 343 and separations 281. New positions authorized by the Treasury Board during the year numbered 133, including 40 temporary positions for student assistants, increased staff for regional offices and personnel for the new regional office at St. John's, Newfoundland. Permanent appointments during the year totalled 67. As a result of reorganization of unemployment insurance statistics, 15 personnel from the Department of Labour were transferred to the Bureau. Eight employees took furlough leave during the year—resulting in a loss of 238 working days.

Training courses were organized in collaboration with the Staff Training Branch of the Civil Service Commission and the Department. Refresher courses in typing, shorthand and English were held throughout the year. In addition, training was given to staff members in the Vari-Typer Pool, the Mechanical Tabulation Division and the Comptometer Pool.

The most important organizational change during the year was the centralization of Mechanical Tabulation and its organization into a separate Division.

Drafting

This Section provided drafting services for all Divisions of the Bureau, as well as for other Government Departments and agencies. The volume of work during the year increased by 4.3 p.c. compared with the previous year.

Office Services

A total of 425 requisitions were raised on the Department of Public Works for goods and services and 349 requisitions were reported as complete. An office inter-communication system installed early in the year has resulted in a considerable saving of time for the administrative officers of the Bureau.

Supplies

A total of 1,346 printing and stationery requisitions to the amount of \$389,009.53 was submitted to the Department of Public Printing and Stationery. This compares with 1,291 requisitions to the value of \$379,251.30 for 1948-49.

Printing

This Unit completed 5,064 individual printing jobs, compared with 4,513 for the previous year, comprising reports, daily and weekly bulletins,

weekly statistical supplement letters, schedules, etc. Impressions made during the year were as follows: mimeograph, 1,834,601; multigraph, 2,115,430; rotaprint, 20,246,756; total, 24,196,787.

The Photographic Unit photographed and processed 11,636 pages compared with 11,950 in the previous year, and produced 7,558 contact prints.

Addressograph

Forms addressed during 1949-50 numbered 3,672,530 compared with 2,518,511 for the previous year. Plates embossed and corrected numbered 187,884 compared with 129,574.

Stenographic Pool

During the year, 6,636 letters were transcribed from shorthand notes as compared with 9,659 in the previous year. In addition to routine typing of forms and labels, pages of typed matter (including metal and wax stencils and pages of various dimensions for photographic processing) numbered 18,044.

Mail and Messengers

During the year approximately 3,380,819 pieces of mail were deposited with the Post Office, at a total cost of \$165,476.87.

Vari-Typer

This Unit was established on Apr. 1, 1949. During the year Vols. I, II, III and 290 pages of Vol. IV, **Census of the Prairie Provinces, 1946**, were composed in addition to forms and schedules related to the October, 1949, Trial Census. A recent estimate made by the King's Printer places the savings to be made for the four volumes comprising the Quinquennial Census, by using the Vari-typer process of type-composition and printing by offset, at over \$50,000.

Accounts

In addition to the regular duties including routine submissions to Treasury Board for authorization for expenditure and returns re personnel for the Department of Finance, some additional work was necessary in this Section because of the payments to the 160 enumerators engaged in the Trial Census and the auditing of travelling expenses of the members of the Census Division staff and of the Field Supervisors of the Trial Census. The checking of the Trial Census enumerators' accounts by the Regional Offices worked out satisfactorily and assisted in expediting payment.

Supplementary estimates for 1949-50 were prepared in August, 1949, and the Main Estimates for 1950-51 were prepared in October and November and submitted on Nov. 25, 1949.

A Departmental Banking Account for each of the six Regional Statistics Offices, effective Apr. 1, 1950, was set up during March. Under this system each Regional Office has an Accountable Bank Account rather than an individual Standing Accountable Advance as in the past, thus permitting closer control of funds issued as accountable advances.

Contributions made by members of the Bureau to the "Blue Cross", "Physicians' Services Incorporated" and "Associated Medical Services" were remitted through the Accounts Section.

Health Clinic

The Office Management maintains close liaison with the Health Clinic. Figures of the number of visits, etc., to the clinic are shown in the following statement:—

Total visits	14,344
Male	4,942
Female.	9,402
First visits	10,962
Repeat visits	3,382
Nature of Visits—	
Illness	5,907
Accident	857
Consultation	1,256
Return to work visits	6,324
	14,344
Returned to work	14,032
Sent home	312
	14,344

The Health Unit interviews all personnel upon their return from sick leave. It offers constructive welfare counselling to those who are affected by chronic absenteeism.

Where the Health Unit is not in a position to help the individual, the resources of the Health Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare are called upon.

Advisory Board of Publications

The Advisory Board of Publications, established Sept. 1, 1948, under the Chairmanship of the Assistant Dominion Statistician (Administration), had been in operation for 18 months at the close of the 1949-50 fiscal year. The Terms of Reference under which it was set up are given in detail in the Annual Report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the year ended Mar. 31, 1949 (pp. 13 to 14). The main function of the Board is the constant review of the publishing program of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics with a view to: the elimination of unnecessary publications; the combining of related reports where savings can be effected thereby; ensuring that each publication meets a specific need; and the examination and approval of 'copy' for each new publication before such 'copy' is set up in type. The Board reports to the Dominion Statistician periodically on all matters that come under review.

During the fiscal year 1949-50, 25 meetings of the Board were held as compared with 8 during the seven-month period Sept. 1, 1948, to Mar. 31, 1949. The Dominion Statistician occupied the Chair at the two first meetings (Apr. 4 and Apr. 7, 1949). At the meeting held on Apr. 4 all

senior Directors of Divisions were in attendance: the Dominion Statistician emphasized the purposes for which the Board had been set up and the need for the full co-operation of all in achieving its aims. Under his leadership broad general principles were established that the Board would be called upon to apply later with such modifications as circumstances called for. A method was worked out whereby specialized reports which, although very important from the standpoint of the relatively few people who use them, are seldom of general interest, would be distributed only to those who have need of them.

The main efforts of the Board at later meetings centred around the application of the principles laid down in the first two meetings to the reports and publications of the several Divisions and the Board probed deeply into such matters as layout, the structure of tabular matter and the textual matter accompanying it, the improvement of editorial standards, etc. The procedure followed was to have present at the meetings the Directors of the Divisions whose reports were under review, along with those of their Chiefs who were in close touch with the work, and to discuss with them in detail each individual problem as it arose, the Director having full opportunity and encouragement to present his case. Questions discussed covered a wide range and included such matters as: the possible economies to be made by combining related reports; the condensation of the data published; the elimination of certain reports altogether, or certain types of information carried in reports, where the original need had been outgrown; and those reports that should be published in bilingual form.

Another important field explored by the Board on the suggestion of the Dominion Statistician was the possibility of effecting substantial savings by eliminating the reprinting at the Government Printing Bureau, for purposes of permanent record, of periodical publications printed by offset process within the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. (See Report of the Dominion Statistician, p. 5.)

During the fiscal year 1949-50, the Board reviewed in detail 356 or about 78 p.c. of the regular publications of the Bureau. These include all those of the Industry and Merchandising Division, all the publications of the Agriculture Division and those of the Vital Statistics Section of the Health and Welfare Division (see accompanying statement). In addition 11 reports of a special nature, or published at irregular intervals, were examined and reported upon.

It is not possible to estimate with any degree of exactness the improvement and economies that have been effected, due to the nature of the work and the fact that much of it does not lend itself to measurement as dollar savings. These savings ranged from relatively small amounts up to one-third of the bulk of some reports and in the aggregate reached a substantial total of text and tabular composition. Substantial savings were made in consolidation of reports and distribution that have resulted from the assignment of specialized reports to the "Reference Paper" and "Memorandum" categories.

**Summary of Reports Reviewed by the Board of Publications,
Fiscal Year 1949-50**

Division and Section	Reports Published and Reviewed by Board	Reports Discon- tinued	Reports Combined	Reports Transferred to the Reference- Paper Class	Reports Transferred to the Memorandum Class
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Agriculture Division	92	3	4	3	38
Industry and Merchandising Division	251	11	24	4	65
Animal Products Section . .	9	1	2	—	1
Construction Section . . .	1	1	—	—	—
Fisheries Section	8	—	—	—	—
Forest Products Section . .	36	—	—	—	18
General Manufactures Sec- tion	46	—	9	2	28
Merchandising and Services Section	28	3	4	1	4
Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Section	123	6	9	1	14
Health and Welfare Division— Vital Statistics Section . . .	13	—	3	6	—
Totals	356	14	31	13	103

The Board, at most of the meetings, also dealt with an accumulation of questions of policy and procedure that had been referred to it for decision, and issued directives thereon for the guidance of all Divisions.

The pricing policy of Bureau reports came up for discussion at several of the meetings and real progress was made in laying down a uniform schedule of prices that places the reports of all Divisions on a comparable basis in this respect. In general prices were raised substantially. Since the pricing policy is closely tied in with distribution, the distribution lists were checked and analysed on the basis of information requested by the Board from the Director of the Information Services Division.

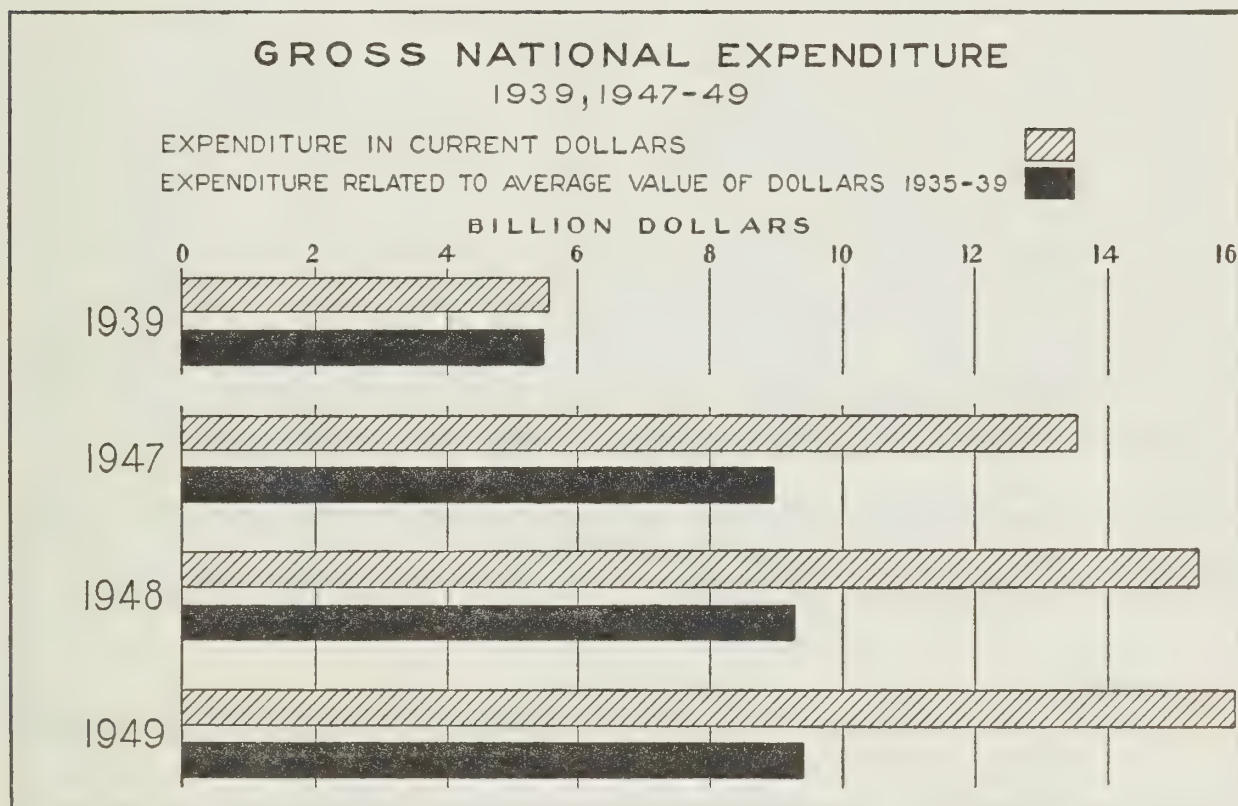
Research and Development

National Income

During the year a number of projects previously initiated were brought to completion. Quarterly estimates of gross national product and expenditure and personal income and its disposition were made available on a restricted basis for interdepartmental study and use. Release to the public had been delayed because of substantial gaps in the data and the necessity for further refinements. Preparatory work was done on the survey of quarterly corporation profits and, to further this project, arrangements for receipt of data on quarterly revenues and expenditures of Provincial Governments were made. A survey of inventory accounting methods of Canadian manufacturers was published as a Reference Paper

in May, 1949. The industrial distribution of national income and provincial distribution of personal income were completed and published in September, 1949. Details of production and consumption subsidies paid by all governments were made available.

Work began on the deflation of the components of the gross national expenditure to constant dollar terms for the years 1926-49. Estimates of the savings of Canadian policyholders through life insurance companies for the years 1926-48 were published for the first time. A number of longer-term projects were carried a stage further, e.g., a special sample of corporation statistics was carried out in collaboration with the Department of National Revenue, and the survey of family expenditure and income-size distribution.



The Third Certificate of the Dominion Statistician was prepared in September, 1949, on a basis of the estimates of gross national product, as required by the terms of the Dominion-Provincial Taxation Agreements. This Certificate was the basis of federal payments totalling approximately \$80,000,000. In March, 1950, a similar Certificate was prepared under the terms of the recent Agreement between the Province of Newfoundland and the Government of Canada.

Business Statistics

The recomputation and improvement of the index of industrial production which, in the light of changing conditions, has taken on added significance in recent years has been a major task during the year.

The computation of the data on products or materials and on man-hours in each industry for the period 1935-47 was completed and, at the end of the fiscal year, results were being checked and analysed. In the

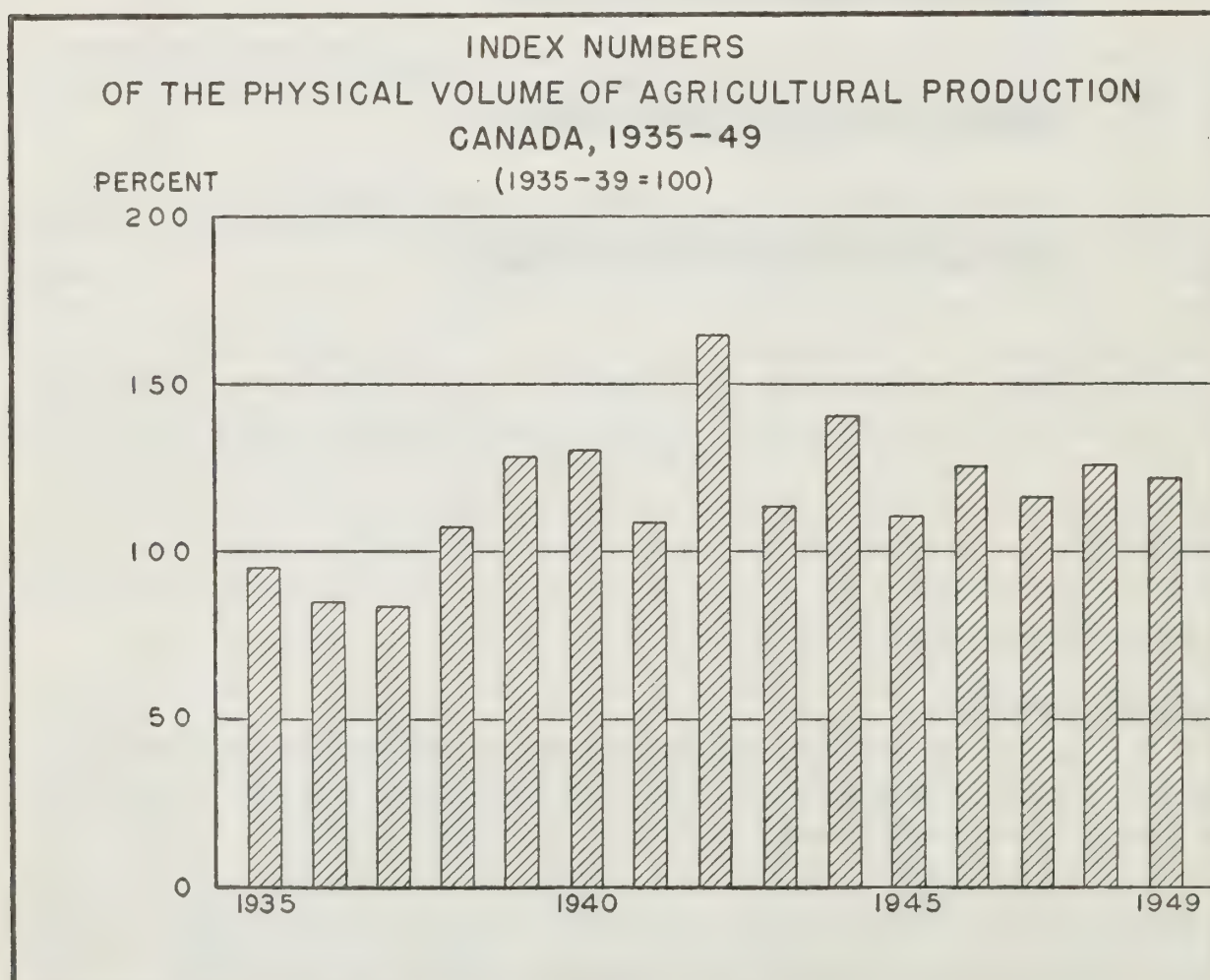
attempt to measure the volume of production on a net basis, advantage was taken of the data, possessed by few other countries in such detail, on products, materials used, and fuel and electricity consumed. Significant results were obtained for 12 industries and work was progressing on others.

The Section undertook for the Interdepartmental Committee on Labour Statistics an investigation of measures of industrial productivity. Results were calculated for some industries and work was progressing on others.

The annual reports, **Survey of Production in Canada, 1947**, and **Cheques Cashed in Clearing Centres, 1949**, were published. Tables were prepared for the **Canadian Statistical Review** and the regular reports **Cheques Cashed in Clearing Centres** (monthly) and **Commercial Failures** (quarterly) were released.

Agriculture

In the collection of statistical data on agricultural products there was close co-operation between the provinces and the Bureau of Statistics, as well as between the Bureau and the Federal Department of Agriculture and such agencies as the Board of Grain Commissioners. To this end several subcommittee meetings of the Interdepartmental Committee on Agricultural Statistics were held during the year. An Agricultural Statistics Conference was held in December at which provincial statisticians and representatives of the Department of Agriculture were present.



In addition to these and other interdepartmental meetings connected with agriculture at Ottawa, members of the Agriculture Division staff attended several conferences, not only to maintain liaison between the various agencies with which the Bureau co-operates, but also to improve the basis of statistical estimates and determine requirements. Among these were: the Annual Outlook Conference, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.; the Annual Meeting of the American Farm Economics Association, Laramie, Wyoming; the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Agricultural Economics Society and the Agricultural Institute of Canada; the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Meat Packers Council, Toronto, Ont., and the Annual Meeting of the National Dairy Council, Montebello, Que.

Crops

In addition to the regular routine work of this Section, special work included: the compilation of basic data on major field crops for inclusion in the projected **Handbook of Agricultural Statistics**; and the preparation of summary data and the all-Canada food balance sheets for the **Canada Year Book** and for the Food and Agriculture Organization.

In the interest of developing and expanding sources of basic data, the Chief of the Section made three field trips. Two of these were made in the company of the Agricultural Statistician for the Province of Quebec: the results of these investigations were satisfactory. The third trip covered the annual study of crop conditions from Ontario westward through to the interior of British Columbia: provincial officers responsible for agricultural statistics were interviewed and joint decisions made relative to crop estimates and other work of the Division. With the assistance of seed and canning companies, estimates were also made for a number of special crops for which basic data cannot be obtained by the mailed questionnaire method.

Live Stock and Animal Products

The Live Stock Section prepared estimates of live-stock and poultry numbers on farms based on semi-annual surveys at June 1 and December 1. From these surveys and other data, estimates of total meat production and consumption were compiled. The regular annual surveys were conducted to determine wool production and fur-farming operations. Monthly surveys undertaken in this Section included: manufactured dairy products, fluid-milk sales, farm-milk production and utilization on farms, egg production, and storage stock holdings of meats, dairy products, eggs, fish, fruits and vegetables.

Findings of interdepartmental committees, set up to survey the existing statistical series, led to considerable revision and some simplification of questionnaires and presentation of material in reports. New statistical series on the monthly production of stocks of margarine and of process cheese were started.

Research and Compilation

Excellent results were obtained in the June Survey for Saskatchewan by the use of the addressograph list from the 1946 Census for distribution

of schedules. Compared with the former method of distributing forms through schools, there was an increase of 200 p.c. in replies received. Preparations were made to have a second province covered in the same way in the June Survey of 1950. The Compilation Unit added pegboard questionnaires for the following surveys during the year: monthly farm prices, monthly dairy correspondents, monthly poultry correspondents, annual maple products and semi-annual surveys of honey and vegetables.

The Farm Finance Unit issued the regular reports on farm income, wage rates and index of farm prices. The first report of the series, **Index Numbers of the Physical Volume of Agricultural Production**, was published in August, 1949. An advance preliminary estimate, **Farm Cash Income, 1949**, was issued soon after the close of the year. A detailed study of the dairy correspondents sample was undertaken by the Research Unit and recommendations were put into effect. Processing procedures for the June acreage and live-stock surveys in Ontario and Manitoba (which Provinces undertake their own compilations) were reviewed and comprehensive record forms were prepared with a view to the closer integration of the statistics of these Provinces with those compiled by the Agriculture Division. A preliminary study of available data on farm labour was completed. Progress was made in the continuing study of the agricultural universe in the Prairie Provinces, utilizing Card H, Census of Agriculture, 1946. Two other investigations were begun in this Section: sales of fluid milk and a monthly poultry survey. The Chief of the Section aided in the establishment of official acreage estimates in 1949 and the estimate of wheat conditions based on weather factors.

Canada Year Book

Editorial

The planning of the 1950 edition of the **Canada Year Book** was started at the opening of the fiscal year.

The printing program was designed in co-operation with the Printing Bureau so that the copy to the Printer and galley proof, first page proof, revises and final pages were co-ordinated into a working schedule, with the objective of publishing the 1950 edition during June of that year. By the end of March, 1950, the edition was in final signature form and all but a few signatures had been passed for press.

The translation work on the French edition had been begun but the actual type composition was delayed due to the fact that the 1948-49 **Annuaire** had not been cleared through the press at that time.

During the year, eight reprints were made from the 1950 English **Year Book** and in all 1,700 copies of **Year Book** reprints were sold. These reprints of special articles from the **Canada Year Book** are in wide and increasing demand.

The brochure **Newfoundland—Canada's New Province**, prepared by the Department of External Affairs in collaboration with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, was released by the Minister of Trade and Commerce in March, 1950. While the background and historical text of this handbook were prepared in the Department of External Affairs, the statistical

material, illustration selection and arrangement, and the layouts and design were provided by the Year Book Division which also had the task of preparing and editing the book for publication. This work began in the early summer of 1949 and necessitated close co-operation with the Department of External Affairs over a period of eight months.

The 1950 Official Handbook **Canada** was prepared and put through the press in the period October, 1949, to March, 1950.

Distribution programs for the **Canada Year Book**, the **Official Handbook** and the **Newfoundland** brochure were planned and the required circular letters, descriptive literature and posters designed and prepared.

Special editorial work was done for the Dominion Statistician and other Divisions of the Bureau including: the preparation of the regular quarterly reports and the **Annual Report of the Bureau**.

Economic Mapping

Regular and special maps and charts were prepared for the Division as well as for the Departments of Trade and Commerce and National Health and Welfare. About 100,000 official maps and charts, prepared by the Division, were sold to private publishing houses, universities, etc., during the year.

The Interdepartmental Committee established for the work on the projected Atlas of Canada invited the Dominion Bureau of Statistics to submit the **Year Book** series of base maps and to suggest adaptations of the individual maps to suit the needs of the Atlas. Later, a number of subcommittees were organized to draw up certain suggested outlines for the various chapters of the Atlas with details of the actual type of maps or charts to be included. The Dominion Statistician accepted the chairmanship of the Subcommittee on Commercial and Social Data. A complete outline of the suggested contents for this section of the Atlas was prepared in this Division for that Subcommittee and, after it had been analysed in detail, was sent with sets of charts to the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Information and General Inquiries

The regular series of statistics were supplied each month to the following international organizations:—

United Nations, Lake Success, N.Y.

Ambassador for Argentina (through the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs).

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), Montreal.

International Labour Office (ILO), Geneva, Switzerland.

The usual revisions of material relative to Canada which appears in 25 to 30 standard annuals and almanacs of leading countries and other important international publications were made, with the object of supplying accurate statistical information through these important channels.

Included in the list of publications so served were: United Nations Statistical Yearbook, 1948, Heaton's Handbook, World Almanac, Whitaker's Almanack, Ayer's Directory, Moody's Government Manual, Canadian Almanac and Directory, Statesman's Year-book, New International Year Book, Statistical Year-Book of the World Power Conference, Year Book of Labour Statistics (ILO).

During the year, about 450 miscellaneous inquiries were answered, varying in nature from simple requests to those that required special attention and a considerable amount of research. In answer to special requests from Canada and abroad, general information on Canada was supplied to 14 industrialists.

The key card index system, installed in 1949 to co-ordinate all valuable general information originating from a wide variety of national and international sources, was kept up to date during the year. The central focal-point files, that form a part of this system, cross-reference, by subject and correspondent, all international publications and communications.

Census

During the fiscal year the outlining, mapping and describing of the enumeration areas of the various provinces, in preparation for the 1951 Census, were continued.

Approximately 2,500 inquiries for information on population, agriculture, housing, etc., were dealt with; some 31,000 applications for verification of age for pensioners, and 25,400 applications for proof of age were received and the necessary searches made of early census records. The micro-filming of early census records was continued.

The Director and other officers of the Division attended a meeting of the International Staff Conference on Census Planning and meetings on census methods at Endicott, N.Y. The Director also attended a meeting on Population Growth and Immigration at McMaster University, Hamilton: while in Hamilton he met with City Hall officials to discuss census tracts for the city.

In order to test the more recent methods of census-taking, including a plan for decentralization, this Division conducted a Trial Census (see pp. 17-19) which commenced on Oct. 24, in seven regions across Canada. This necessitated the drawing up of eight questionnaires relating to agriculture, fisheries, housing and population, the instructions to enumerators and field supervisors, and office processing plans, including those for tabulation. Officers of this Division trained the field supervisors and office processing staff. A great deal of study was given to the results of the Trial and plans were being formulated with respect to the 1951 Census at the end of the fiscal year.

Social Analysis

A bulletin entitled **Province of Newfoundland, Statistical Background** was prepared and published. Due to the great demand for this publication, a reprint was made later in the year. The annual estimates of population by age for 1948 and 1949 and by racial origin for 1947 and 1948 were

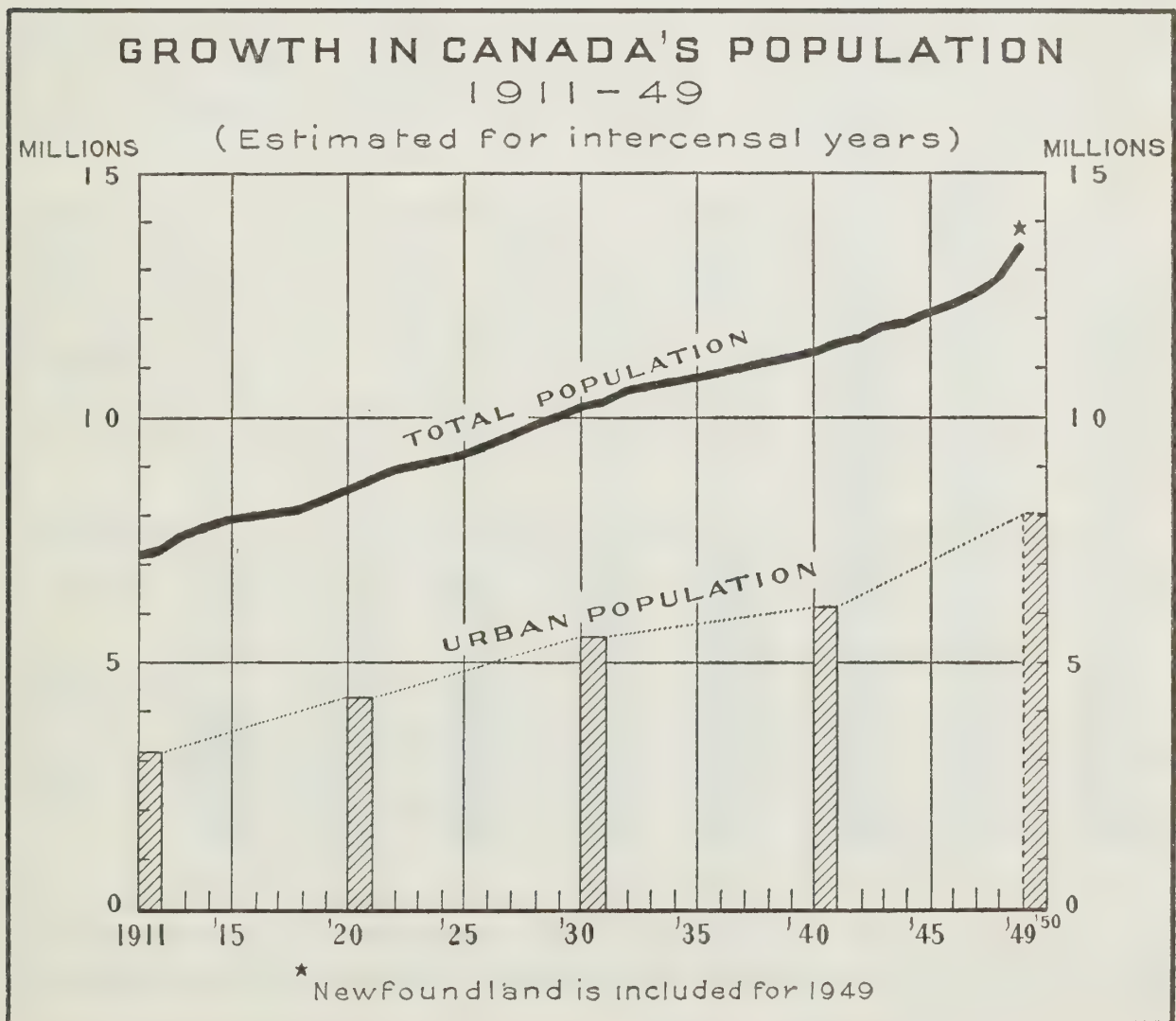
prepared and printed. Annual bulletins on **Estimated Population by Marital Condition and Sex 1931-1948** and **Estimates of Households and Families 1947-48** were published, together with the annual report on **The Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada 1949**. A monograph on **Women in Gainful Occupation** was begun, as were studies on statistical legislation in Canada and on Canadian-born population in the United States, the latter using 1940 Census data of the United States.

Agriculture

The last bulletins giving information from the 1946 Census of Agriculture were printed and the printing of the final volumes proceeded with. The 1951 Agriculture Questionnaire was reviewed as a result of discussions with officials of various Departments. The data tabulated for the Newfoundland Census of Agriculture and Fisheries (1945) were prepared in volume form and printed.

Population

The last of the bulletin series on population for the 1946 Census of the Prairie Provinces was released and the printing of the final volumes proceeded with. **Population 1945, Census of Newfoundland, Vol. I** was published. The final draft of the 1951 population questionnaire was made.



The Land Use Survey of urban centres in the Prairie Provinces was completed during the fiscal year.

Occupations, Earnings and Employment

The tabulation and analysis of information on occupations for the 1945 Census of Newfoundland was completed and the information printed in Vol. I. The final tabulations for **Census of the Prairie Provinces, 1946, Vol. II. (Occupations, Industry and Employment)** were completed. The classification of occupations for the 1951 Census was started and the coding studied.

Dwellings, Households and Families

Two bulletins giving information on households and families for the 1945 Census of Newfoundland were prepared and released, and the final tables on households and families for that Census prepared for **Census of Newfoundland, 1945, Vol. I.** Two bulletins entitled **Families by Mother Tongue** and **Families by Marital Status** for the 1946 Census of the Prairie Provinces were published. Final tabular material for **Census of the Prairie Provinces, 1946, Vol. III (Housing and Families)** was prepared.

Education

The report **Elementary and Secondary Education in Canada 1944-46**, was published early in the year. Work was started on 1949 returns, though some data required to complete the picture for 1948 were not available at the close of the fiscal year. Compilation of the first returns received from Newfoundland was undertaken. The report **Higher Education in Canada, 1946-48**, was completed as regards compilation.

A survey was made of the financial assistance in the form of scholarships, fellowships and part-time employment available to post-graduate students in Arts and Science, and the results were published as a Reference Paper. A second Reference Paper, dealing with present-day costs of attendance at university, was based on the results of a questionnaire to a representative sample of university students. Copies of both papers were requested by the Royal Commission on National Development in Arts, Letters and Sciences.

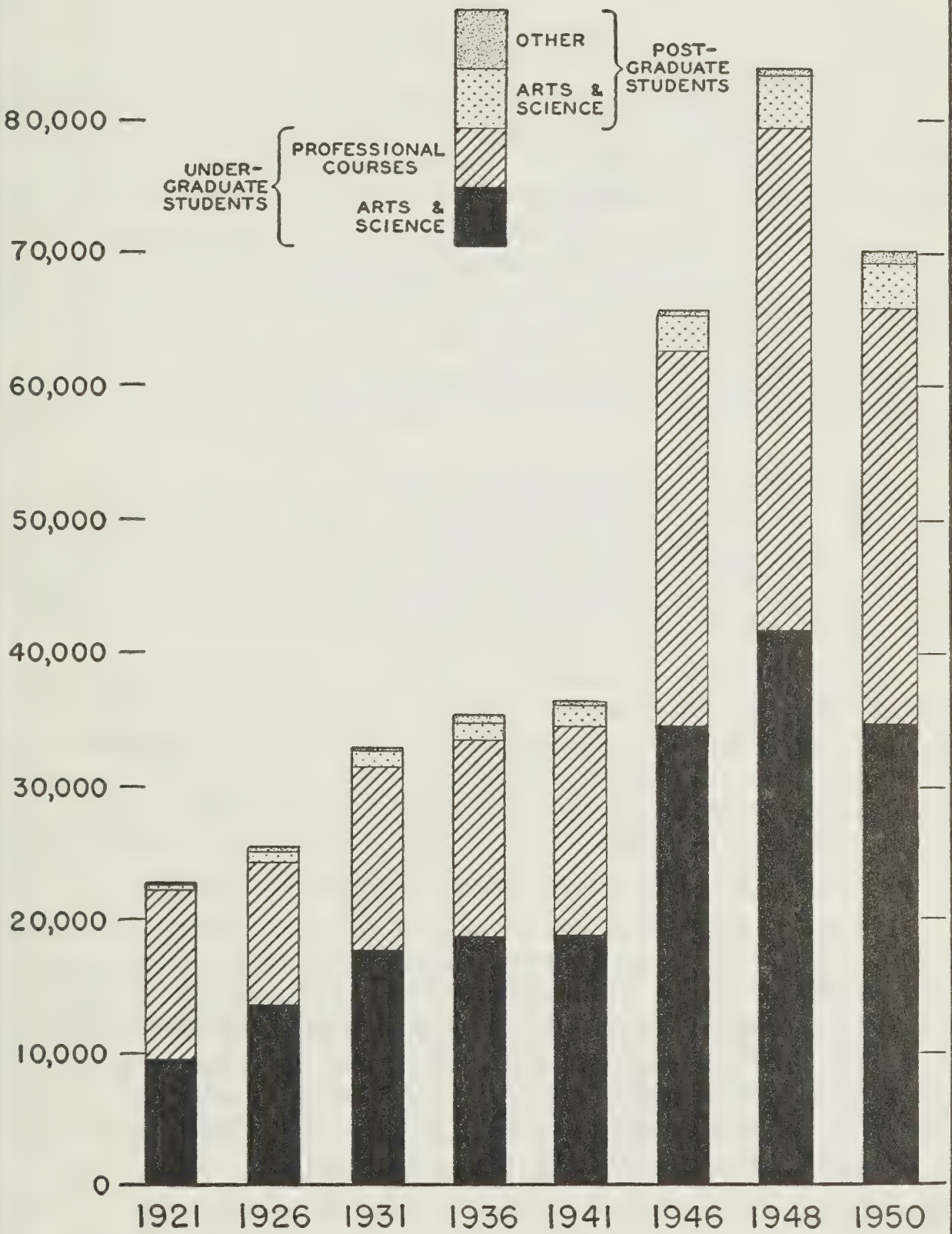
Work was begun on a catalogue of post-graduate scholarships and fellowships available to Canadian students in institutions both at home and abroad.

The report **Survey of Libraries, 1946-48**, was prepared and printed.

Each Provincial Department of Education and a number of universities were visited and technical problems in reporting as well as topics that might be the subject of a general conference on uniform school statistics were discussed.

The Division was represented at the annual meeting of the Canadian Education Association at Fredericton, N.B., where it was possible to discuss problems with representative teachers, trustees and administrators from all provinces.

ENROLMENT IN UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES
OF CANADA 1921-1950



Early in the year the Director of the Education Division was given the additional responsibility of Director of the Information Services Division. He also carried out a number of assignments outside the Division, including participation in a panel on Indian research established by the Deputy Minister of Mines and Resources, prior to the reorganization of that Department, and in the work of the Royal Commission on National Development in the Arts, Letters and Sciences.

Health and Welfare

The Division's program of introducing the Sixth Revision of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death was continued. Measures aimed at encouraging its use and improving accuracy in certifying deaths included: the preparation and printing of informative pamphlets for physicians, the preparation of a new edition of the **Physician's Pocket Reference**, the holding of a training course in the Division for senior coding officials across the country, and an approach to prepaid hospital-care agencies.

Deaths for 1949 were classified according to both the Fifth and Sixth Revisions to allow of extension of mortality trends beyond the date of change.

It was not found possible to include Newfoundland in the Vital Statistics Registration Area during the year, due to delay in the enactment of the necessary provincial legislation, but the Division worked toward this end by preparing draft legislation and registration forms and by a visit to Newfoundland by the Director in September, 1949.

Important events during the year were: the adoption by the Conference of Commissioners on Uniformity of Legislation in Canada of the new Uniform Vital Statistics Act, in the authorship of which the Division played a dominant part; the establishment of the Medical Advisory Committee to the Dominion Statistician as the national focal point in matters of vital and health statistics, both domestic and international; and participation in the planning of the first nation-wide survey of sickness in Canada.

The varied interests of the Division required the Director and other members to take part in activities of the Canadian Public Health Association, American Public Health Association, Vital Statistics Council for Canada, Dominion Council of Health, and the United States National Committee on Vital and Health Statistics, and to organize Dominion-Provincial Conferences on Judicial Statistics and Hospital Statistics. The Director acted as a member of a Subcommittee of the Expert Committee on Health Statistics of the World Health Organization.

Public Health

Co-operation with the Department of National Health and Welfare continued in the collection and analysis of statistics of sickness in the Civil Service. The Section also collaborated with that Department in planning

a Sickness Survey in Canada. The responsibility for selecting the sample of households to be enumerated was undertaken by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. A co-operative arrangement was made with the Senior Research Statistician and the Special Surveys Division regarding the selecting of the sample. The Section, in co-operation with members of the Department of National Health and Welfare, prepared the manual **Instructions for Enumerators**, and the forms to be used for recording sickness, and also participated in a pilot study in the Ottawa area.

Calculations were made for the provincial distribution of the Health Grants for the fiscal year 1950-51 and the necessary certificates were prepared for the Department of National Health and Welfare.

The publications **Employees Pension and Retirement Plans; Life Tables for Canada, 1947; Projection of Population Statistics**; and the 1948 edition of the **Health Reference Book** were published.

The Chief of the Section attended the first meeting of the Medical Advisory Committee to the Dominion Statistician and the meetings of the Dominion Council of Health. He also visited the East York-Leaside Health Unit in November and January as consultant to the Medical Officer of Health on the statistical aspects of the Family Sickness Survey, which is being carried on in the Unit.

Collaboration with other Departments took place in reference to the following projects: calculation of Health Grants to be extended to Newfoundland on the basis of various alternatives; preparation of reports for a subcommittee on accidents of the Interdepartmental Advisory Committee on Labour Statistics; the effects of immigration on future populations.

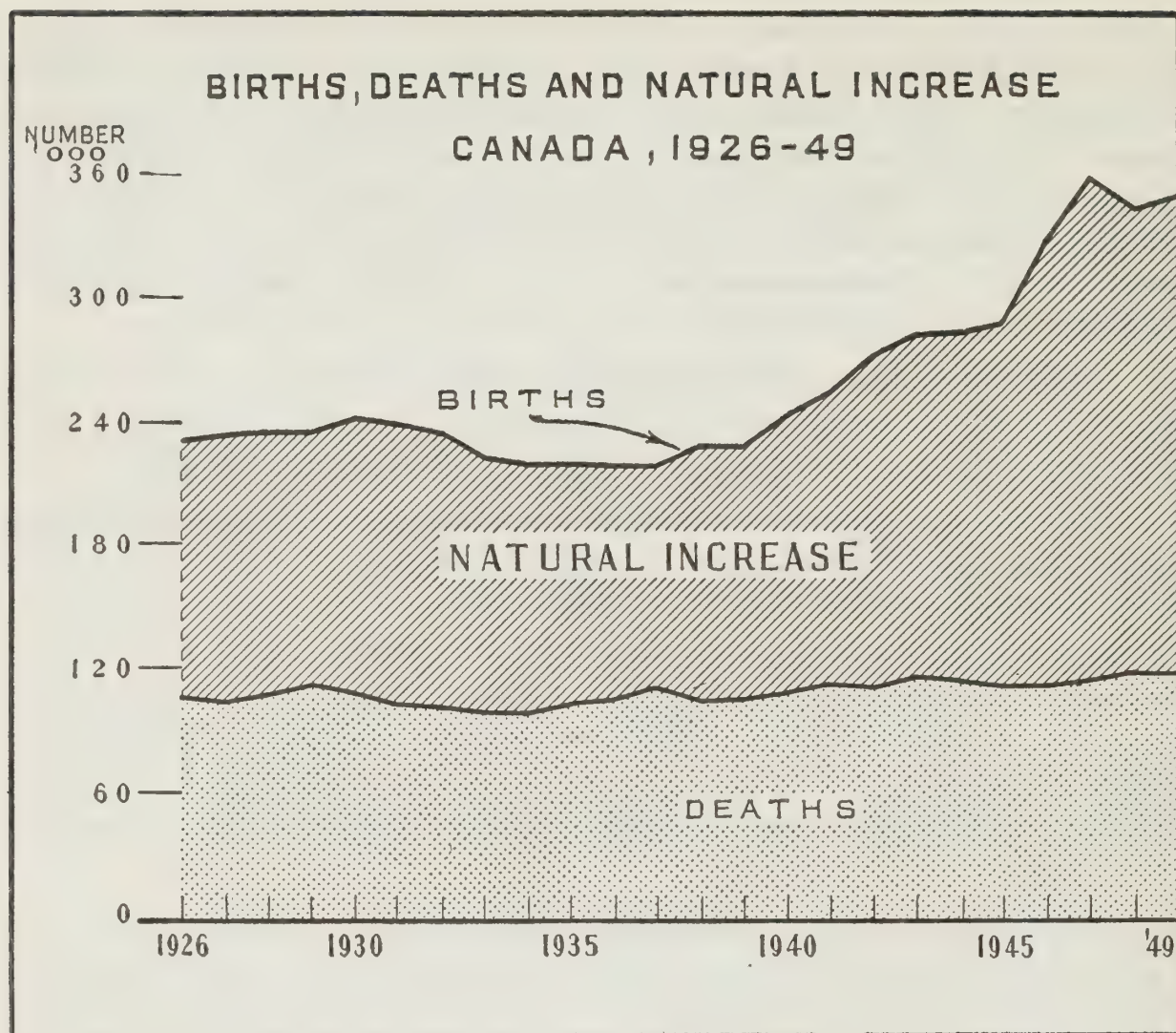
Vital Statistics

This Section continued to work with the Provincial Governments (including Newfoundland) and the Department of National Health and Welfare in the preparation of current indexes of births, marriages and deaths. The tabulation of indexes of all deaths occurring in Canada since 1925, for the use of the Provincial Divisions of Vital Statistics and for death clearance purposes in the administration of Family Allowances, was completed during the fiscal year.

The annual report, **Vital Statistics, 1946**, was issued during the year and the report for 1947 was put in the hands of the printer. The preliminary reports, **Vital Statistics of Canada, 1948** (provisional figures) and **Vital Statistics of Canada, 1947** (final figures), were released as well as the regular quarterly and monthly reports, and a special release on **Divorces in Canada, 1949**.

Plans were completed for the tabulation of results of a decennial Survey of Heights and Weights of Toronto School Children, on behalf of the Division of Pediatrics, University of Toronto.

An analytical study was in progress at the end of the fiscal year of the 1949 death records to ascertain the extent of changes due to classification



under the 1938 and 1948 Revisions of the International Lists of Causes of Death.

The Chief, as Secretary of the Vital Statistics Section of the Canadian Public Health Association, attended two meetings of the Section Council in April, 1949, and March, 1950, respectively, as well as the Annual Meeting in May, 1949, and the Annual Meeting of the Vital Statistics Council for Canada in June, 1949. The Chief also attended the Public Health Conference on Records and Statistics and the annual meeting of the American Association of Registration Executives at Washington, D.C., May, 1949, and of the American Public Health Association at New York, N.Y., October, 1949, while serving as a member of a Committee on Marriage and Divorce Statistics of the Association's Statistics Section.

A special two-week course in the principles of classification of mortality and morbidity data was held in January for vital and health statistics personnel. Representatives from Provincial and Municipal Departments of Health and the Armed Services attended.

Judicial

The **Report of Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences, 1941**—not published during the War—was printed. **Police Statistics, 1948**, was published and the report **Juvenile Delinquents in Canada, 1948**, was

released; both reports were included in the 1948 report **Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences**, also published during the fiscal year.

A confidential verbatim report of the Dominion-Provincial Conference on Criminal Statistics was edited and mailed in October, 1949, to the members of the Conference, and the Provincial Attorneys General and Ministers of Departments of Public Health and Welfare. A summary report of the Conference was prepared and given wider distribution in January, 1950.

A Dominion-Provincial Conference on Criminal Statistics was held on May 19 and 20, 1949. The Conference was attended by 10 representatives of the Provincial Attorneys General and Departments of Public Welfare, 11 Federal Government representatives (5 of whom were from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics) as well as eight representatives and observers from national organizations. Action was taken in respect to the better reporting and collecting of criminal statistics and the improvement of police statistics. As a result of the Conference a Continuing Committee, representative of the whole of Canada, was convened by the Dominion Statistician on Mar. 30 and 31 to give consideration to all suggestions for improving or changing the collection system.

The Chief attended meetings of the Canadian Welfare Council, the Canadian Association of Social Workers, the Canadian Penal Congress, the Canadian Social Research Council on Criminology and the Big Brother Movement.

Institutions

The Section collaborated with the Departments of Health of all provinces by submitting for processing and tabulation in a national report the statistical returns from public hospitals. This co-operation contributed materially to improved accuracy and comparability.

An Interim Committee on Hospital Financial Statistics and a Continuing Committee on Hospital Statistics, both of which were set up on a Dominion-Provincial Conference recommendation, met at Ottawa during the year. The Committees agreed on the content of revised reporting schedules and their accompanying definitions and instructions.

With the introduction of the **International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death**, statistics of tuberculosis and mental illness were made to conform to the classification as from January, 1950. A memorandum was prepared for circulation to all interested persons and agencies, illustrating the extent of the change. Plans were made for a special census of mental institutions on June 1, 1950.

The verbatim report of the Dominion-Provincial Conference on Hospital Statistics was printed and distributed, and the annual list **Hospitals Operating in Canada, 1948**, was released. The annual report **Hospitals in Canada, 1947**, was ready for printing at Mar. 31, 1950.

The 1947 annual report on **Mental Institutions** was being printed and the 1948 report was nearing completion at the end of March, 1950.

The 1947 annual report on **Tuberculosis Institutions** was completed and printed, and the 1948 report was nearing completion. Due to wartime printing restrictions, the 1941 statistical tables for the Quinquennial Census of Charitable and Benevolent Institutions and of Corrective and Reformative Institutions had not been published. These figures were included as an appendix to the 1946 reports on these institutions which were nearing completion at the end of the fiscal year.

Statistical tables of admissions and discharges of Canadian penitentiaries for the year 1948-49 were supplied to the Department of Justice for inclusion in the **Annual Report of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries**.

Industry and Merchandising

On May 1, 1949, the Fisheries and Animal Products Section of the Division was divided, and in January, 1950, a new Section known as the Commodity Section was created. The Commodity Section was charged, in general, with the co-ordination of commodity statistics and specifically with (1) the estimating of principal statistics and commodity detail from the short forms completed by small firms in the annual industrial census, (2) the development of annual inventory statistics, and (3) the development of a survey of monthly shipments and inventories, together with related surveys on unfilled orders.

Of importance, too, was the change to the new Standard Industrial Classification of industries in such manner as to allow regroupings of data to fit the groups and sub-groups established by the United Nations Classification. This change entailed a new system of numerical coding. Re-numbering was practically completed by the end of the year.

The Director reviewed the mineral industry at the annual meeting of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy at Montreal in April.

Census of Industry forms for 1949 were collected by the Regional Officer at St. John's, Newfoundland.

General Manufactures

Final figures of statistics of manufactures for 1947 and preliminary figures for 1948 were issued during the year. In addition 48 annual rotaprint reports and quarterly reports on **Production of Processed Foods, Stocks of Canned Fruits and Vegetables, and Stocks and Consumption of Manufactured Tobacco** were published, together with monthly reports on **Consumption, Production and Inventories of Rubber, and Shipments and Inventories of Prepared Stock and Poultry Feeds**. Releases were also made on the packs of the more important canned fruits and vegetables at the end of each pack.

Considerable time was spent in the preparation of special statements for industry and for Government Departments.

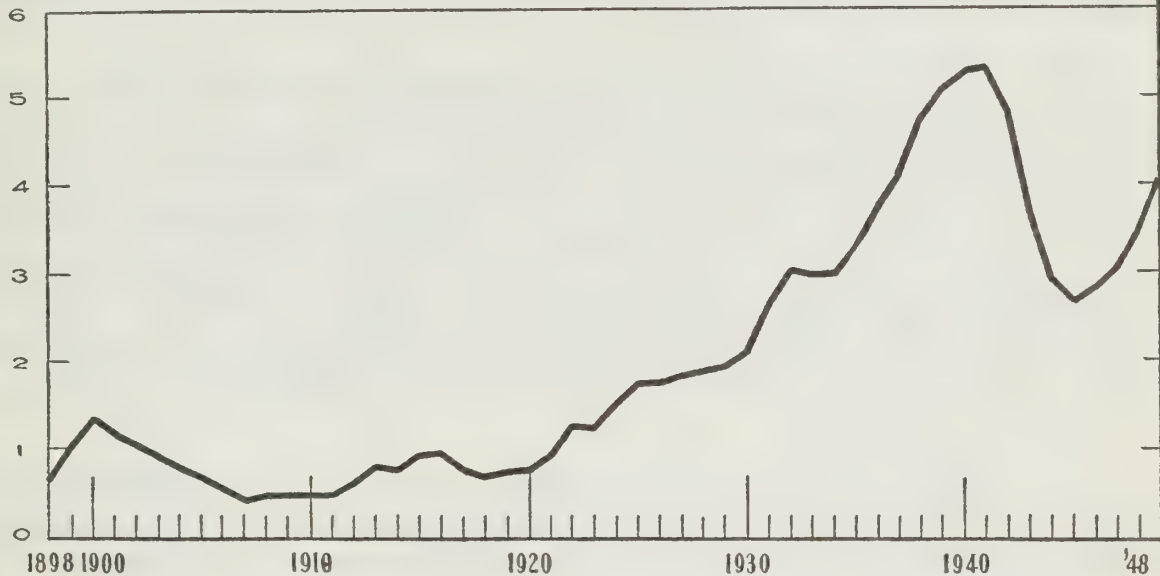
Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical

At the end of the year the compilations for these industries were further advanced than at the corresponding date for many years. The

GOLD PRODUCTION IN CANADA

1898-49

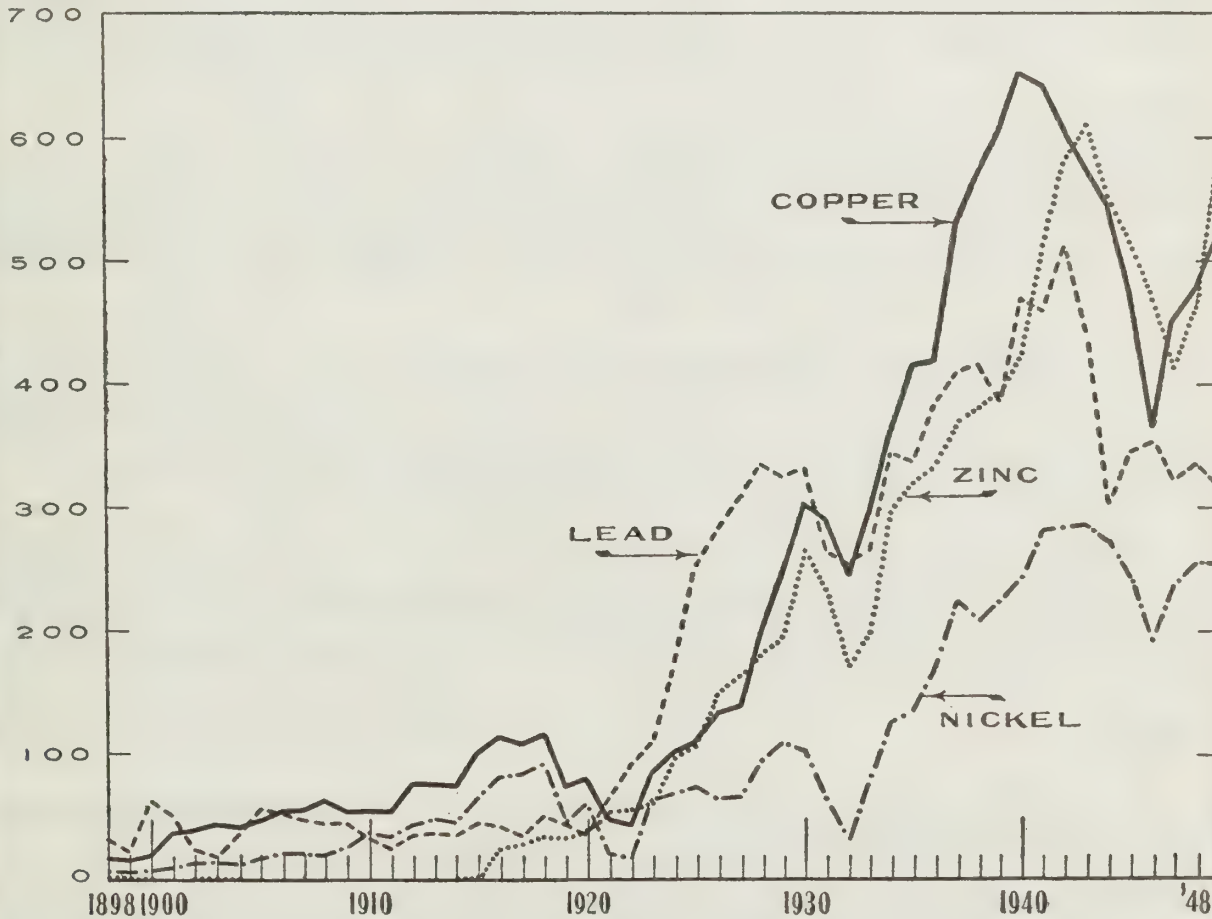
MILLION
FINE OZ.



BASE METAL PRODUCTION
IN CANADA

1898-49

MILLION
POUNDS



1948 totals were completed for two groups—Chemicals and Allied Products, and Non-ferrous Metal Products; for Iron and Steel and Their Products totals were completed for 15 of the 18 industries, and for the manufactures of Non-metallic Minerals the totals were prepared for 6 of the 11 industries. Compilations for the mining industries in 1948 were completed and a **Preliminary Estimate of Canada's Mineral Production, 1949**, was prepared for release.

The following publications were issued during the year: 41 annual industry reports for 1948; 32 annual industry reports for 1947; 26 special annual reports on commodities or groups of commodities; and 24 monthly reports. In addition, a report on **Coal Statistics for Canada, 1947-1948**, was prepared and sent to the printer. A **Directory of Chemical Industries in Canada** was also prepared, and about 1,050 requests for information were dealt with. Preparations for the 1949 Census of Industry were completed; schedules were drawn up and despatched for printing, and mailing lists prepared.

The Chief of the Section represented the Bureau at the annual convention of the Canadian Chemical Association and the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

The Section sponsored a meeting at the Bureau in October with representatives of the Petroleum Industry to discuss the adequacy of statistics in that field. New work arising from this meeting involved a weekly summary on inventories of petroleum products and a preliminary monthly statement on domestic consumption of petroleum fuels.

Forestry

The usual rotaprint and mimeograph reports and memoranda were issued during the year covering the wood-using and paper-using industries. With the entry of Newfoundland into Confederation a large number of sawmills were added to the lists.

A considerable number of special inquiries was handled and this Section supplied specially compiled annual statistics to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and special quarterly statistics to the Economic Commission for Europe.

Among other outside assignments the Chief of the Section acted in the capacity of technical adviser to the Canadian delegation at the FAO Preparatory Conference on World Pulp Problems at Montreal, April, 1949.

Fisheries

The reorganization of this Section (see p. 38) proceeded according to plan and was completed by the end of January, 1950.

In addition to routine work, the Section collaborated with the Federal Department of Fisheries on the following projects: revision of layouts and contents of annual and monthly reports; preparation of forms and procedures for a fisheries census in 1951; establishment of a statistical

reporting system for Newfoundland fisheries; preparation for the trial of the 'sales slip' system in part of British Columbia.

Annual reports for 1947 and 1948 were prepared in substantially revised forms. The monthly reports were under continual revision and were improved by the addition of charts and some Newfoundland data. Twelve issues (March, 1949—February, 1950) of the **Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics** were published during the year.

The Chief of the Section was engaged in work other than that of the Section as follows: price-control investigations in Newfoundland, April-May, 1949, at the request of the Provincial Government; Census of Industry Committee—application of 'cut-off' in use of general schedules, commodity statistics and other matters; examination of and proposals for the relation of general schedules to accounting records; the building up of a reference for inquiries on commercial, industrial and social affairs of Newfoundland.

Animal Products

The regular annual reports were published as well as the monthly reports on leather footwear and hides and skins. Beginning with January, 1950, the publication of monthly production and stocks of margarine in Canada was transferred from the Agriculture Division to this Section.

Close co-operation was maintained between the offices of the Agriculture Division and this Section in order to eliminate duplication of inquiry and variation in published figures.

At the request of the Officer in Charge of Oils and Fats, Import Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, plans were laid for the resumption of the collection of monthly statistics of production of oils and fats formerly done by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

Construction

The fifteenth annual survey **The Construction Industry in Canada, 1948**, was published.

Building permits were reported by 507 municipalities during the calendar year 1949. Arrangements were made during the year with the railway companies and the Bell Telephone Company to furnish statistics on construction. Arrangements were also made with the officials of the New Brunswick Government to furnish monthly labour statistics to the Public Finance Division in sufficient detail and in such manner that they might be used by the Construction Section.

Capital Expenditures

The forecast, **Private and Public Investment in Canada, Outlook 1950**, was completed in January. This survey was extended to cover the Province of Newfoundland. The revised forecast, **Private and Public Investment in Canada, Mid-Year Survey, 1949**, conducted on a sample basis, and the **Actual Capital Expenditures Survey, 1948**, were also completed.

Merchandising and Services

The regular program of the Section was reviewed and attention concentrated on preparations for the 1951 Census of Distribution. An outline of the census program was prepared.

Surveys of hotels and advertising agencies were reinstituted. Monthly reports were introduced on chain-store sales and stocks covering six trades. Refinements were made in retail-trade estimates. Consumer credit studies were placed on a quarterly instead of a semi-annual basis.

The monthly series **Current Trends in Food Distribution** was discontinued but its more useful features were incorporated into the regular bulletins **Retail Trade** and **Wholesale Trade**.

Among the new techniques studied in connection with the forthcoming Canadian Census of Distribution were: (1) that of making the mailing index a product of the enumeration, and (2) mechanical aids to editing.

Information Services

The Information Services Division was brought under the direction of the Director of the Education Division during the fiscal year.

Canadian Statistical Review

The **Canadian Statistical Review** and the **Revue Statistique du Canada** continued to be published monthly, with weekly supplements.

To illustrate some of the essential characteristics of Canada's economic progress, at the beginning of 1950 a supplement to the February issue of the **Canadian Statistical Review** was issued under the title of **Canada at the Half-Way Mark of the Twentieth Century**.

Press and Publicity

The volume of news releases through the medium of the **Daily Bulletin** and the **Weekly Bulletin** was maintained but daily newspaper use of Bureau information indicated shifts in the space and attention given different subjects. Business newspaper use of data from Bureau reports continued to expand during the period, indicating an increased knowledge by their editors of the information applicable to their particular fields that is available from the Bureau.

Selected charts from Bureau reports on the cost-of-living index, housing and other subjects of general interest were supplied throughout the year to the Canadian Press for distribution to its member newspapers, in accordance with a schedule arranged towards the end of the fiscal year 1948-49. The chart on the cost-of-living index was widely reproduced.

The Section participated with representatives of the Foreign Trade Service and the Foreign Exchange Control Board in providing an information service of broad coverage at the second Canadian International Trade Fair from May 30 to June 10, 1949. Buyers and sellers made extensive use of this service.

The first issue of **Facts About Canada** was distributed.

Publications Distribution

Letters requesting publications numbered 27,970, including 11,199 with remittances totalling \$29,082.29. Of this amount, \$24,036.39 was deposited to the credit of the Department of Trade and Commerce and \$2,054.82 to the credit of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery. The balance represents adjustments.

During the fiscal year the Bureau published 2,543 issues of Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports, 239 Memoranda and 9 Reference Papers. Mailing required approximately 891,287 addressograph impressions. To promote the sale of publications approximately 60,000 circulars were mailed.

Library

During the year the Library moved to new quarters and its supervision was transferred from Administration to the Information Services Division. The function of the Library is basically that of furnishing statistical records or background, especially to the various Divisions and Sections of the Bureau but in considerable degree also to other agencies, in particular other government offices.

Periodicals, pamphlets and books were circulated during the fiscal year to the number of 79,363. There were 288 Library users within the Bureau and 104 outside. To meet the needs of personnel within the Bureau, 381 loans were made from other libraries and, in compensation, the Bureau Library was able to make 997 loans to other libraries.

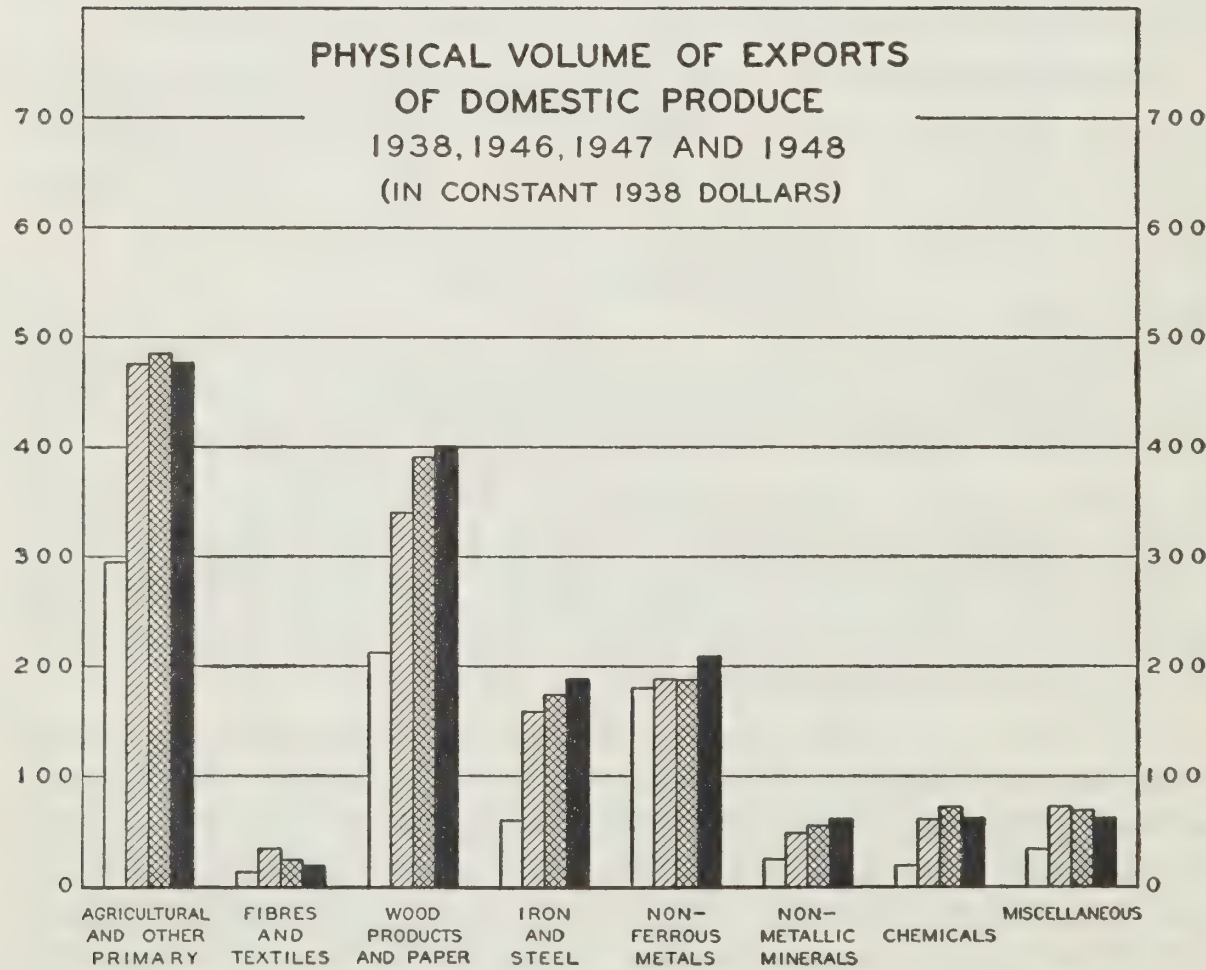
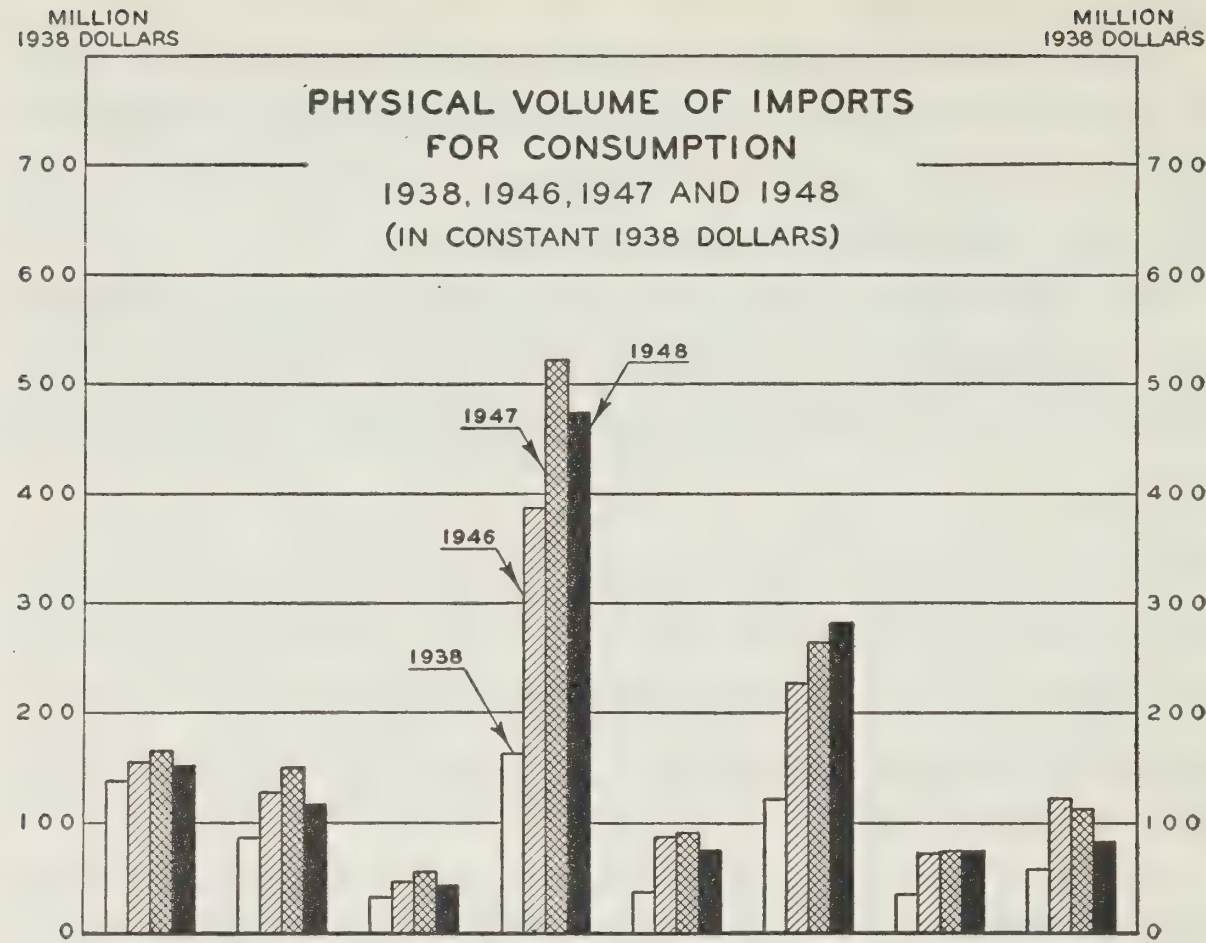
In addition to continued publication of its monthly accession list, the staff of the Library prepared a catalogue of current Bureau publications with index, designed to facilitate their use and filing by librarians generally.

International Trade

Foreign Trade

The main function of the Foreign Trade Section is the compilation and publication of all statistics regarding the foreign trade of Canada. The information is obtained from customs import entries and invoices and from customs export entries supplied by the Department of National Revenue. During the fiscal year, 2,500,000 import entries and invoices and 1,100,000 export entries were received. Imports are classified and recorded under some 2,700 commodity classifications and exports under about 900 separate categories.

Each month this Section prepared and issued **Trade of Canada Reports** for **Imports** and **Exports**. Each quarter of the calendar year reports were issued showing trade with each separate country, by commodities, during the elapsed period of the year, with a comparison for a similar period of the preceding year. The annual report of the **Trade of Canada** (printed from type) was issued in three volumes. Vol. I contains historical and analytical tables of Canadian trade as well as many summary tables



relating to current import and export transactions; Vol. II shows exports of each commodity, by countries, for the latest three calendar years; and Vol. III of the report shows imports, by commodities, from each country during the latest three calendar years as well as the customs duties collected. Summary bulletins were issued each month well in advance of the printed reports.

On request, this Section prepared many special statements relating to current trade. Nearly all foreign Embassies and Legations were supplied with monthly tabulations, by commodities, showing Canadian imports from and exports to the various countries represented. All Canadian Trade Commissioners abroad received monthly listings of quantities and values of each commodity constituting the trade between Canada and the countries within their territories. A special monthly report in the form of a commodity analysis of exports to countries under the ECA program was prepared for the Bank of Canada, the Department of Finance and the Economic Research and Development Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce. By special arrangement, the Provinces of British Columbia, Quebec and Saskatchewan were supplied with monthly tabulations showing trade by commodities through customs ports in those Provinces. In the case of British Columbia, the information was supplied on punched cards.

In addition to these machine tabulations, a monthly service on a fee basis was supplied to business firms, trade organizations, manufacturers and others interested. During the past fiscal year 6,840 statements of this type were prepared.

A large number of inquiries requesting trade information were dealt with.

At the request of the Sterling Dollar Trade Board, this Section undertook the preparation of a special import report for use of the members of the Board and its committees.

During the year, reports were completed on the trade of Newfoundland. Machine tabulations had been prepared in Newfoundland covering the first three-quarters of the year and these were used as the basis for the relative quarterly reports. For the last quarter, complete compilation of the report was made from customs documents supplied by Newfoundland. The foreign trade of Newfoundland was included with that of the rest of Canada from Apr. 1, 1949.

International Payments

The activities of the International Payments Section were principally directed towards the following ends: (1) meeting the growing needs of the Government and international agencies for information on the Canadian Balance of International Payments; (2) the preparation of regular and special publications and the development and improvement of the data included in these.

The need for frequent reviews of the balance of payments and for forecasts by the Government continued. This necessitated the periodic

preparation of detailed records and forecasts and the analysis of data in collaboration with other Government officials. In addition to the former requirements for annual global data on the Canadian Balance of Payments the International Monetary Fund requested and was supplied with specially prepared statements showing the geographical distribution of Canada's international accounts and the global balance of payments for periods shorter than one year.

Publications included a number of special reports as well as the regular monthly and annual bulletins. Important among such special reports were **The Canadian Balance of International Payments 1926 to 1948**, **United States Direct Investments in Canada**, **Review of Foreign Trade 1948** and **Review of Foreign Trade First Half 1949**. The two last-named reports contained extensive analyses and comment on recent foreign trade. Articles on current international trade were also prepared for **Foreign Trade** and for other current releases.

At the beginning of July an important administrative change was introduced which reduced the work of handling customs permits issued to United States vehicles entering Canada. This was the return, to the Customs Division, Department of National Revenue, of the responsibility for matching duplicate copies and filing permits, a procedure which had been in effect since 1941.

A new study of inland freight earnings by Canadian railways carrying exports to Canadian ocean ports was conducted to supplement and check the completeness of export declarations.

The Chief and the Assistant Chief represented the Bureau at the Dominion-Provincial Tourist Conference at Ottawa in November.

Labour and Prices

In addition to routine work the Labour and Prices Division was assigned the following duties. Beginning with the results of the Labour Force Sample Survey of June, 1949, the preparation of the "Summary" section of the labour-force releases devolved upon the Division. The objective in the presentation of labour-force sample results is to reveal the changing size and composition of the Labour Force and to indicate the complex nature of the relationship between individuals and jobs in the economy of the country. A change in the nomenclature used in tables of Labour Force Survey results was instituted to avoid confusion in the use of such terms as "employed" and "unemployed".

Estimates of the Canadian Labour Force and its chief components from 1939 to 1949 (annually, as at June 1) were prepared and were ready for publication at the year-end. In response to a number of requests for such data, work was begun on similar estimates back to June, 1931.

Monthly estimates of labour income were published regularly and preliminary totals for 1949 were completed.

Employment

The demand for information on employment, earnings and hours of work showed a further marked increase, and required the preparation of a substantially greater volume of special statements than in any earlier year. The number of firms furnishing monthly reports rose by over 6 p.c. as compared with the preceding fiscal year.

The coding of industrial establishments according to the Standard Industrial Classification was completed: the work of assembling 1939 statistics of payrolls was also finished. Preliminary tabulations of data for the nine major industrial groups, according to the new classification, were made towards the end of the fiscal year.

Regular collection of monthly payroll data was established for Newfoundland.

Unemployment Insurance

Monthly statistical reports on the **Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act** were issued regularly; after April, 1949, they included data for Newfoundland.

The **Preliminary Report on Benefit Years Established and Terminated Under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1948**, was issued in April, 1949. A special report based on **Benefit Statistics for the Years 1945-48** was prepared for the meetings of the Unemployment Insurance Advisory Committee in July.

A new series of semi-annual reports, presenting **Hiring and Separation Rates, by Months, for Selected Industries**, was inaugurated in July, 1949. The second such report was completed for printing during the year.

Tables of the insured population, by occupation, industry, age, sex and province, were compiled from records of renewals of insurance books in 1949 and were published in the annual statistical report on benefit years.

In co-operation with the Unemployment Insurance Commission, a sample survey of employer policies was conducted during September. The objective of this survey was to provide data on employment policies of firms that would be of value to the Unemployment Insurance Advisory Committee.

An Interdepartmental Advisory Committee on Labour Statistics, representing the various interested departments and agencies, was in operation during the year. The Director of the Labour and Prices Division was a member and the Chief of the Unemployment Insurance Section was secretary of this committee. Through the work of the committee liaison between the departments most concerned with labour statistics was extended and improved.

Effective April 1, 1949, the Placement Statistics Unit was transferred from the Department of Labour to this Division. This Unit compiles statistics derived from the operations of the National Employment Service.

Prices

The work of this Section was unusually heavy because of major revisions in progress in both the cost-of-living and wholesale-prices fields. These were initiated with the object of improving price-index records and achieving organizational economy.

Specification pricing procedure for many items in the cost-of-living index was established. Progress was also made with several special-purpose wholesale price-index-number series to supplement the systematic classification of wholesale price-index numbers on the base 1935-39 = 100. A new experimental series of weekly wholesale price indexes was established and made available to a selected list of research personnel.

The fourth annual survey of comparative international retail prices provided material for the adjustment of allowances to Canadian personnel serving abroad. Indexes were calculated from this material and sent to the Interdepartmental Committee on Allowances.

Copy for **Prices and Price Indexes, 1948**, was forwarded to the printer.

The Section co-operated with the National Income Unit in the production of index numbers appearing in a Reference Paper entitled **Export and Import**.

Mechanical Tabulation

During the year the Mechanical Tabulation Division in addition to work performed for the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, undertook projects for other branches of the Department of Trade and Commerce, the Departments of Mines and Resources, National Health and Welfare, Insurance, Fisheries and for the Canadian Commercial Corporation.

The Labour Placement Tabulating Unit was transferred during the year from the Department of Labour to this Division; a Calculating Unit was organized to perform large-scale compilation work by means of comptometer and adding machine where punch-card tabulating methods were not applicable; a Census Unit was set up to test newly developed tabulating procedures for the 1951 Census of Canada. Tabulating equipment used in previous censuses was replaced by modern electronic equipment.

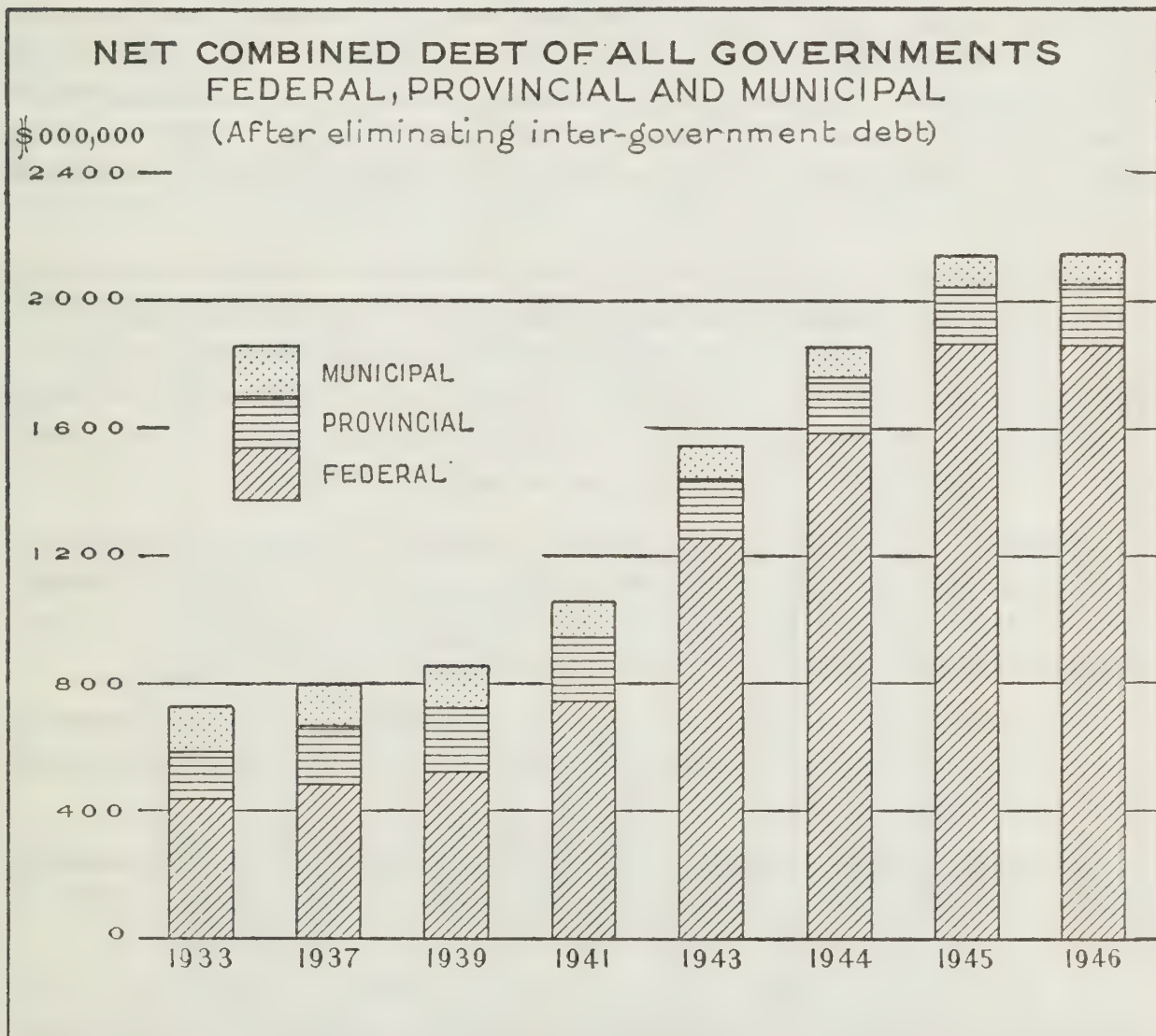
Key-punching equipment was reduced by 20 units, with a decrease in annual rental of \$3,066; sorting equipment by three, with a decrease in annual rental of \$1,800.

Public Finance

Pending the establishment of suitable classifications for analysing federal finance statistics, work continued for 1949-50 on the basis prepared for the Dominion-Provincial Conference on Reconstruction, 1943. An analysis on a similar basis of estimates for 1950-51 was begun. A draft classification of federal revenues and expenditures, comparable with those established for provincial and municipal finance, was prepared and sub-

mitted to the Department of Finance and the Bank of Canada for consideration, and preliminary analyses on this basis, subject to appropriate adjustments for possible revisions in the draft, were completed for the past three fiscal years.

The Director attended a meeting of the Continuing Committee on Provincial Finance Statistics, which among other things gave consideration to the form and content of provincial public accounts. As a result of conferences and the work of continuing committees in this field, statistics of provincial finance were reorganized on a new and more comprehensive basis. The first report, for the provincial fiscal years ended nearest to Dec. 31, 1946, was published during the year.



The Continuing Committee on Municipal Statistics, of which the Director is a member, gave final consideration to matters relating to the revised classifications and new schedules which were to be included in a new edition of the **Manual of Instructions**. Revisions to the **Manual of Instructions** and **Municipal Accounting Terminology** were completed. The printing of a composite publication, including both instructional material and accounting terminology, as recommended by the Conferences, was well advanced. A survey of municipal assessment systems and practices was also undertaken by the Division.

Prince Edward Island, the seventh province to do so, commenced submission of reports of Provincial Government employment and payrolls, and negotiations were continued with Manitoba, Quebec and Newfoundland. In addition to forming the basis for a new series of statistics, the information obtained in this survey was organized to serve the National Income Statistics and the Divisions of Industry and Merchandising, and Labour and Prices. Co-operative arrangements were worked out in connection with employment and construction statistics with respect to some of the provincial services, and were in process for others as the year ended.

Arrangements were made with the Economic Research and Development Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce for this Division to obtain certain data from Provincial and Municipal Governments respecting private and public investment in Canada. The Director of the Division visited the Central and Eastern Provinces to make arrangements for such returns. Data on municipalities in Quebec and municipal and school authorities in Newfoundland were obtained from provincial sources.

Routine reports on public finance and Federal Civil Service statistics were prepared and published during the year. The announcement by the Government of plans for a conference to consider federal-provincial relations placed added emphasis on the work in the public-finance field, and plans were laid for collaboration with the Department of Finance and the Bank of Canada in organizing the necessary statistics.

Officials of the Division rendered assistance to other Government Departments and to other Divisions of the Bureau on matters of mutual interest. More than 100 requests involving special compilations from Provincial Governments and other authorities were dealt with.

The statistical compilations for the Government-Owned Property Survey were completed and a report on the results of the survey submitted to the authorities concerned.

Two staff members visited Toronto to assist the Provincial Department of Municipal Affairs in an advisory capacity in organizing statistical information for municipal boards and commissions in Ontario.

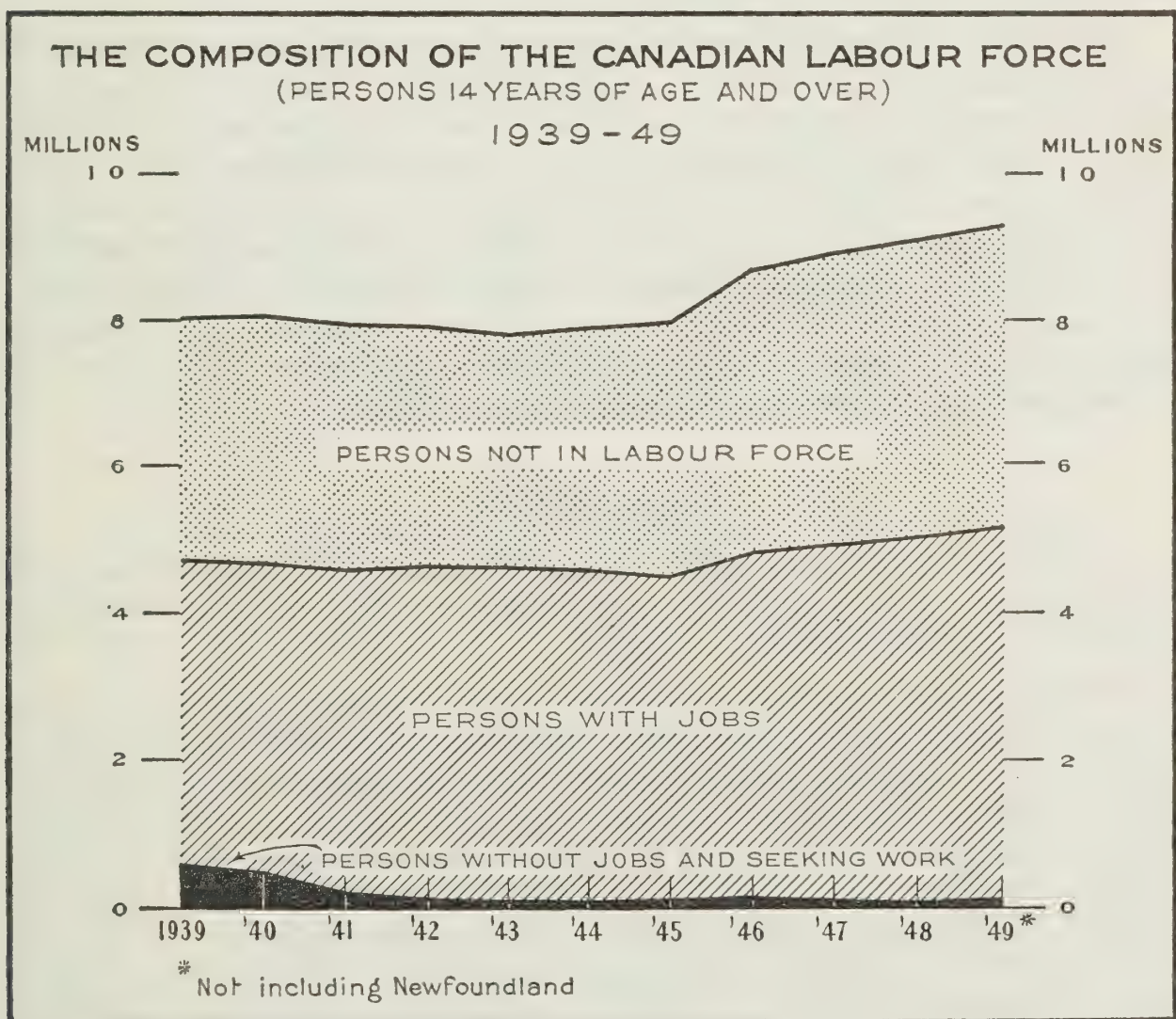
An official of the Division visited Victoria, B.C., to assist officials of the Provincial Department of Municipal Affairs in organizing their municipal reporting forms and statistics to conform with the prescribed classifications and principles resulting from the conferences on municipal statistics.

The Director of the Division visited St. John's, Newfoundland, in October, for discussions with provincial authorities concerning the interests of the Division in the fields of provincial and municipal statistics of public finance and provincial civil service statistics. Officials of the Division participated in four meetings and conferences concerned with municipal finances and public administration.

The Director of the Division was appointed a member of the Accounting Committee of the Municipal Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada and later named as Canadian Representative of the National Committee on Governmental Accounting. A meeting of the Committee was attended at Chicago in November.

Special Surveys

The Division carried out four quarterly Labour Force Surveys. For the latter Survey, a 'mark sense' type of schedule was introduced. The use of this schedule allowed automatic machine transfer of data to punch cards, an operation formerly done manually. In conjunction with the Surveys, supplementary estimates of food purchases were conducted, on a sample basis, the results of which are to be used to modify the food component of the cost-of-living index. A supplementary survey on radio ownership and household electrification was carried out at the same time as the October, 1949, Labour Force Survey. The survey of residential rents, which provides basic data for the rental component of the cost-of-living index, was continued as an adjunct to the Labour Force Surveys.



Organization and supervision of the field work in connection with these enumerative surveys was the major task of the Regional Offices. In addition, considerable effort was put into the collection of reports for 1948

and other periods from non-respondent business and industrial establishments, the heaviest part of this work being done from June to September. Earlier in the year lists of establishments for use in the mail survey of retail sales were checked by Regional Office staff assisted by temporary enumerators.

In collaboration with the Census Division a Trial Census (see pp. 17 to 19) was carried out to test the possibilities of decentralized operations. Operations in the test areas were directed from the Regional Offices of this Division by staff sent out from the Census Division at Ottawa; many of the administrative duties were performed by the regular regional staff. Census schedules and enumerators' claims were processed by the regional staff with the assistance of temporary clerical staff.

Newfoundland was included in the Labour Force Survey for the first time in October, 1949. A Regional Office was organized at St. John's in the summer and considerable field work in preparation for the Survey was done. Coverage for monthly employment and payrolls data and annual business and industrial reports was extended to Newfoundland in the latter part of the year and Regional Office personnel made initial interviews of the firms concerned.

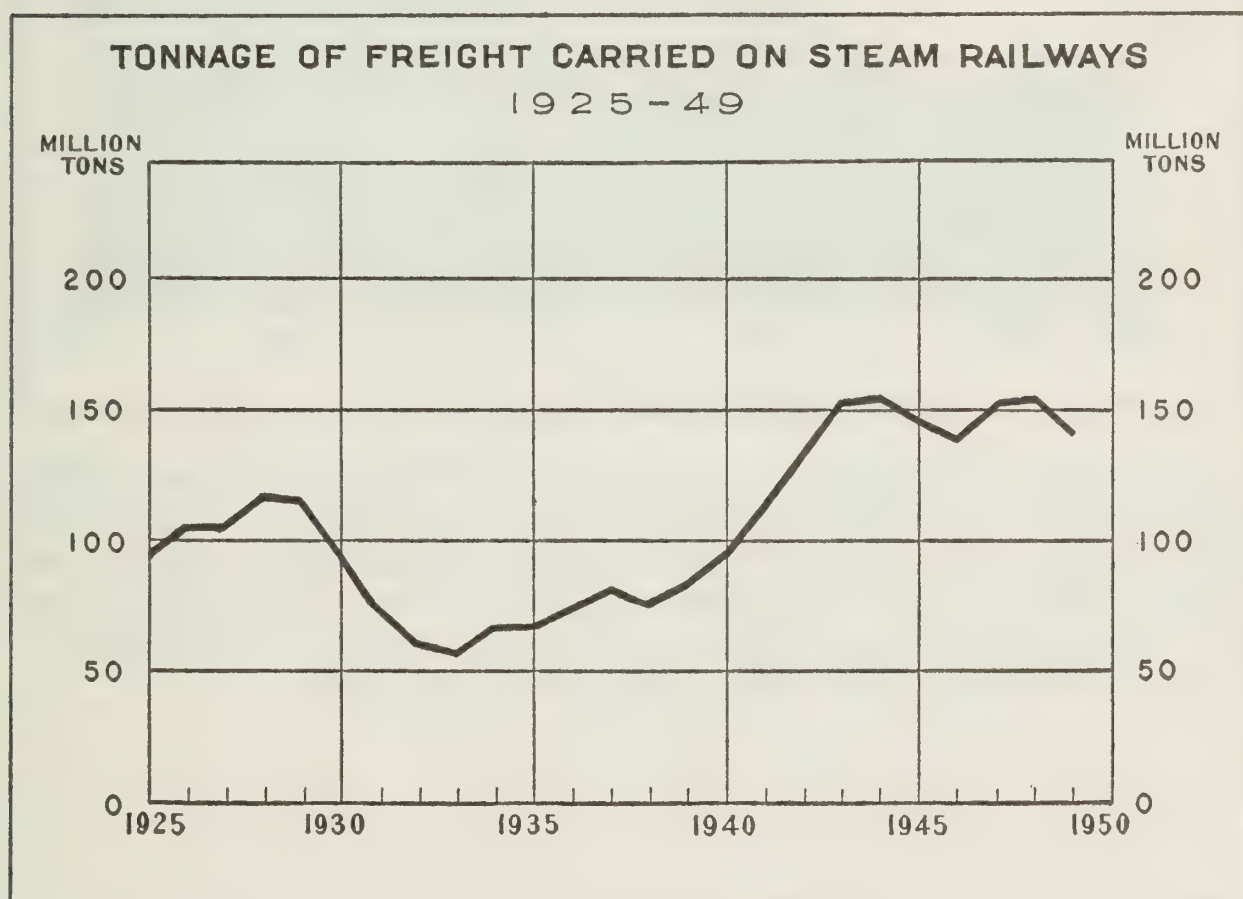
The Head Office Staff was engaged in the editing and processing of the schedules from the surveys conducted during the year and from a survey of family expenditures which took place in October and November, 1948. First releases on the latter were made in November, 1949. The Monthly Survey of Residential Construction was continued and residential rent indices were carried up to March, 1950. A mail survey regarding the source of funds used by individuals to finance new housing construction was conducted on behalf of the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. A mail survey to determine consumer preference for apples and apple products was also undertaken.

Transportation

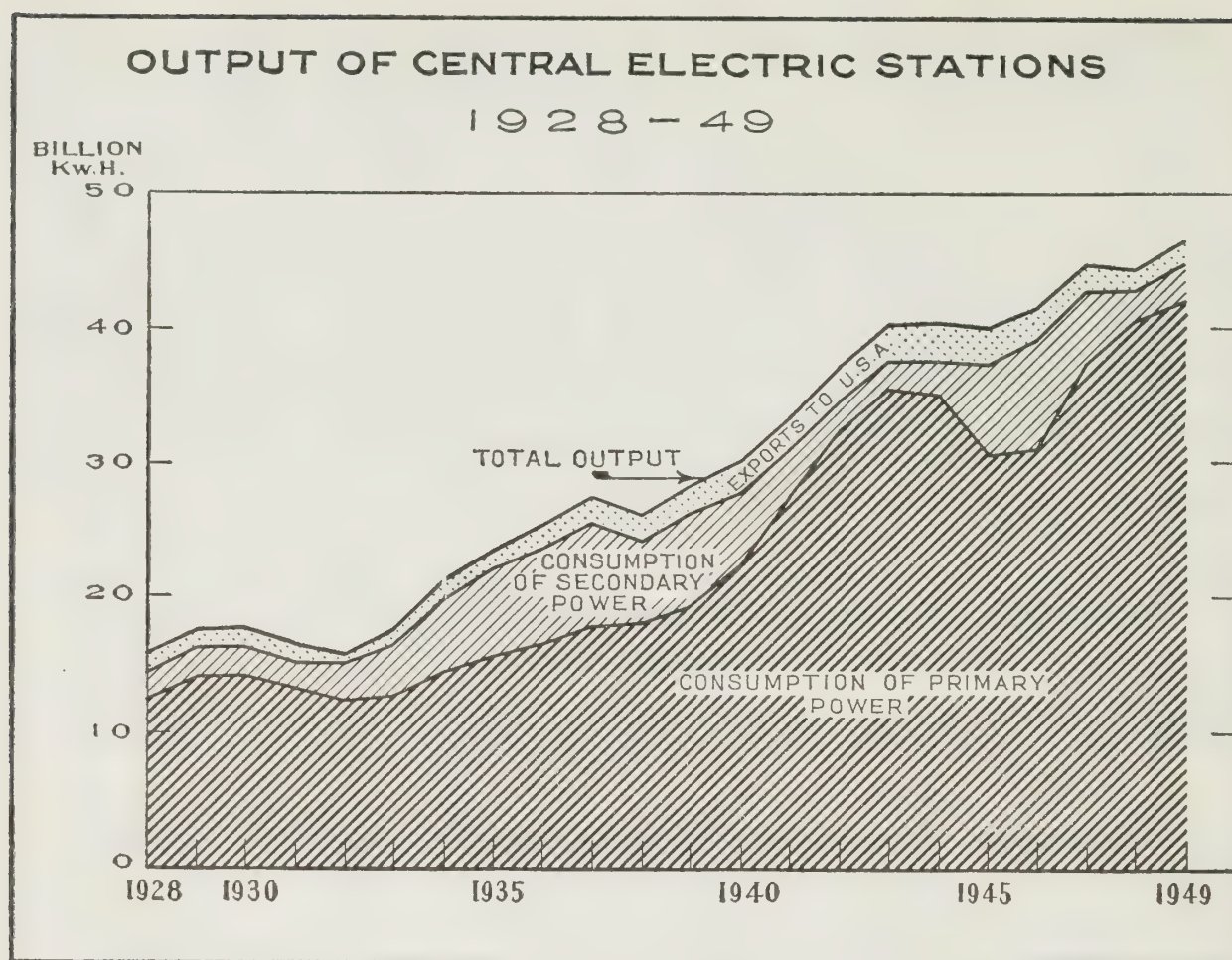
The initial issue of the report, **Water Transportation 1946-48**, was sent to the printer. A total of 35 different weekly, monthly and annual routine reports was published during the year.

There was a considerable volume of special work arising out of the nation-wide hearings of the Royal Commission on Transportation. Practically every submission to the Commission by the provinces, railways, the various Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce, employee unions, motor-carrier associations, trade groups, etc., was based on statistics compiled in this Division. Similarly, the applications of the railways for increased mail rates and freight rates, as well as the Mountain Differential Case and the Crow's Nest Pass Case, required the working up of special data. A special study was made for the Canadian National Railways of the volume of freight carried across the International Boundary by motor-truck. Assistance was given the Canadian Pacific Railway on a study of the comparative costs of moving wheat from the central prairies to Liverpool, via Eastern and Pacific ports, over the past 25 years. Analyses

were made for the Canadian Maritime Commission of commodities carried in foreign trade by registry of vessel and by trade routes. A special survey of Canadian shipping companies was also completed for the Commission covering the movement of freight between Canadian ports on the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes Waterway. A summary of foreign vessels trading into the Great Lakes was furnished the National Harbours Board and the Maritime Commission. A study of productivity of railway employees, as measured by freight and passenger traffic, 1926-48, was prepared. Material on particular phases of transportation was supplied to the Defence Research Board and Naval Intelligence. Reciprocal reporting agreements were explored with the Prairie Provinces and joint returns were designed for consideration with Saskatchewan and Manitoba.



The Acting Director visited Montreal, Quebec, Newfoundland and the Statistical Office of the United Nations Secretariat at Lake Success, N.Y., to discuss transportation and public utilities statistics. As a result of discussions with officials of the Newfoundland Government, arrangements were made for the forwarding of considerable provincial data required for the motor-vehicle and highway reports. The Assistant Director attended a meeting at Toronto with officials of the Canadian Warehousemen's Association and mutually desirable revisions were made in the annual questionnaire to the industry. He also consulted officials of the Canadian Automotive Transportation Association. He served on an Interdepartmental Committee on Industrial Accidents and attended several meetings during the year. Discussions were also held with Canadian Pacific Railway officials on employee classifications and accident statistics.



Material was supplied for sections of the **Canada Year Book, 1950**, **Canada 1950**, to the Dominion Water and Power Bureau, International Civil Aviation Organization, United Nations, Statistical Year Books, International Distributors and Producers of Electric Power, Imperial Oil Company, General Motors, Canadian Car and Foundry, Bell Telephone Company, and many other organizations and individuals.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
KING'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1950

Report
(Annual)

Report of the
DOMINION BUREAU
OF STATISTICS



1950-51

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDED MARCH 31, 1951

*To His Excellency Field Marshal the Right Honourable Viscount Alexander
of Tunis, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C., LL.D., A.D.C.,
Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.*

May it Please Your Excellency:

The undersigned has the honour to forward to Your Excellency the report of the Dominion Statistician on the activities of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1951.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "L. D. Howe". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Minister of Trade and Commerce.

OTTAWA, JULY 10, 1951.

CONTENTS

	Page
Report of the Dominion Statistician	5
Detailed Review	11
Administration	11
Agriculture	13
Canada Year Book	15
Census	17
Education	18
General Assignments	19
Health and Welfare	21
Industry and Merchandising	24
Information Services	28
International Trade	29
Foreign Trade	29
International Payments	30
Labour and Prices	32
Mechanical Tabulation	34
Public Finance and Transportation	35
Research and Development	38
Special Surveys	40
Appendix	43

REPORT OF THE DOMINION STATISTICIAN

*THE RIGHT HONOURABLE C.D. HOWE,
MINISTER OF TRADE AND COMMERCE,
OTTAWA.*

Sir, — While carrying on the regular work of its Divisions during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1951, the Bureau made intensive preparations for taking the 9th Decennial Census. Many Divisions of the Bureau contributed to this vast undertaking.

Because of radical departures from previous procedures, it was decided at the outset not to place on a single Division of the Bureau the full weight of responsibility for organizing the Census, as has been done in the past. As the issues involved required a much wider sharing of responsibility, a Census Executive Committee was set up under the Chairmanship of the Dominion Statistician. Included in this Committee were the Assistant Dominion Statistician, the Director of the Census (Demography) Division, the Chiefs of the Censuses of Agriculture, Population, Occupations, and Housing, the Senior Research Statistician, the Chief Administrative Officer, and the Director of Special Surveys. On various aspects of the Census other senior officers of the Bureau assisted the Committee. Indeed, there was scarcely a Division of the Bureau whose officers did not help in the preparations.

The 1951 Census

There are several reasons for regarding the 1951 Census as specially important.

1. It constitutes a national stock-taking which will furnish vital statistical information in a period of international tension.

2. It is being taken at the half-way mark of the century and will supply a measurement of many aspects of the progress which has been made during the past fifty years.

3. It will reveal many changes as compared with the Census of 1941. In the interval, the Second World War altered vastly the pattern of the Canadian economy, including shifts in population between provinces, the speeding up of industrialization, and substantial changes in the occupations of the people.

4. It will be the biggest Census yet taken. Not only will the area covered be greater because of the inclusion of Newfoundland, but a population estimated at one-fifth larger than that recorded in the previous Census will be enumerated.

5. Important departures from previous census methods have been adopted which may influence census procedures in other countries.

The new methods are aimed at achieving greater speed, accuracy and economy in census-taking. One of the greatest universal drawbacks connected with census-taking has been the length of time required to publish the results. Compilations for previous Censuses in Canada have taken from three to four years to complete. It is expected that the new procedures will reduce this period drastically. It may be possible to have the count of population in its main aspects in the first quarter of 1952, and the more complicated cross-classifications one year later.

The cost of the 1951 Census is estimated at \$9,000,000 as against \$4,900,000 for the 1941 Census. The higher costs for 1951 mainly result from the virtual doubling of the costs of labour and material since 1941 and from the increase in both Canada's area and population. However, were the 1951 Census taken by the old methods, the costs would have been increased considerably more.

New Procedures.— Among the new procedures being used are the following:

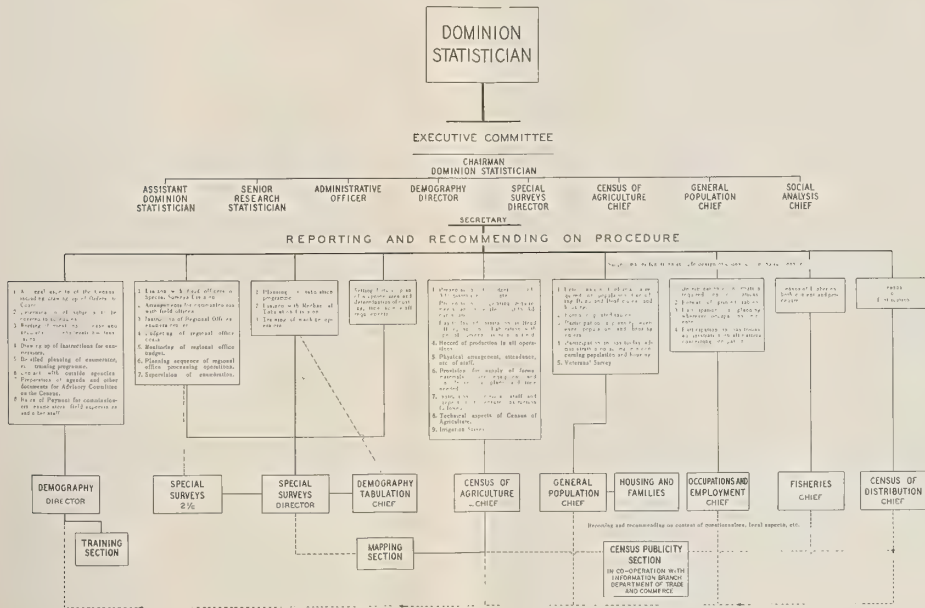
1. The Census will be conducted on a decentralized basis. Returns will be edited and processed, up to and including the punch-card stage, at Regional Offices across Canada instead of being brought to Ottawa as formerly. Thus, the work will be spread across the country, under the jurisdiction of the Regional Officers, with the advantage of speed and accuracy.

2. For the Population and Housing Censuses a mark-sense card will be used instead of the clumsy line schedule the size of a newspaper page. Instead of writing the answers about each person in longhand, a mark will be made in indicated spaces in a great majority of cases. This will save much time for the enumerator and a great amount of time in subsequent processing. These marks will be made by a special pen, filled with ink which can carry an electric current. A machine specially designed for this Census, called a "document punch", will "sense" or "read" these marks mechanically. Every time an ink mark is encountered a hole will be punched in a punch card. It takes about one second for all the ink marks on the document to be recorded by holes in the punch card. The machine works at a speed at least thirty times as fast as hand punching. This automatic punching of cards will be an important factor in speeding up the Census. Hitherto, a large corps of clerks had to be trained over a period of several months to punch cards by hand.

Once the punched card has been obtained, the Electronic Statistical Machine comes into action. This new machine represents a vast improvement on any tabulating process hitherto available. It has amazing versatility.

- (a) It will check the punch cards for accuracy, rejecting those with inconsistencies. For example, it would reject a card showing a child of two as being married. This automatic editing means an

ALLOCATION OF D.B.S. FUNCTIONS IN TAKING THE 1951 CENSUS



FUNCTIONAL CHART

CENSUS OF 1951

ANNUAL REPORT, 1950-51

immense speeding-up and an increase in accuracy, because the machine does not grow tired nor have its attention distracted. It can examine 450 cards per minute; a clerk could not work at one-tenth this speed checking on a single characteristic.

(b) The Electronic Statistical Machine is also used for tabulating the count of people and their characteristics. It can read and count simultaneously all the holes in sixty positions on a punch card at the rate of 450 per minute and store up a count for each which, when the run is complete, can be printed in a single line by a typewriting arrangement in the machine in 18 seconds.

(c) This same Electronic Statistical Machine can also be wired to count the number of persons having a combination of characteristics, as, for example, males, in a specified age group, living on a farm, who are war veterans and also were born in Ontario.

(d) While the Electronic Statistical Machine is carrying on one counting process, it can simultaneously sort the cards in preparation for a second run to count other combinations of characteristics.

3. Another innovation in this Census is the use of field supervisors. Hitherto, the Commissioner in each Census district was required to direct some 70 enumerators in charge of sub-districts, instructing them in census-taking procedures and supervising their work. In this Census he will be assisted by field supervisors each of whom will have charge of approximately 20 enumerators, instructing them and supervising their work in the field, and checking their returns. A special effort has been made to secure highly competent field supervisors and it is expected that they will ensure a maximum of accuracy, completeness and speed in the field work.

4. Special attention was given to the training program for workers in the field. A corps of master teachers was trained in the Bureau to instruct commissioners and field supervisors who, in turn, instructed the enumerators. A new type of enumeration manual was prepared, with emphasis on attractiveness and visual aids. Divided into two parts, a short section of the manual contains definitions and instructions to be memorized, thereby enabling the enumerator to deal with 90 p.c. of the cases he would meet; the second section is arranged for reference purposes in cases out of the common run and is carefully indexed.

5. Sampling methods are being used wherever practicable to reduce costs and speed up the work. The Housing Census will be taken on a 20 p.c. sample basis, as will part of the Census of Agriculture. The sampling principle will be used in some of the tabulations.

6. An advance agricultural schedule was distributed to all farmers through the co-operation of the Post Office Department. This new departure is expected to speed up the Census of Agriculture and promote accuracy, since the farmer will have an opportunity to complete his form before the enumerator calls.

7. Special efforts were made to keep the questions on all forms to an essential minimum. As a result of conferences with officials of the Federal and Provincial Departments of Agriculture and with other agricultural authorities, the questions for the Census of Agriculture were reduced considerably as compared with 1941. The population document also contains fewer questions than in 1941.

8. A Census of Commercial Fishing will be taken for the first time. This will supply background information essential for the study of problems connected with the fishing industry.

9. Special emphasis was given to publicity concerning the Census in order to prepare the Public for the visit of the enumerators. In this field the Bureau was assisted by the Publicity Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce. A Census Publicity Advisory Committee was formed which had representatives from the following organizations: Canadian Weekly Newspapers Association, Periodical Press Association, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, Canadian Association of Broadcasters, Canadian Motion Picture Distributors Association, Poster Advertising Association of Canada, Canadian Association of Advertising Agencies, Canadian Advertising and Sales Federation, Association of Canadian Advertisers, Montreal Board of Trade, Toronto Board of Trade, Canadian Chamber of Commerce, La Chambre du Commerce, Canadian Retail Federation.

Recognizing the importance of the statistical data that will be made available through the Census, these organizations gave most valuable advice and assistance in informing and preparing the Public for its taking. A successful Census will owe much to the hundreds of individual publications and to the excellent co-operation of radio stations and other media of publicity that called upon the people to "Help Canada Count".

One publicity effort is worth special mention. A question on the population document concerning the occupations of the people has hitherto furnished information of limited value because the enumerator frequently obtained the answer not from the worker, but from the wife or other relative who had only a vague idea of the exact description of the work. Indeed, the worker himself may not know the exact job title of his work. To ensure more accurate data the co-operation of labour organizations and business firms was sought. The former co-operated by sending a circular letter to their member unions asking that workers be urged to secure the exact job title of their work and take steps to ensure that whoever might be answering the enumerator's questions would have the correct information in their possession. Business firms co-operated by putting up posters in their establishments and many made special efforts to see that their employees had the required information and urged them to co-operate. Many house publications carried a similar message.

Curtailment of Bureau Publications

The Bureau's Advisory Board of Publications continued its work of examining the program of Bureau reports with a view to limiting their number, size and distribution to meet demonstrable essential requirements. This Board, consisting of Bureau officials, had been in existence about 18 months prior to the fiscal year under review and had held 33 meetings.

In the fiscal year 1950-51 the Board held 20 meetings, as a result of which further material economies were introduced into the program of publications. These included:

1. The discontinuance of 40 reports, mainly preliminary annuals. These data will henceforth be made available in summary form in the Bureau's **Daily Bulletin**, which goes to all subscribers to the All Publications Service. Thus, one report replaces forty.

2. The plan of issuing certain special reports as Memoranda or Reference Papers was continued. Reference to these is made in the **Daily Bulletin** and they are sent only on special request or through a special subscription arrangement independent of the All Publications List. This plan confines the distribution of Memoranda and Reference Papers to those who are specially interested and results in a considerable reduction in the number of copies produced.


3. Arrangements were made to produce the **Canadian Statistical Review** by offset process instead of full print, thus introducing a saving of from one-third to one-half of its printing costs. A reduction in the size of this publication is planned which will effect further savings of paper and expenditure.

4. The policy of eliminating double printing was extended. Hitherto, numerous reports issued in the Bureau by the offset process were being later reprinted at the Printing Bureau from cast type as annual reports at considerable expense. Improved photo-lithographic processes render this double printing unnecessary. A program has been worked out whereby individual annual reports (e.g., for the Census of Industry) will be printed by vari-typer and mailed to subscribers in perforated form for binding. At the end of the year a General Review will be prepared and mailed for binding in with the individual reports.

5. In summary, the work of the Board thus far has resulted in the elimination of some 60 reports out of approximately 500 in the Bureau lists. More than 100 reports have been transferred from the "regular" to the Memoranda or Reference category. This change alone has resulted in some 170,000 fewer copies of various documents being required annually. A large number of reports have been reduced in size. Important economies have been made possible by the eliminating of double printing. Savings in paper will amount to between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 pages. Annual monetary savings will be approximately \$100,000.

Cost-of-Living Statistics

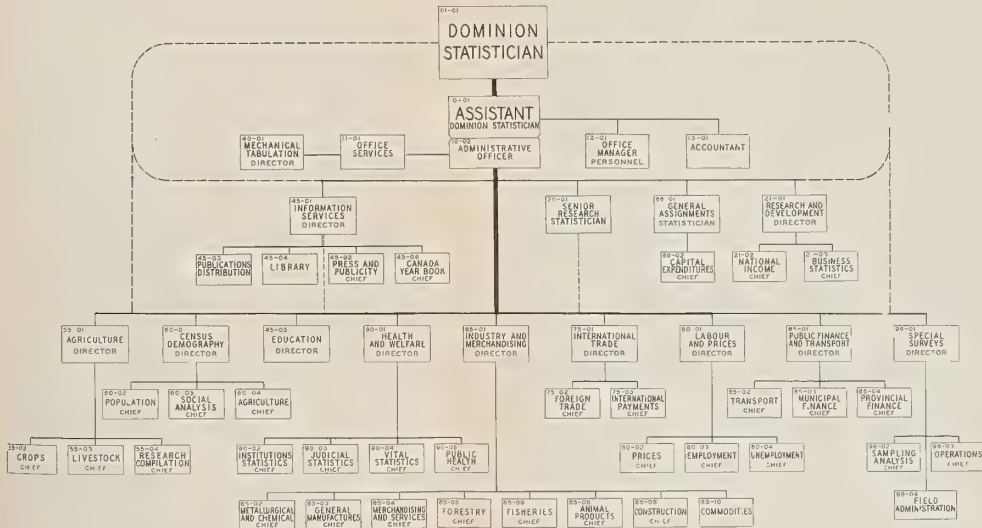
Preparatory work for the establishment of the Cost-of-Living Index on a current base was continued. Analysis of the data gathered in the Survey of Family Expenditures was completed and served as an indispensable source of information in connection with the planning of the new Index. These plans were discussed with several interested organizations outside the Government and a comprehensive program of such discussions was decided upon as a necessary part of the preparation for the new Index.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "H. Marshall".

Dominion Statistician.

June 15, 1951.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS



ORGANIZATION CHART

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

DETAILED REVIEW

Administration

Personnel

The staff of the Bureau of Statistics at Mar. 31, 1951, numbered 1,465 (permanents, 592; temporaries, 806; and 1951 Census staff, 67), an increase of 52 over the same date in 1950. Additions during the year numbered 355 and separations 303. New positions authorized by the Treasury Board during the year numbered 59, including 24 temporary positions for student assistants. Permanent appointments during the year totalled 210.

The personnel and work of the General Assignments Division of the Economic Research Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce were transferred to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on Apr. 1, 1950. On June 1, 1950, the Capital Expenditures Section of the Industry and Merchandising Division was attached to "General Assignments" and the combined staffs have been named the General Assignments Unit. The Unit is directly responsible to the Dominion Statistician.

In line with the Government's plan for economy, the establishment of the Bureau was reduced by 75 positions on Mar. 31, 1951. Nineteen employees took furlough leave during the year — totalling 546 working days.

During the year arrangements were made for the employment of personnel required to conduct the Ninth Decennial Census. The organization of this work has, for the first time, been decentralized and Census offices will be maintained at St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver, as well as at Ottawa. It is estimated that approximately 2,000 new employees will be required in addition to some 20,000 workers who will be responsible for the enumeration work in the field. A census of merchandising services is also being conducted in 1951 and arrangements were made for the necessary additional assistance. Treasury Board authority was received for the establishment of 1,998 positions for use in connection with these operations.

Training courses were organized in collaboration with the Staff Training Branch of the Civil Service Commission and the Department. Refresher courses in typing shorthand and English were held throughout the year.

Drafting

This Section provided drafting services for all Divisions of the Bureau, as well as for other Government Departments and agencies. The volume of work during the year increased by 3 p.c. compared with the previous year.

Office Services

During the year 316 requisitions were raised on the Department of Public Works for goods and services for which they are responsible and 302 requisitions were reported as completed.

Supplies

A total of 1,326 printing and stationery requisitions, to the amount of \$647,589.90, were submitted to the Department of Public Printing and Stationery.

Printing

The Printing Unit staff and equipment were transferred to the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery as of Apr. 1, 1950. The plant continues to be situated within the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and authority for production priority remains with the Bureau.

Addressograph

Forms addressed during the year numbered 4,072,252; forms folded, 1,006,658; plates embossed, 202,000; and plates corrected, 69,798.

Stenographic Pool

During the year 6,170 letters were transcribed from dictation and 17,303 pages were typed, including metal and wax stencils, statements, lists, etc. In addition, forms filled and reminders numbered 12,391, and envelopes and labels typed, 22,314.

Mail and Messengers

During the year 7,260 bags containing approximately 3,141,200 pieces of mail were deposited with the Post Office at a total cost of \$150,930.49.

Vari-Typer

Production during the year included: 4,188 tables and pages planned and laid out; 4,587 tables and pages vari-typed; and 3,936 tables and pages stripped and pasted.

Accounts

In addition to the routine work on payment of accounts, the Section, in collaboration with the Census Division and the Departmental Treasury Office, drafted forms of accounts and instructions to comply with the decentralization of Census information and tabulations to Regional Census offices and the payment of accounts to Commissioners, Enumerators and Field Supervisors through Regional Offices of the Comptroller of the Treasury. Also, the preparation Salary Service Forms for superannuation deductions, superannuation allowances and for the information of departments to which staff were transferred, involved additional work.

Supplementary Estimates for the year 1950-51 were prepared in June, 1950, and the Main Estimates for 1951-52 in November, 1950.

Contributions made by members of the Bureau to the "Blue Cross", "Physicians Services" and "Associated Medical Services" were received and transmitted.

Health Unit

The Office Management maintains close liaison with the Health Unit. Figures of the number of visits are shown in the following statement:—

Total visits	13,516
Male	4,927
Female	8,589
First visits	10,350
Repeat visits	3,166
Nature of Visits —	
Illness	5,060
Accident	999
Consultation	948
Return to work visits	6,509
	13,516
Returned to work	13,171
Sent home	345
	13,516

The Health Unit interviews all personnel upon return from sick leave and offers constructive welfare counselling to chronic absentees. Where the Health Unit is not in a position to help the individual, the resources of the Health Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare are called upon.

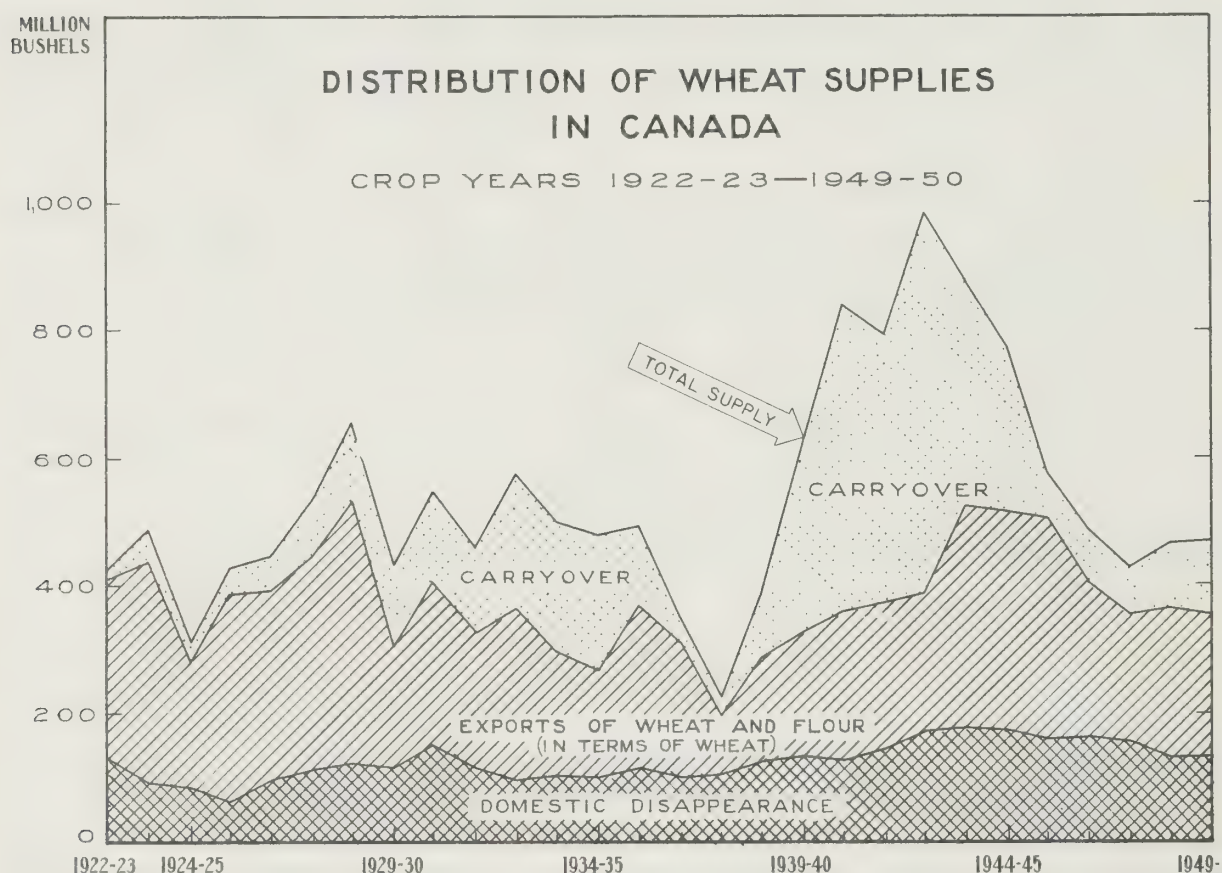
Agriculture

A meeting of the Continuing Committee, composed of provincial agricultural statisticians, Bureau and Federal Department of Agriculture personnel, was held in December. Problems in the field of honey and poultry statistics were discussed and changes in schedules were effected. A meeting with Quebec statisticians was held in March at which co-operative arrangements in all phases of agricultural statistics were reviewed. Subcommittee meetings of the Interdepartmental Committee on Agricultural Statistics were held during the year and liaison was maintained with the Board of Grain Commissioners and the Wheat Board.

Crops

The following regular publications of this Section were issued during the year: **The Wheat Review** (monthly); **Coarse Grains Quarterly**; **Grain Statistics Weekly**; **Grain Milling Statistics** (monthly); the **Grain Trade**

Annual; the **Sugar Situation** (monthly); and the Crop Reporting series of 25 seasonal reports on condition, acreage, production and stocks of major field crops. Also, 14 Memoranda were issued during the year on condition, acreage, production and value of fruit, vegetable, tobacco, hops, fibre flax, and seed crops, and on production and value of honey and maple products.



Parts I (Field Crops) and II (Special Crops) of the new **Handbook of Agricultural Statistics** were completed and made ready for processing as Reference Papers. This publication brings together for the first time basic historical statistics on crops.

During the year forecasts of grain prices were made for the Economic Forecasting Division of the Department of Trade and Commerce and monthly reports were provided to FAO on crop conditions and prices. Data on production of the oilseed crushing industry were collected and compiled for the Industry and Merchandising Division. A beginning was made on a re-organized filing system for the Crop Reporting Unit.

Live Stock

Estimates of live stock and poultry numbers on farms, based on semi-annual surveys at June 1 and Dec. 1, annual estimates of wool and meat production and consumption, together with monthly and annual statistics relating to dairying, poultry and egg production, fur farming and cold storage holdings of food commodities, were issued by this Section.

Additional breakdowns of frozen egg production (monthly) and ice cream stocks (monthly) were commenced during the year. Monthly reports on storage stocks of fresh fruits and vegetables were discontinued for the June-October period.

Research

The semi-annual surveys of crops and live stock were conducted by the Compilation Unit, 650,000 questionnaires being distributed in June and December to farmers throughout Canada. The preparation of new mailing lists and the use of new media of distribution resulted in a 50 p.c. increase in Manitoba returns for the June survey, but a change in the distribution method used in New Brunswick did not result in any appreciable increase. Rural postal route delivery was tried successfully in three counties of Ontario and will be used throughout the Province in future.

Questionnaires were tabulated for other monthly and periodic farm surveys, and 1941 and 1946 Census data for Manitoba and Saskatchewan were converted to a crop-district basis.

Scheduled Memoranda on farm income, wages, and the indices of farm prices and production were prepared and published by the Farm Finance Unit. A forecast of the production index was prepared for use by other Government Departments, and a project on the extension of the farm net income series to the 1920-38 period was almost completed.

The more important activities of the Research Unit included projects on: sampling procedures and estimation methods respecting the monthly poultry survey; sampling methods for the monthly fluid milk and cream survey; estimating year-end changes in farm inventories of live stock and poultry; and assessment of intercensal estimates in relation to the Census of Agriculture data, 1951.

Canada Year Book

Editorial

The final work on the 1950 edition of the **Canada Year Book** was completed early in the fiscal year, though copies were not received from the Printing Bureau until August. The planning of the 1951 edition was begun at the opening of the year and the work on this publication was carried through to completion. By the end of March, 1951, all but the preliminary matter and the index had been passed for press.

Nine reprints of sections of the 1951 **Year Book** were prepared for press, all of them requested by other Divisions of the Bureau or other Government Departments. During the year, 3,200 copies of reprints were sent out, 2,100 of which were sold.

The 1951 edition of the Official Handbook **Canada** was prepared and put through the press during the period September, 1950, to January, 1951. The first copies were received from the Printer on Mar. 28, 1951.

The regular quarterly reports of the Bureau were prepared; also the **Annual Report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics** was edited and put through the press.

Special work was done for the Dominion Statistician, other Divisions of the Bureau and also for several outside agencies.

Economic Mapping

Regular and special maps and charts were prepared for the Division as well as for the Department of Trade and Commerce and the International Statistical Institute at Munich. About 60,000 official maps and charts, printed for use in the reports of the Division, were sold to private publishing houses, universities, school boards, etc., during the year.

In respect to the Atlas of Canada project, work was continued in co-operation with the Executive Committee of the Interdepartmental Committee set up for the purpose. A list of edited suggestions of the various sub-committees was received from the Executive Committee on May 30, 1950. This was analysed, and suggested revisions brought before the Interdepartmental Executive Committee. The program finally decided upon by the Executive was reviewed by Directors and Chiefs of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and their suggestions analysed. The final report made to the Dominion Statistician was transmitted to the Interdepartmental Committee on Mar. 31, 1951.

Information and General Inquiries

The regular series of statistics was supplied each month to the following international organizations: (1) United Nations, New York, N.Y.; (2) Ambassador for Argentina (through the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs); (3) International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), Montreal; (4) International Labour Office (ILO), Geneva.

The usual revisions of material relative to Canada, which appears in 25 to 30 standard annuals and almanacs of leading countries and other important international publications, were made with the object of supplying accurate statistical information regarding Canada through these channels. Included in the list of publications so served were: United Nations Statistical Yearbook, Stock Exchange Official Year-Book, Whitaker's Almanack, United Nations Demographic Yearbook, Information Please Almanac, Ayer's Directory, Moody's Government Manual, Canadian Almanac and Directory, New International Year Book, Year Book of Labour Statistics (International Labour Office), and the Statesman's Year-Book. The statistical definitions for the Supplement to the United Nations Monthly Bulletin were checked and, where necessary, revised at the request of the Statistical Office of the United Nations.

During the year about 260 miscellaneous inquiries from Canada and abroad were answered, varying in nature from simple requests to those that required special attention and a considerable amount of research.

The key card index system, installed to co-ordinate all valuable general information originating from a wide variety of national and international sources, was kept up to date. The Central Focal files, that form a part of this system, cross-reference, by subject and correspondent, all international publications and correspondence.

Census

During the year the work of the Division was dominated by preparations for the taking of the Ninth Decennial Census of Canada in June, 1951. Detailed planning, which affected all Sections of the Division, was required in connection with the administration and organization of the field operations and office processing of the Census returns. An extensive training course for those Bureau personnel being sent to train the 1,100 Census Commissioners and Field Supervisors was held during the latter part of March, following which the assignments were made for their training in 43 centres across Canada.

Approximately 27,000 letters were written in connection with applications for verification of age for pensioners, etc., and an additional 4,000 letters were written in connection with the Census of 1951. Micro-filming of the 1941 and 1946 population records was completed.

Agriculture

Five agriculture schedules and nine punch cards, for use in the 1951 Census, were designed and prepared, together with agriculture tabulation tables. Office procedures were arranged and instructions for enumerators prepared, as well as the agriculture section of the Training Manual.

Housing and Families

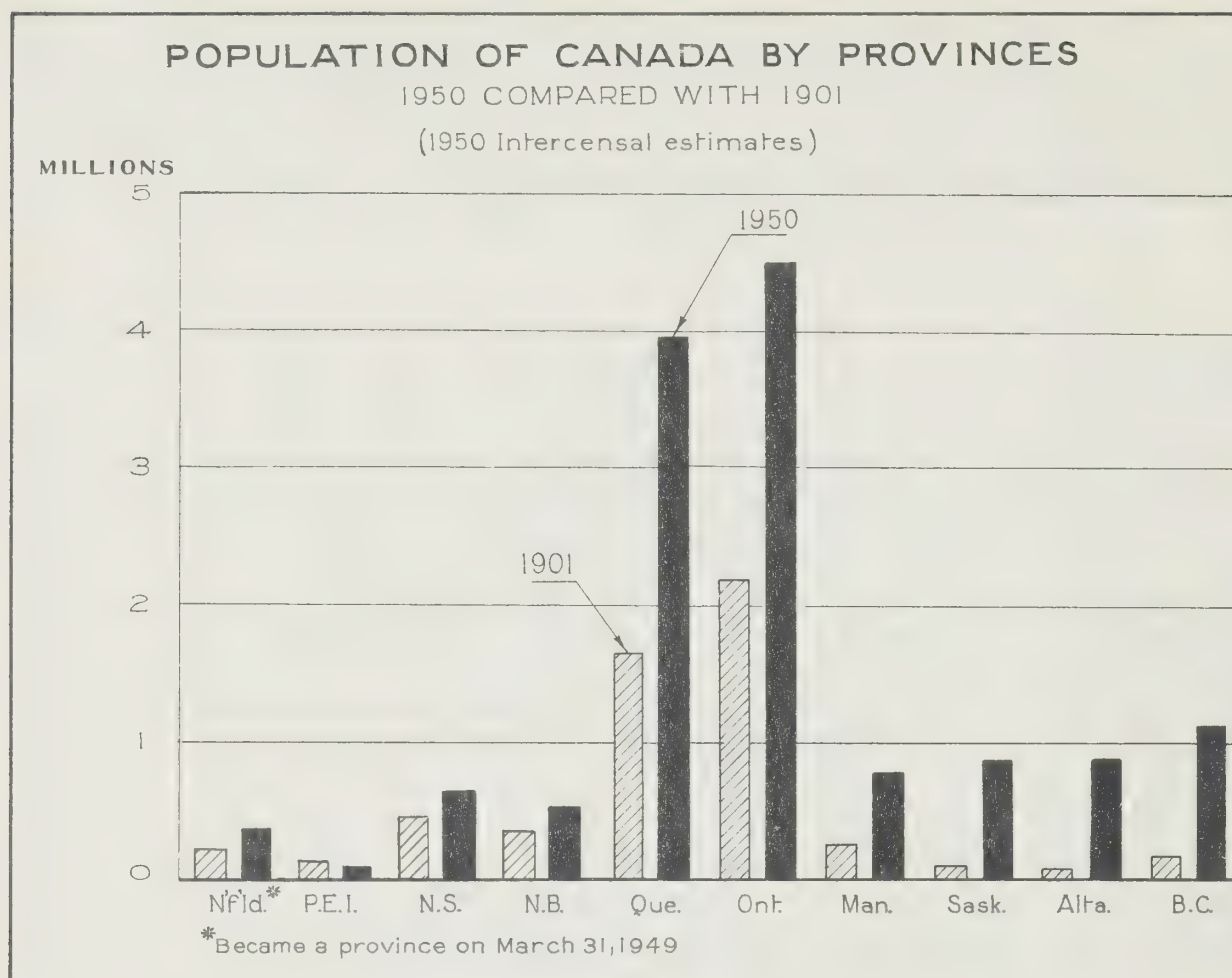
The Housing document containing the questions to be asked on Housing in the 1951 Census was prepared. Housing and family tabulations were planned and instructions and training data prepared. Work was completed on Volume III (Housing and Families) of the **1946 Census of the Prairie Provinces**.

Occupations and Employment

The detailed classification of occupations for the 1951 Census, and the 1951 Census Edition of the Standard Industrial Classification, were prepared. Code books, instructions and office procedures relating to occupations, earnings and employment were prepared. Statistical tabulations and tables for publication were planned and drafted.

Population

The population questionnaire for the 1951 Census was prepared, as well as the population instructions, field and office procedures, etc. Draft tables outlining planned statistical data to be published from the 1951 Population Census were prepared.



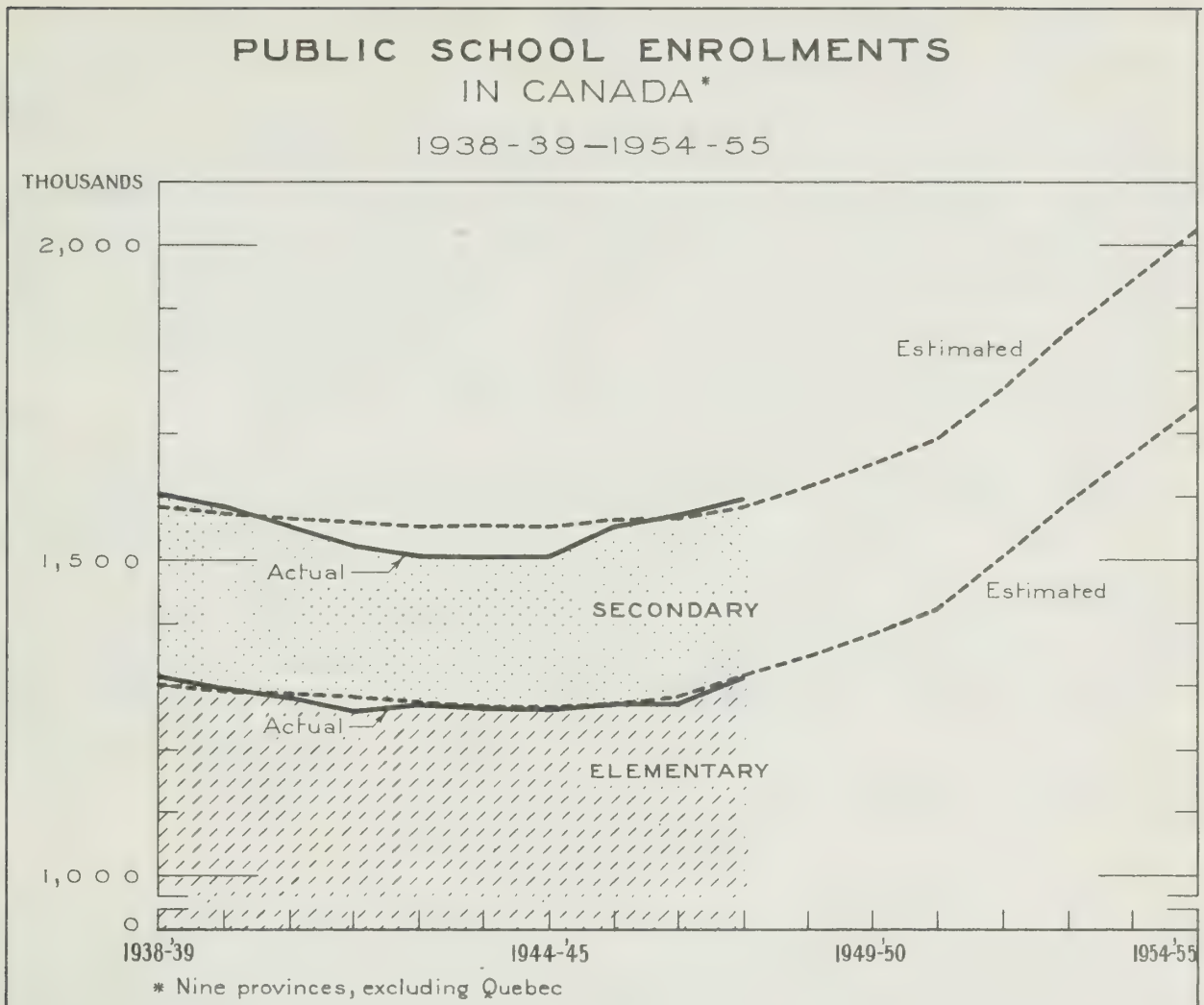
Social Analysis

The following reports were prepared and published: **Estimates of Households and Families in Canada, 1947-49**; **Estimated Population by Marital Status and Sex, 1949**; **The Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages (Annual Report)**. Also, a report on **Emigration from Canada** was prepared for publication. A study of the relative age, schooling, birthplace, origin and religion of husbands and wives was prepared from a 5 p.c. sample of the 1941 Census and vital statistics records. Other studies included occupational mortality, forecasts of the population at school ages and of the male population at military ages, and population dependent on agriculture.

Education

In the field of higher education and libraries, work during the year centred on the preparation of copy for the **Biennial Survey of Education 1948-50**, but delay in the receipt of compilations from the provincial departments prevented publication of the statistics of schools for the preceding biennium before the end of the year.

The general shortage of teachers added interest to the annual report, **Teachers' Salaries and Qualifications**, which also included figures for Newfoundland. An attempt was made to show the effect of the higher birthrate of the 1940's on school enrolment and teacher requirements for the next few years.



Fluctuations in university attendance have been very pronounced in the post-war years, and a summary report on the current year's enrolment was consequently continued. With the decline in veteran enrolment and rising costs, university finances became a matter of increasing concern, and improvements were introduced in the schedules for reporting finances of institutions of higher education.

As a service to students at the graduate level, a Reference Paper, **Post-Graduate Scholarships and Fellowships Open to Canadian Students**, was published. Copy was also prepared for a revised edition of a publication issued a few years ago for the purpose of explaining Canadian universities to secondary students both at home and abroad.

General Assignments

The duties of this Unit are to organize, develop and assemble statistical material required by the Economic Research Branch of the Department in the study of current economic problems and to investigate numerous possible sources of information which may lead to improving the basis for economic study.

During the year ended Mar. 31, 1951, two reports on investment were released. The first, **Private and Public Investment in Canada, Mid-Year Survey, 1950**, issued on July 1, 1950, was a statement of revised estimates for the calendar year 1950. The original forecast was published in March, 1950. The second report, **Private and Public Investment in Canada, Outlook 1950**, was issued in the latter part of March, 1951, and contained estimates for the calendar year 1951 together with preliminary actual figures for 1950 and actual figures for 1949. The Economic Research Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce is responsible for reviewing the analytical text before these reports are published.

The surveys and estimates on which these reports are based are made three times a year. In the first survey, conducted during November and December of each year, a forecast of repair and capital expenditures is obtained for the coming year along with a preliminary estimate of repair and capital expenditures for the year just ended. The second survey, conducted during March, obtains actual repair and capital expenditures for the year just ended. Each of these surveys covers 18,000 firms. The third survey, conducted in June, asks for any revisions of the forecast given in the previous November or December. This survey is conducted on a sample basis and covers about 2,000 establishments.

These surveys cover only part of the estimates given in the investment forecasts. Also included are: (1) federal government expenditures, which are obtained from departmental submissions to the Department of Finance; (2) provincial and municipal government expenditures, which are obtained from a survey conducted by the Public Finance and Transportation Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics; (3) expenditures on residential housing construction, which are obtained through a survey conducted by the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation; and (4) independent estimates of segments not covered by direct survey, such as agriculture, fishing, independent stores and miscellaneous commercial and services groups. The preparation of these estimates in final form is the responsibility of this Unit. An additional part of this work is filling a variety of special requests for details of the investment data not published.

The report, **Supply of Building Materials in Canada, Outlook**, is issued jointly with the report on the Investment Outlook and is based on a special survey conducted in November and December each year. The statistical material for the report is supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the text is prepared by the Economic Research Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce. The report for 1951 was issued in March.

The General Assignments Unit is responsible for conducting a continuous survey of all new firms as they come into existence. The purpose is to maintain complete and up-to-date indexes of all branches of industry and business. During the year about 25,000 prospective new firms were contacted. The survey has provided background material for an industrial intelligence bulletin prepared by the Economic Research Branch of the Department on new manufacturing firms commencing operations from 1946 to 1950.

An article on **Forecasting Private and Public Investment** was prepared for publication in the August, 1950, issue of the **Canadian Statistical Review**.

A summary statement entitled **Appraisal of Construction Prospects** was prepared every two months, based on sample surveys conducted by the **Canadian Construction Association**. These surveys show the progress of construction work throughout the year and obtain comments from contractors on conditions in the industry.

Ledgers on current economic data are brought up to date each month where necessary and as required in other instances. These data cover a wide variety of subjects and are prepared primarily for the **Economic Research Branch**. In many instances the classifications used differ from those in which the material is published.

Tabulations on various phases of Canadian merchandise trade were prepared for the **Economic Research Branch** and other government departments, also a number of special purpose tabulations for the **Department of Defence Production**.

Health and Welfare

The Division, in performing its function of compiling statistics on health and welfare and of the services provided in these fields, continually sought improvements in the quality and scope of source data, as well as in techniques of compilation. Emphasis of interest has shifted towards the field of general illness statistics, heretofore largely unexplored, and the Division participated prominently in the conduct of a continuing survey of sickness in the general population.

At the same time progress was made in the more mature systems of vital statistics, institutional statistics and judicial statistics. Complete revision of hospital reporting schedules was undertaken, through the medium of federal-provincial meetings. Changes were made also in the forms used for reporting criminal offences, and the reporting period was changed to the more realistic calendar year.

Public Health

Co-operation with the **Department of National Health and Welfare** continued in the collection and analysis of statistics of sickness in the **Civil Service** and in the conducting of a special survey of permanently disabled people in the sample population being enumerated in the **National Sickness Survey**. Tabulations were planned and codes prepared for the analysis of the **National Sickness Survey**.

A weekly release on cases of notifiable diseases was continued, and two **Reference Papers**, **Survey of Pension and Welfare Plans in Industry 1947** and **Employees Group Life Insurance and Sickness Benefit Plans**, were published. A thousand additional copies of the **Health Reference Book, 1948** were printed.

Collaboration with other Departments took place in reference to the following projects: Survey of Heights and Weights of Toronto School Children; Family Sickness Survey in East York-Leaside Health Unit; Canadian assimilation problems; and statistical reports on venereal disease.

Vital Statistics

Monthly indexes of current births, marriages and deaths were released to the provincial governments and the Department of National Health and Welfare. Listings of persons applying to the Foreign Exchange Control Board for change of residence status were released monthly to the Regional Family Allowances Offices. A review of the mechanism of the National Index, undertaken at the request of the Vital Statistics Council, was regularized by the formulation of an investigation committee authorized by the Dominion Statistician.

The annual report, **Vital Statistics, 1947**, was issued during the year and the report for 1948 was put in the hands of the printer. The preliminary report, **Vital Statistics, 1949 (provisional figures)**, and the regular quarterly and monthly reports were also issued.

A new edition of the **Physician's Pocket Reference**, based on the Sixth Revision of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death, was distributed.

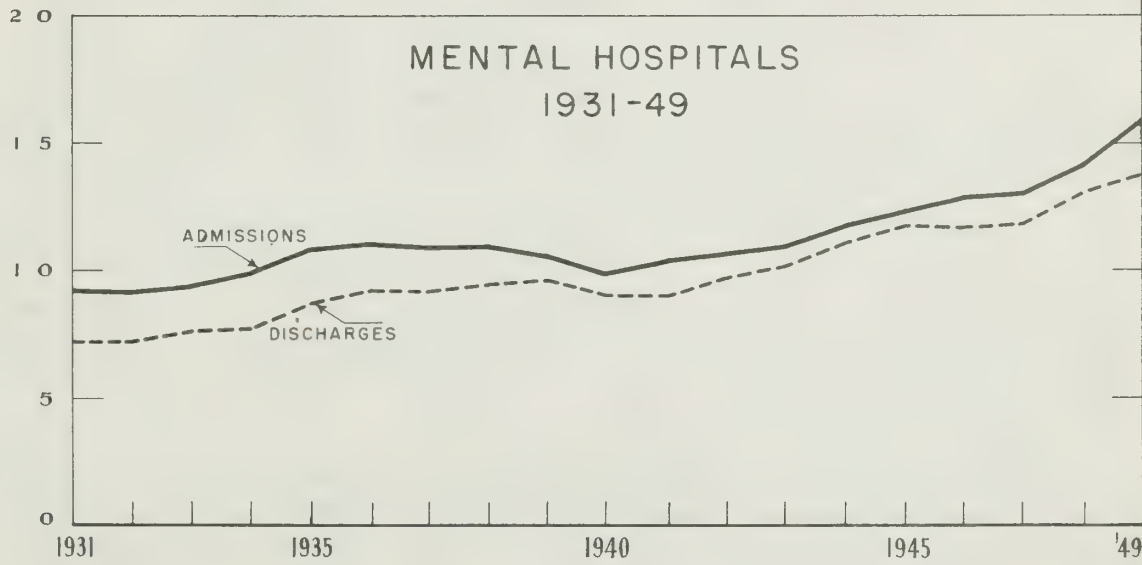
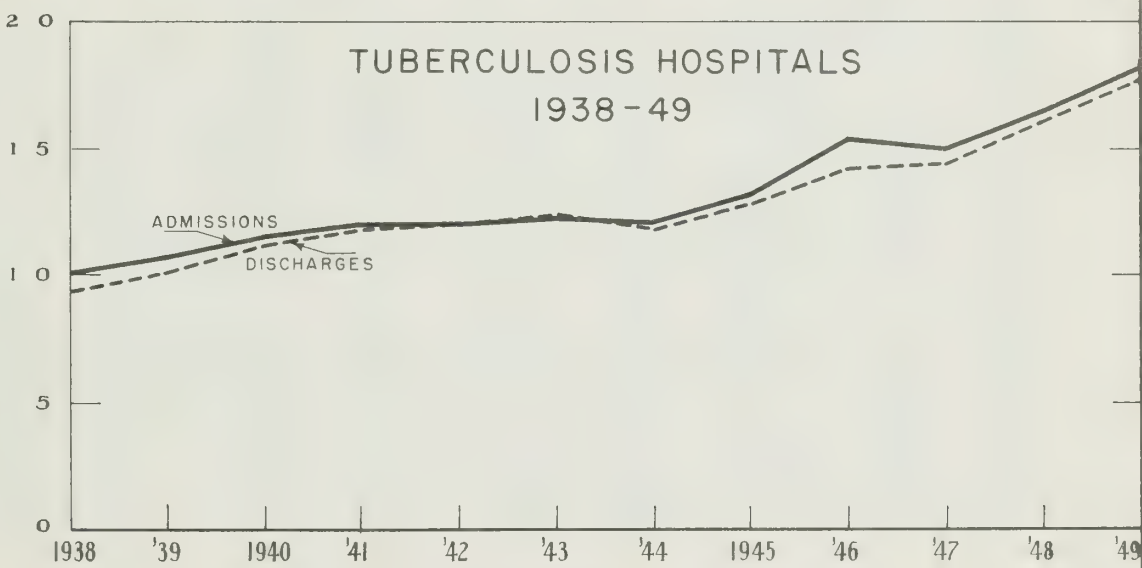
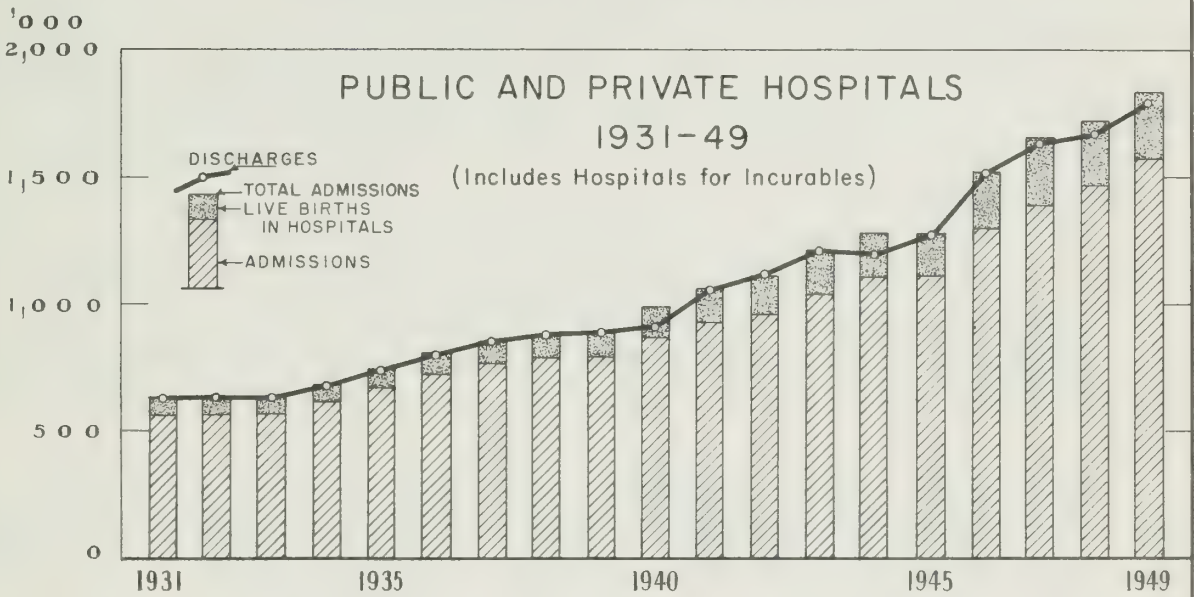
Institutions

The Consolidated Report of the Continuing Committee on Hospital Statistics was prepared and submitted to the Minister of Trade and Commerce, who approved the convening of a Federal-Provincial Conference on Hospital Statistics to be held at Ottawa, May 7-9, 1951. Arrangements for the holding of this Conference were under way at the end of the year.

The annual report, **Hospitals in Canada, 1947**, was released in September and the 1948 report was completed for printing. A preliminary 1949 report was also prepared and tabulations for the 1949 final report were completed. Posting and compilations for the 1950 annual were under way.

The **List of Hospitals, 1949** was released in April and the 1950 **List** was completed. The **Directory of Hospitals, 1946-1948** was released in January, and compilation of the 1950 **Directory** was started. A summary report of the 1949 Dominion-Provincial Conference on Hospital Statistics was released during the third quarter.

ADMISSIONS TO AND DISCHARGES FROM HOSPITALS IN CANADA



A statistical classification of mental disorders, which was prepared and circulated to the hospitals, is now in use in the coding of mental hospital morbidity. The 1947 annual report on **Mental Institutions** was released in September. By the end of the year coding of the morbidity data had been completed for the 1948 report, and tabulations were well advanced. Returns for the 1950 report had been received from over half the institutions.

A statistical classification of tuberculosis conditions was circulated to sanatoria and is now in use. Statistics for 1950 are being prepared according to both the old and new classifications in order to bridge the period of change.

The 1947 annual report on **Tuberculosis Institutions** was released in May. The 1948 and 1949 reports were in process of printing at the end of the year, and coding for the 1950 report was started.

Preparations were being made for the quinquennial census covering charitable, benevolent and welfare institutions to be taken on June 1, 1951.

Judicial

The report, **Police Statistics, 1949**, was released in September and that on **Juvenile Delinquents in Canada, 1949** in January. The report, **Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences, 1949**, was held up by the priority given to census material.

Arrangements were completed whereby forms for reporting statistics of criminal and other offences and juvenile delinquencies in British Columbia are to be distributed and collected by the Provincial Government. Tabulation of the material will be done at the Bureau. The forms for reporting criminal offences and appeals have been revised and the reporting year changed to the calendar year. The reports from 1877 to 1887 and from 1941 to 1946 were micro-filmed.

Statistics of penitentiaries, reformatories and training schools were transferred from the Institutions Section to the Judicial Section and revisions were made in penitentiary reception and discharge cards. Steps were also taken to improve the statistics of the activities of the R.C.M.P. and the Ontario Provincial Police Forces.

Industry and Merchandising

The growth in industrial development in Canada has resulted in the addition of many firms to the central index; 4,050 new files were set up during the year. Because of a general speeding up in collection and compilation, totals for many industries were completed earlier than in former years.

All annual reports except **Fisheries Statistics** and the summary report on Manufacturing are now being printed by the vari-typer process. A system of paging was devised that would permit the reports to be bound or combined into logical groups according to the Standard Industrial Classification which has been adopted.

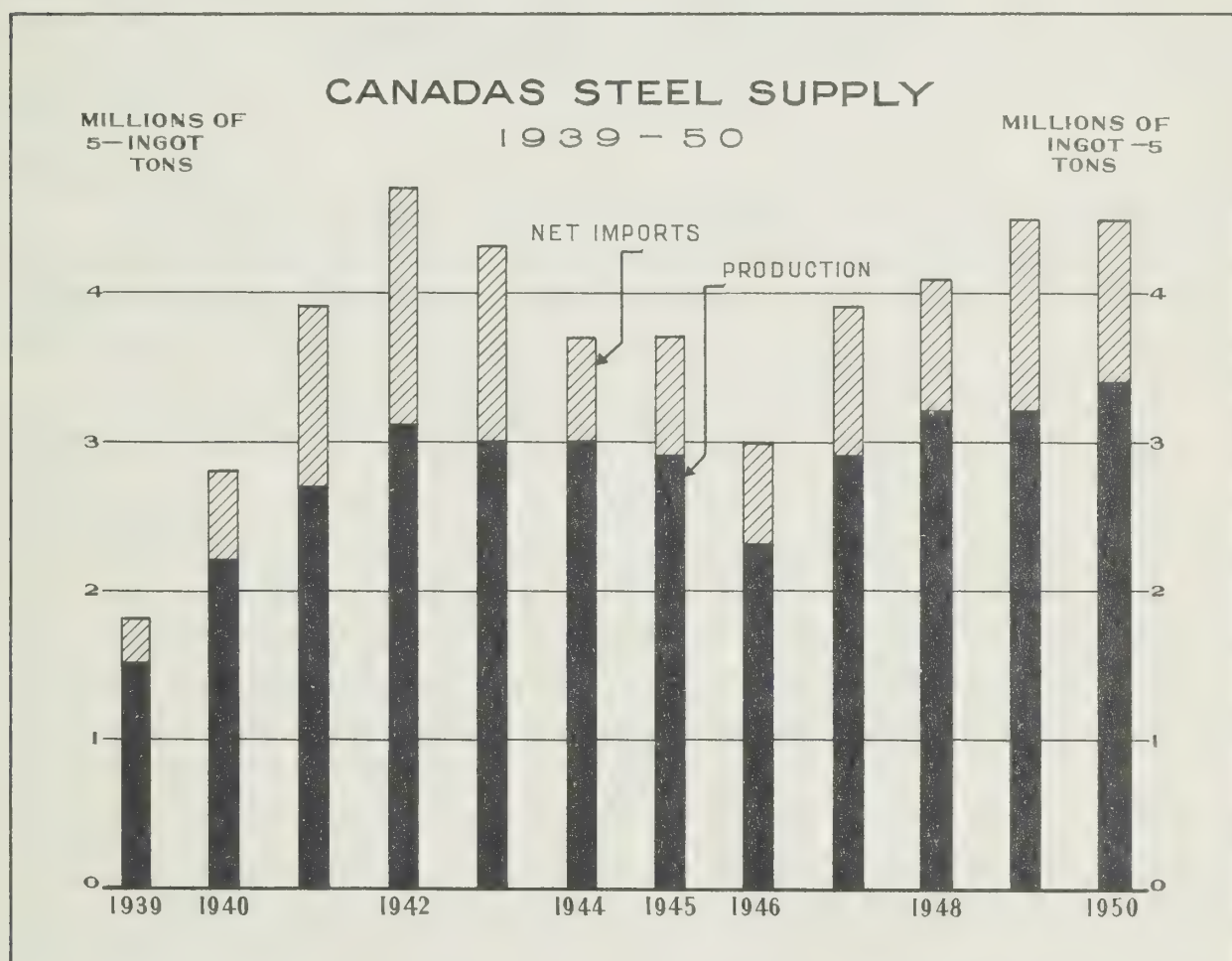
General Manufactures

Final figures for 1948 were issued during the year. Forty-eight annual reports were released; quarterly reports on **Processed Foods, Stocks of Canned Fruits, Vegetables and Honey** and **Unmanufactured Tobacco: Stocks and Consumption** were published; also monthly reports on the **Consumption, Production and Inventories of Rubber** and **Prepared Stock and Poultry Feeds: Shipments and Inventories**. An individual report was released as

each pack of the more important canned fruits and vegetables was completed. A standard geographical code for manufacturing statistics was compiled to serve as a guide in coding industries geographically.

A preliminary report on the manufacturing industries in 1949 was released in October. In addition to the usual general statistics by industrial groups, this report contained preliminary production data on about 1,000 important commodities.

A survey was made on the production of candles and kindred products by religious institutions.



Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical

Compilations in connection with the 1949 Census of Mineral Industries were finished early in January and similar work on the 1949 Census of Manufactures was completed early in March. Most of the industry reports were prepared and forwarded to the Printing Unit.

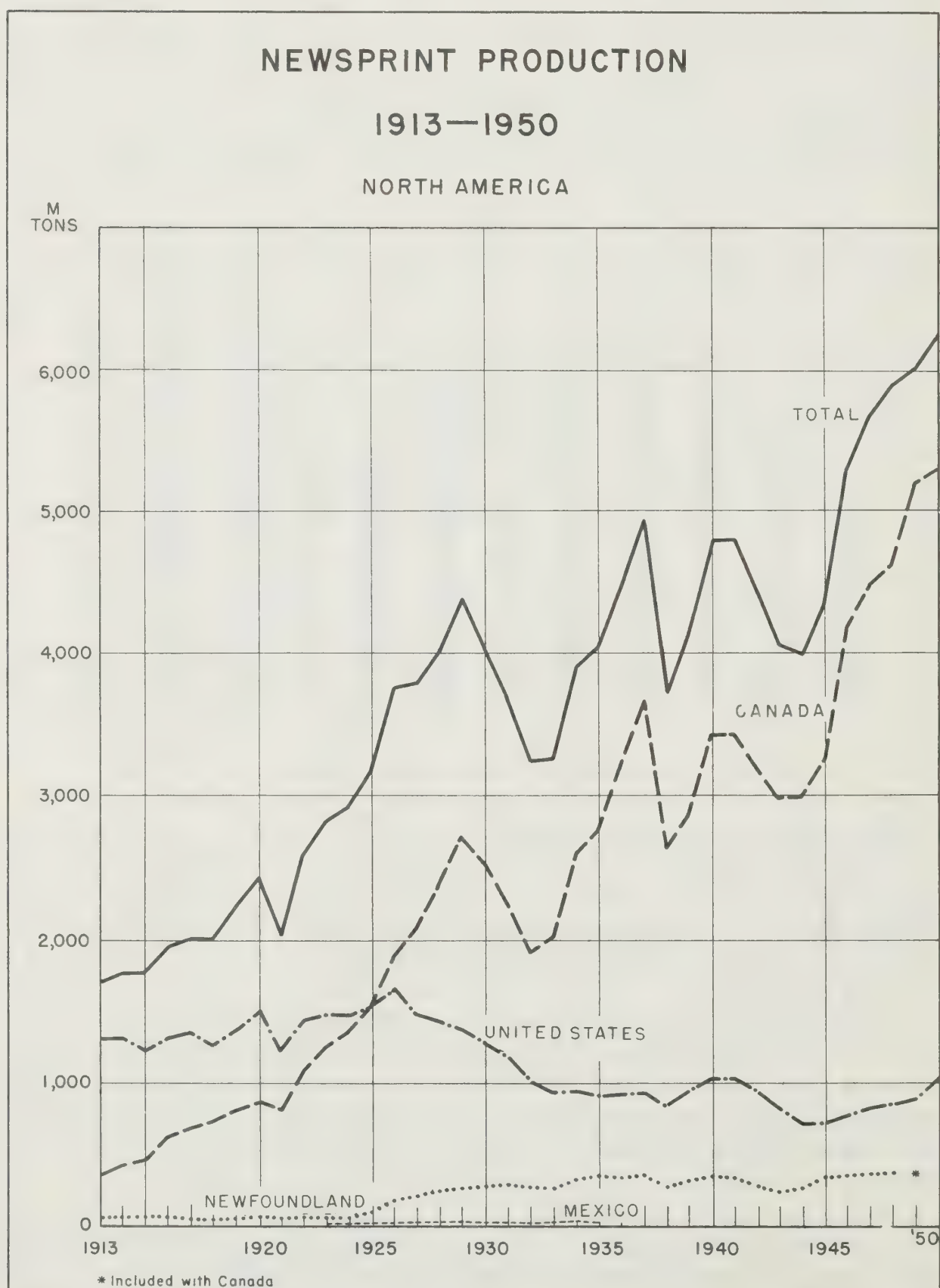
The following reports were sent to the Printing Unit during the year: 14 annual industry reports for 1948; 62 annual industry reports for 1949; **Coal Statistics for Canada, 1947-1948**; **Coal Statistics for Canada, 1949**; **Chemical Directory** (as of January, 1949); **Mineral Statistics for Canada, 1947-1948**; 22 annual reports on commodities or groups of commodities; and 26 monthly reports.

Schedules for the 1950 Census of Mines and of Manufactures were mailed during the latter part of January and early February.

A preliminary estimate of Canada's mineral production in 1950 was released in January and a more comprehensive preliminary report was prepared for printing.

Forestry

The regular reports were issued during the year covering individual wood-using and paper-using industries. All annual reports of this Section are being redesigned to meet the requirements of the Advisory Board of Publications and will be based on the Standard Industrial Classification.



In addition to the large number of special inquiries dealt with, special compilations were prepared for the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and special quarterly statistics for the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE).

Fisheries

Advance reports on **Fisheries 1948** were published for all provinces. Twelve issues of the **Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics** were published during the year and monthly reports on **Cold Storage Holdings of Fish** were issued for December, 1950, and January and February, 1951. This report was formerly prepared in the Agriculture Division.

Schedules were revised and forms for use in the Fisheries Census were drafted.

Animal Products

The regular reports were published during the year including six annual reports, 1948, and two annual reports, 1949; monthly bulletins on **Leather Footwear Production, Hides, Skins and Leather** and **Margarine Statistics** were also released.

The regular monthly publication of statistics on the production and stocks of oils and fats commenced in March.

Construction

The sixteenth annual survey, **The Construction Industry in Canada 1949**, was published.

Building permits were reported on a monthly basis by 521 municipalities. Arrangements were made to have the Provincial Statistician of British Columbia collect figures on building permits in that Province and forward them to the Bureau.

Commodities

Estimates were made of general statistics and materials and products from information given on the abbreviated schedule furnished by the smaller concerns in industry.

The annual year-end census of the value of manufacturers' investment in inventory, covering some 15,000 plants, was made for the use of the National Income Section.

The sample of the monthly series of value of manufacturers' shipments and inventories was enlarged and a new sample of the monthly series on new orders, unfilled orders and cancellations of manufacturers operating on a binding-order basis was developed.

A list was prepared from available Census of Industry reports and from other sources giving the production of 1,000 important commodities.

Merchandising and Services

During the year 18 annual reports were published, together with the regular editions of a quarterly report, 6 monthly reports, and a weekly report.

Revision of **Retail Trade Statistics** was completed and consumer credit statistics were computed on a dollar-volume basis rather than in index form. Surveys on hotels and advertising agencies were undertaken.

A new breakdown was adopted in January for the reports on **Department Stores and Sales**, featuring 31 departments instead of 19.

An enumeration folio was designed, and retail, wholesale and services forms prepared for the Census of Distribution.

Information Services

Press and Publicity

The **DBS Daily Bulletin** and **DBS Weekly Bulletin** were issued without interruption throughout the year, providing a news item on each report issued by the Bureau, for the daily and weekly press. Each issue continued to carry a complete list of reports issued during the day or week covered. An increased number of issues carried releases for which there was no corresponding report, helping in this way to obviate need for the issue of new reports.

In the last quarter of the year the Section became responsible for the **Weekly Supplement** of the **Canadian Statistical Review** and for liaison among the sections involved in preparation of the **Review** itself.

The section participated in arrangements for an information service at the Canadian International Trade Fair. Selections of Bureau publications were also made and supplied to the Department of Public Printing and Stationery for use in a series of exhibits of Government publications.

Publicity work in anticipation of the Census of 1951 was started early in the year and gathered momentum as the year proceeded. This publicity was under the supervision of a Steering Committee with representation from the Information Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce as well as the Press and Publicity Section of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. A weekly release to the press was started in January for the purpose of informing the public on the importance of the Census. Many newspaper and magazine writers, and broadcasters, were given individual assistance in the preparation of articles. Inquiries from Census Commissioners, who were responsible in a special way for publicity in their own districts, were also handled by the Section.

Publications Distribution

During the year the Bureau issued 2,559 documents (counting each monthly as 12, each weekly as 52, etc.). Of this number 1,954 were supplied to subscribers to the "All Publications Service" as compared with 2,295 in 1949-50 and 2,442 in 1948-49. The reduction was due largely to the establishment of **Memoranda** and **Reference Paper** categories for preliminary reports or documents of specialized interest.

The discontinuance of group mailing lists for all the reports of a Division or Section was undertaken, beginning with the Industry and Merchandising Division. It is estimated that at least 50,000 fewer copies per year of Census of Industry documents will be required under the new plan.

Savings in distribution also resulted from the more complete centralization of distribution in the Publications Distribution Unit. Remittances received in 1950-51 amounted to \$33,054.56, as compared with \$29,082.29 in the previous year. There was a general increase in the prices of reports during the preceding year.

Library

Nearly 37,000 new items were received in the Library during the year, including statistical documents from practically all countries, and Canadian documents and periodicals bearing on the work of all the Divisions of the Bureau. Periodicals and documents in limited demand were transferred to other government and university libraries.

A large part of the Library material is obtained in exchange for Bureau publications. A new card system was installed for keeping record of exchanges, and another for keeping record of the circulation of periodicals.

Nearly 700 documents were loaned to other libraries in the year, and the Library's catalogue has been micro-filmed for inclusion in the Union Catalogue being established by the Canadian Bibliographic Centre.

International Trade

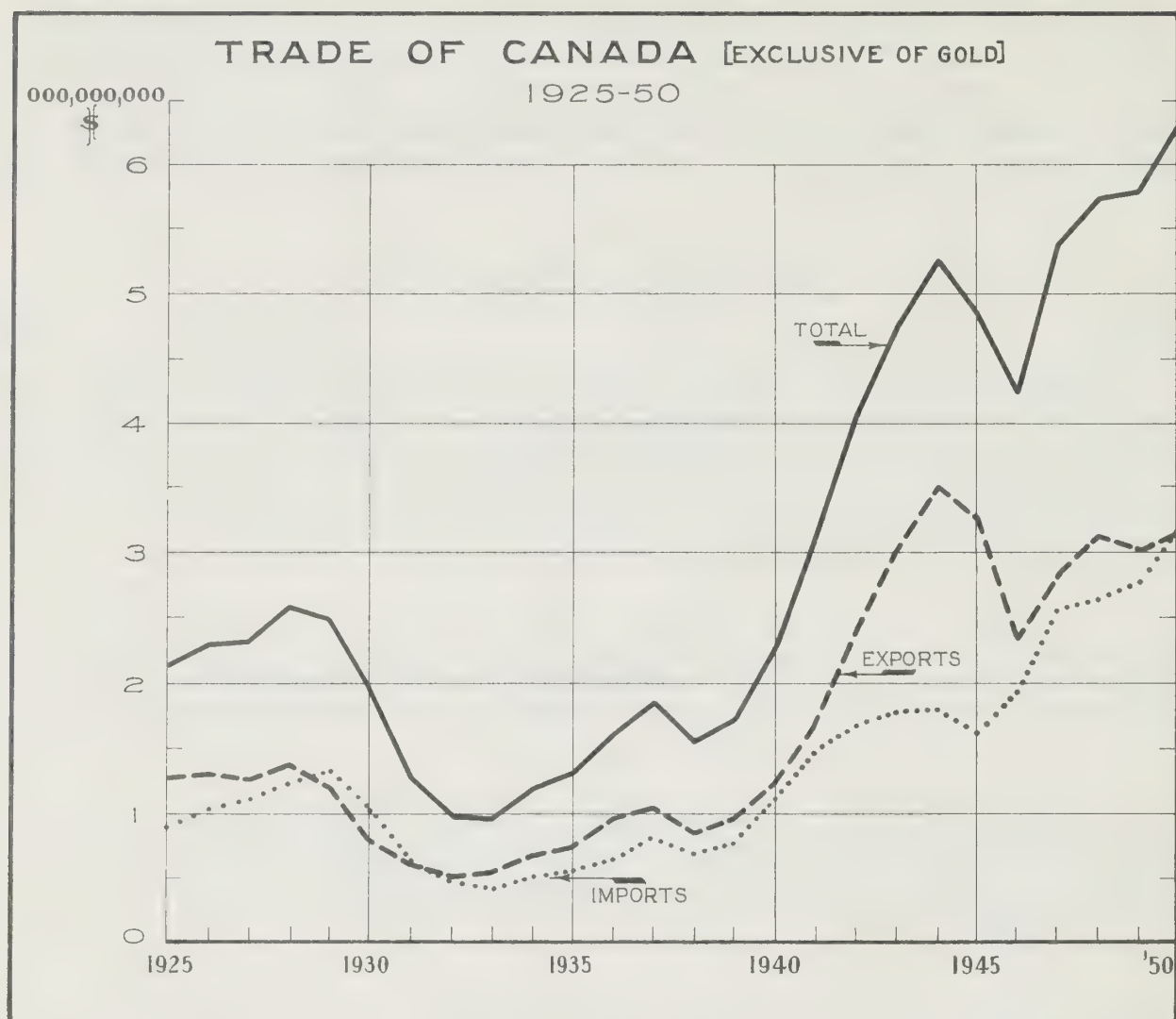
Foreign Trade

During the year the annual report on the **Trade of Canada, 1949** was compiled and issued. The report is published in three volumes containing historical, analytical and current figures on import and export trade.

Monthly **Trade of Canada** reports were also issued for imports and exports. The quarterly reports, **Articles Imported from each Country** and **Articles Exported to each Country**, were continued during the year. Bulletins were released each month presenting total trade and imports and exports in summary form.

Monthly tabulations were supplied to nearly all foreign Embassies and Legations in Canada showing Canadian trade with the countries represented. Similar tabulations were sent each month to all Canadian Trade Commissioners abroad. The export tabulation on commodity trade with countries under the ECA program was prepared monthly.

The service providing advance monthly statements on imports and exports to business firms, trade organizations, manufacturers and others on a fee basis was continued. During the year, over 7,300 copies of these statements were used, an increase of about 500 over the previous year.



At the request of the Department of Fisheries and the Commodities Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce, a report was instituted in September on the exports of fish and fish products to the United States. The report includes tables on the exports of each kind of fish to each city and region of the United States. These tables are prepared each month and form the basis of marketing studies.

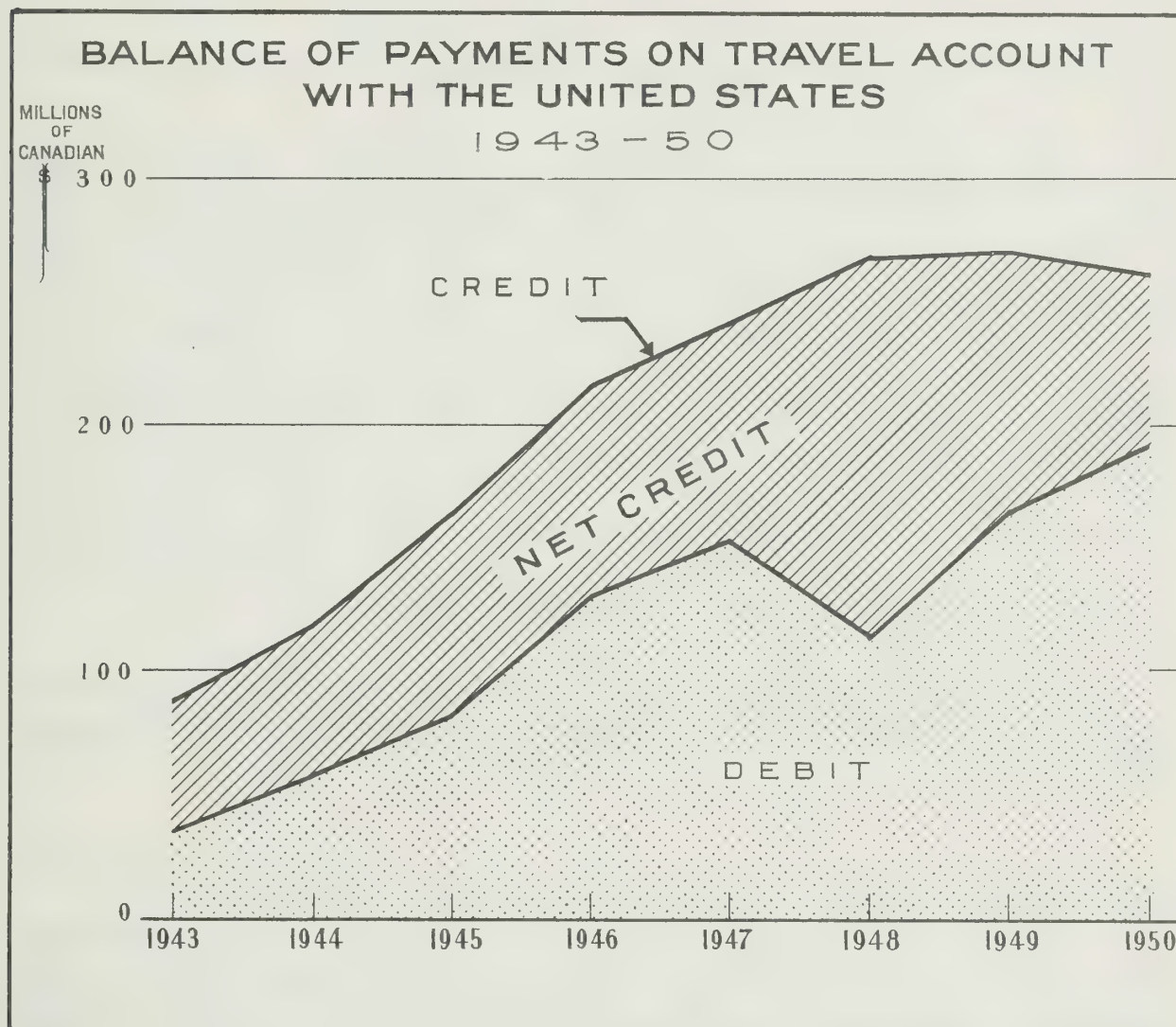
During the year approximately 2,700,000 import entries and invoices, as well as 1,200,000 export entries, were received. These documents are supplied by the Department of National Revenue and contain the basic data from which all trade statistics are compiled.

International Payments

The activities of the Section were principally directed towards the following ends: (1) meeting the growing need of the Government and international agencies for information on the Canadian balance of international payments; (2) the preparation of regular and special publications and the development and improvement of the data included in these.

Numerous Government requests led to the periodic preparation of detailed records and forecasts and the analysis of data in collaboration with other Government officials. Statements were required in connection

with considerations of commercial and financial policy, and quarterly and annual data were prepared for inclusion in statements of the National Accounts.



Requests of international organizations for balance of payments information were more numerous than in former years. Detailed statistics were supplied to the International Monetary Fund, including specially prepared presentations of annual and semi-annual global data, and annual data according to a detailed geographical distribution. Detailed statements were also prepared for the Organization for European Economic Co-operation.

Publications during the year included special reports as well as the regular monthly and annual bulletins. The new report, **Canada's International Investment Position Selected Years 1926 to 1949**, consolidates and extends information formerly appearing partially elsewhere. Annual and semi-annual issues of the report, **Review of Foreign Trade**, were also published during the year.

Assistance was provided in the preparation of material for a book on international trade statistics being edited in the London School of Economics. Data on travel were prepared from a sample survey of the volume of motor

traffic entering Canada, in collaboration with the Interprovincial Travel Survey Committee set up by the Fourth Dominion-Provincial Tourist Conference.

Labour and Prices

Regular work of the Division was augmented by a number of special projects. A reference Paper entitled **The Canadian Labour Force 1931-1950** was completed and issued. This document shows estimates of the labour force and its main components, obtained by linking 1931 and 1941 Census data with labour force survey data for 1946 to 1950. Other studies carried to the first draft stage included an assessment of the current man-power position and the development of an experimental series of estimates for paid workers and all persons employed for the years 1946 to 1949. The latter project tested the possibilities of integrating records from different sources into single composites representing total employment in Canada; it was a co-operative effort to which the staffs of the National Income Section and Special Surveys Division made an important contribution.

Publication of monthly **Estimates of Labour Income** was maintained; 1950 preliminary totals were completed and certain refinements of methods were made.

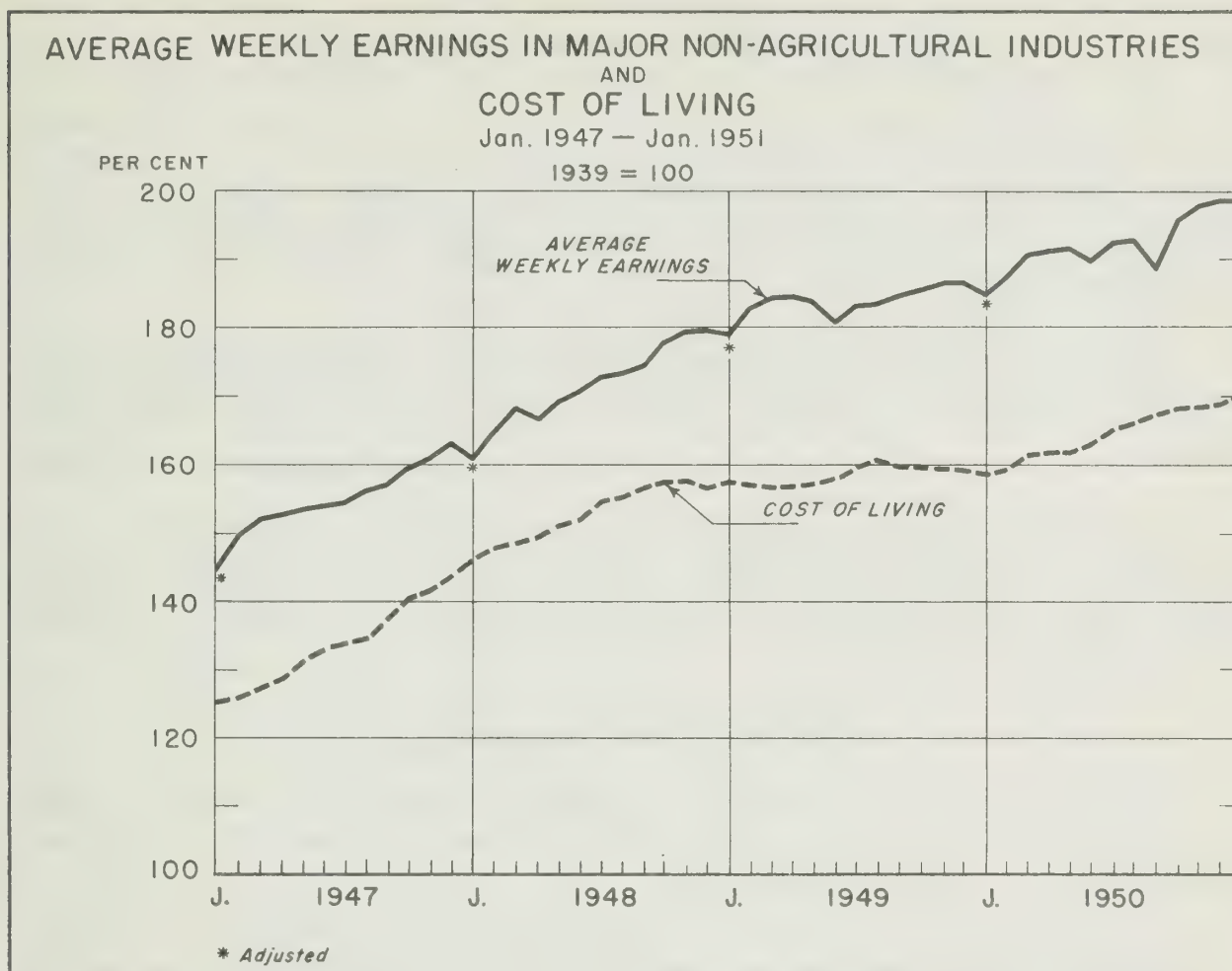
Employment

Late in the fiscal year 1950-51, the Employment Section published a new series of index numbers of employment, payrolls and average weekly wages and salaries for the period 1947-50, on 1939 averages as 100, and compiled according to the Canadian Standard Industrial Classification. The publication of these data marked completion of an important stage in a base-period revision project. Further progress was made in revising the series for the years prior to 1947.

In response to public demand for more detailed information geographically, arrangements were made to publish monthly data on employment, payrolls and average earnings for eight additional centres.

Large quantities of special material were requested during the year by business firms and other analysts of the current business situation. The co-operation received from businessmen continued excellent, and the numbers of reporting firms showed further increase.

In the summer of 1950 a bulletin was issued summarizing the monthly statistics of employment, payrolls and average earnings reported by firms in Newfoundland for December, 1949, to June, 1950; from July 1, available information for that Province appeared in the monthly bulletins dealing with those subjects.



Unemployment Insurance

The monthly **Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act** was issued regularly. For the month of March, 1950, and the months of February and March, 1951, this report was expanded to include statistics regarding supplementary benefit. Monthly reports on benefit years, established and terminated, were compiled and issued regularly.

Work was commenced on a reference paper dealing with the insured population and its component elements. This study is intended to draw together data on the insured population proper, claimants for unemployment insurance benefit, persons establishing benefit years and beneficiaries.

Special tabulations for the annual meeting of the Unemployment Insurance Advisory Committee were completed; the semi-annual report on **Hiring and Separation Rates in Certain Industries** for the period September, 1947, to August, 1949, was issued; and monthly, weekly and annual reports covering the operations of the National Employment Service were prepared.

The analytical summaries were prepared for the four labour force sample-survey bulletins issued during the year. A rearrangement of the order of presentation of material contained in the bulletins was undertaken in co-operation with the Special Surveys Division. The analytical summary was also prepared for a recapitulation of the results of the 17 labour force surveys commencing November, 1945.

Prices

The year 1950-51 was unusually eventful. Widespread interest in inflationary trends produced an exceptional volume of inquiries concerning price movements. In addition to regular work, the transfer of wholesale price index numbers to the base 1935-39 was completed and publication commenced, and work on a new urban consumer price index was carried forward to the final stages.

The regular annual conference of regional pricing representatives was held in October, at which the plans for a new consumer price index were reviewed.

In addition to the calculation of regular 1950 index numbers for adjustment of living allowances paid to Government personnel abroad, rapidly rising price levels made it necessary to calculate an unusual number of interim indexes.

Mechanical Tabulation

The larger-scale tabulations performed during the year for other Divisions of the Bureau included: survey of legal profession; special corporation study; quarterly corporation profits; special emigration tabulations (June, 1948-May, 1950); special capital expenditures tabulations (1946-1950); mental institutions; juvenile delinquents; indictable crimes; Toronto school children; housing facilities; and labour force variance study.

A considerable amount of card-punching and tabulating work was performed in connection with preparations for the 1951 Census. Significant changes were made in the tabulating procedures for monthly employment and payroll tabulations, monthly import tabulations and monthly export tabulations, which resulted in increased accuracy and a reduction in tabulating time.

A number of sizable tabulating projects were undertaken for other Governmental Departments or organizations, including recurring monthly tabulations of film distribution for the National Film Board, Superannuation Fund tabulations for the Department of Insurance, and the punching of a considerable number of cards for the Department of Agriculture. Monthly tabulations of Weights and Measures for the Standards Division of the Department of Trade and Commerce were discontinued.

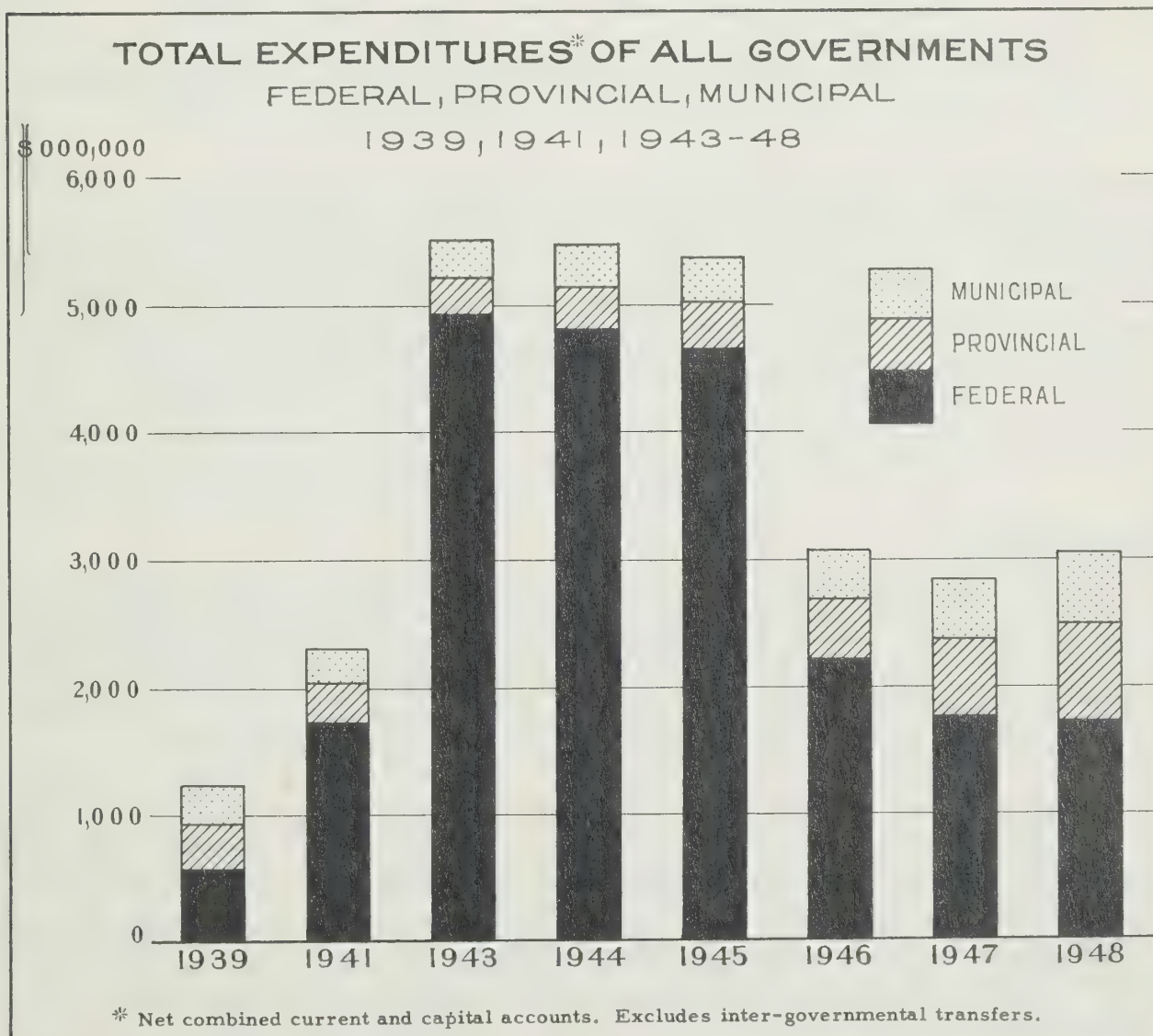
The organizational changes which took place in the Division during the year, together with the staff training programs and improved supervision and control, resulted in greater efficiency of operation. The release of 8 sorters, 1 collator, 2 key-punching and 5 verifying machines, together with other modifications in equipment, accounted for an annual rental saving of \$11,550. The addition of two electronic statistical machines, designed primarily for tabulations of a card-counting nature, have enabled certain types of tabulations to be produced with increased speed and accuracy. Tabulations of labour force surveys, birth statistics, juvenile delinquents, mental institutions and indictable crimes were converted to these machines.

Public Finance and Transportation

Public Finance

Work on Federal finance statistics centred mainly on continuing the series prepared for the Dominion-Provincial Conference on Reconstruction, 1945. The possibility of introducing revised classifications comparable with those established for provincial and municipal finance was further discussed with officials of the Finance Department. Preliminary analyses were continued on the basis of draft classifications. Special compilations of data were made for the Senate Finance Committee, including combined revenues and expenditures for all levels of government.

Financial statistics of provincial governments for the fiscal years ended nearest to Dec. 31, 1947 and 1948, were published during the year. A new series was established commencing with preliminary summaries of provincial revenues and expenditures for 1949. This was prepared for the Conference of Federal and Provincial Governments held in December, 1950, and later was released for general distribution in the form of a Memorandum. Work was also started on a series of provincial finance reports based on estimates of provincial revenues and expenditures.



Additional research work was undertaken during the year for the Continuing Committee on Provincial Public Finance, which is presently engaged in a study of the form and content of provincial public accounts.

Arrangements were made for obtaining provincial finance data for Newfoundland and statements were prepared from the official public accounts for review with provincial officials.

The regular annual reports on municipal statistics for 1947 and 1948 were published and work was completed on the final report for 1949. A preliminary summary of municipal revenues and expenditures and tax collections for 1949 was prepared for use at the Conference of Federal and Provincial Governments and later issued as a Memorandum for general distribution.

Printing of the revised edition of the **Manual of Instructions** relating to municipal financial statements and reports was completed and distributed to some 4,000 municipalities, municipal auditors, provincial officials and other authorities. Considerable progress was made in translating the text for the French edition.

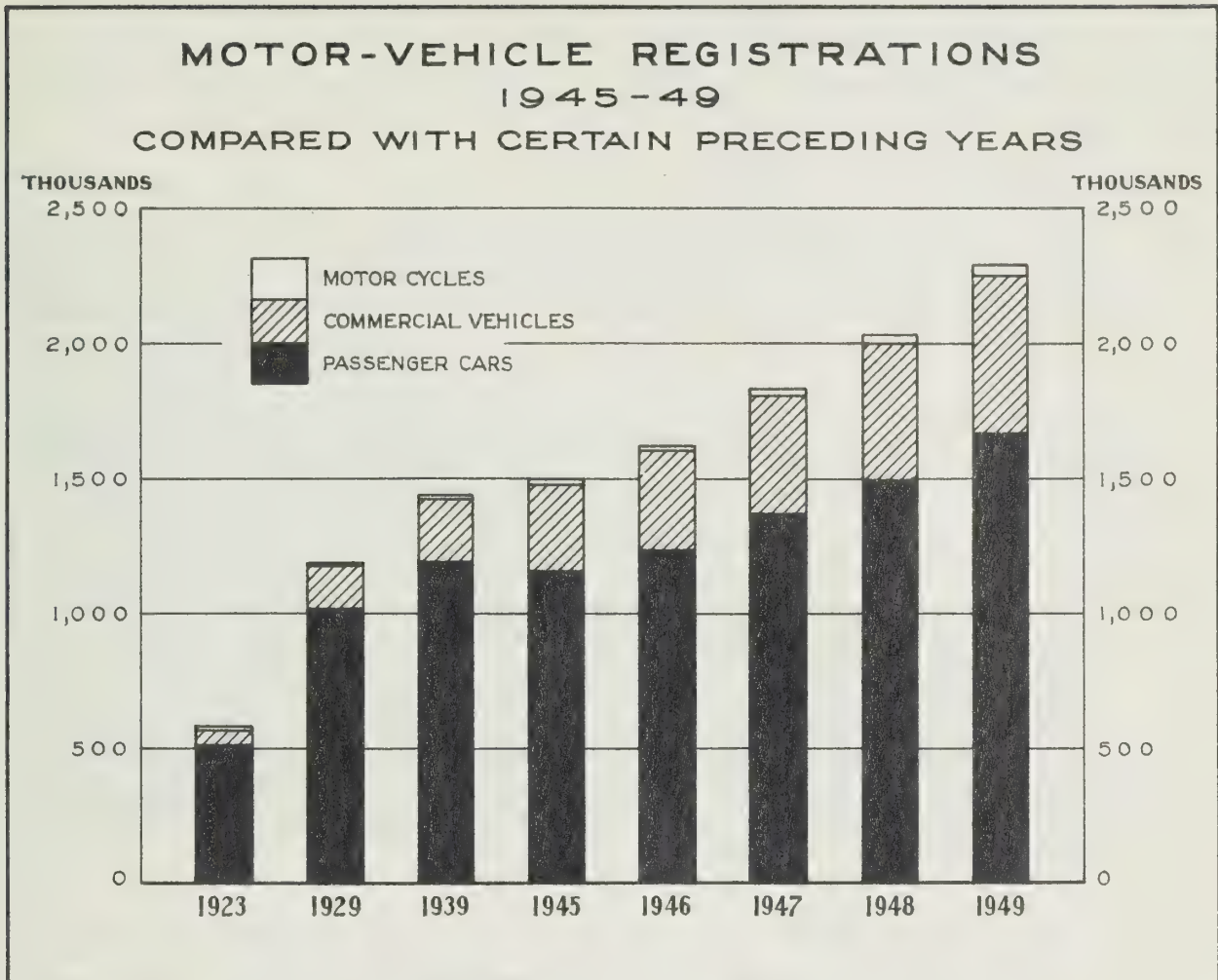
Research work for the Dominion-Provincial Conference Continuing Committee on Municipal Statistics was carried on during the year.

The annual survey of **Federal Civil Service: Employment and Payrolls** for the year ended Mar. 31, 1950, was published. Information on Provincial Government employment and payrolls was obtained monthly for other Divisions of the Bureau, also certain data were secured from provincial and municipal governments for use in the report on private and public investment.

Transportation

The 35 regular annual, monthly and weekly reports of the Transportation Section were published during the year. The high level of interest in the various fields of transportation, both national and international, in evidence during the year, was reflected in heavy demands for additional statistical material.

Discussions were held with Naval authorities and Customs officials regarding the preparation of a revised shipping report form, in which foreign and coastal maritime movements and cargo carried could be made quickly available in case of national emergency. Many inquiries were handled and tabular material prepared for Canadian representatives to the World Power Conference.



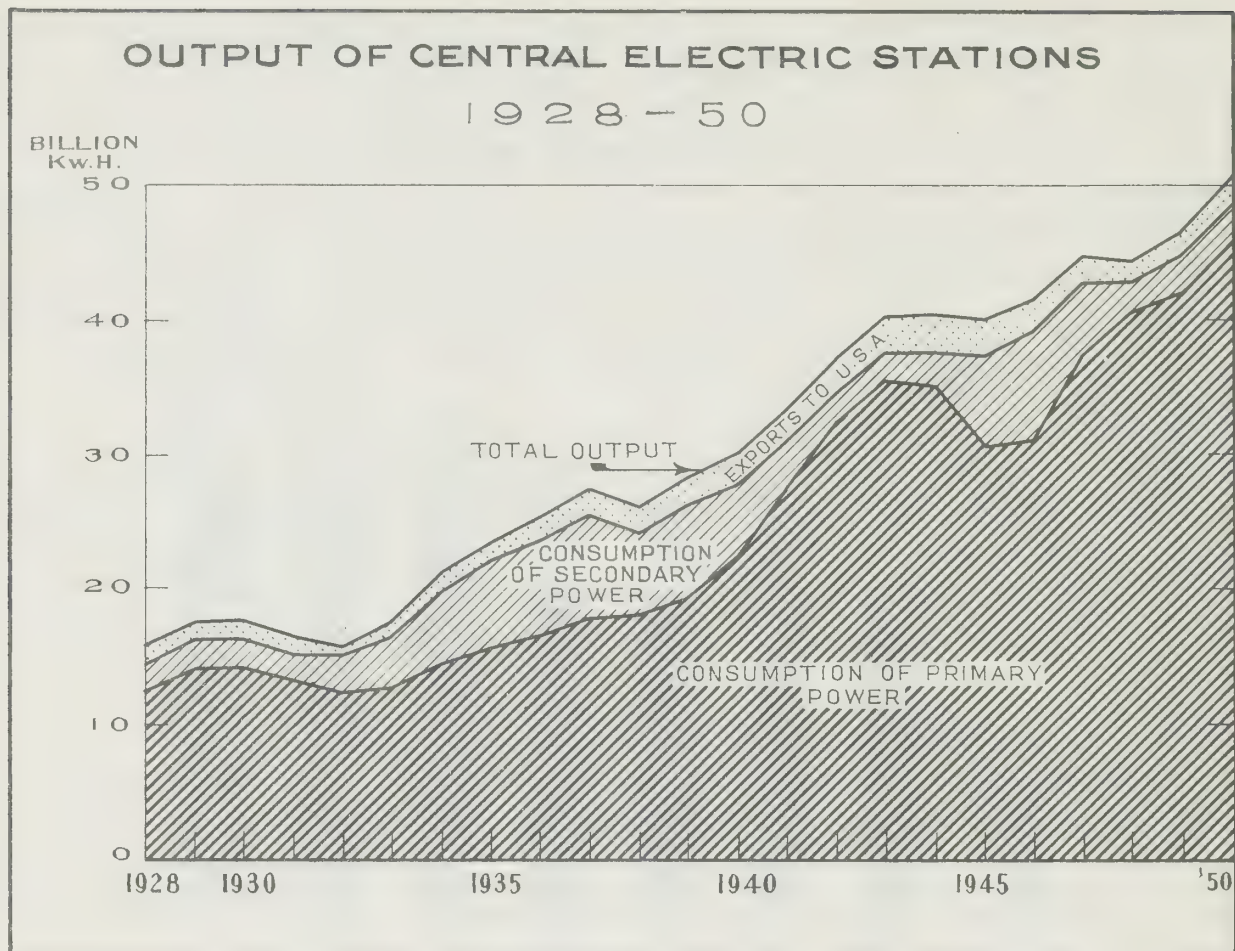
The nine-day rail strike brought various representatives of labour unions, the railways, the press and federal and provincial government departments seeking information on wages and employment in the industry.

Monthly and quarterly reporting forms for oil pipe lines were prepared after discussion with the Imperial Oil Company and the Bureau of Transportation Economics. Discussions were also held with that Bureau on the clarification and improvement of arrangements for the collection, compilation and publication of transportation statistics.

Assistance was given to the Canadian National Railways on a study of Canadian trade with the West Indies, resulting in improved reporting by the Canadian National Steamships (West Indies) Ltd.

Reorganization of motor-carrier reporting arrangements was effected with Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and arrangements were made for an annual census of motor-carriers in the Yukon.

Assistance was given on a study made of the power supply in Canada in relation to anticipated growth in demand to accommodate the preparedness program and increased North Atlantic and United States orders. Power data were prepared for other Government departments and for provincial power systems.



A survey of traffic carried by Canadian vessels between Canadian ports, Montreal to Head of the Lakes, was repeated at the request of the Canadian Maritime Commission.

Statistics and text were prepared for the United Nations, ICAO, the Maritime Commission, Water Resources Division, and various year books of provinces, associations and private publishers.

Research and Development

National Income

During the year the national accounts were brought up to date for the years 1942 to 1949 and published in **National Accounts Income and Expenditure 1942 to 1949**. Preliminary estimates for 1950 were prepared and published, together with an analysis of main changes in the economy from 1949 to 1950. These data were later revised and extended for inclusion in a statistical appendix to the 1951 Budget Speech.

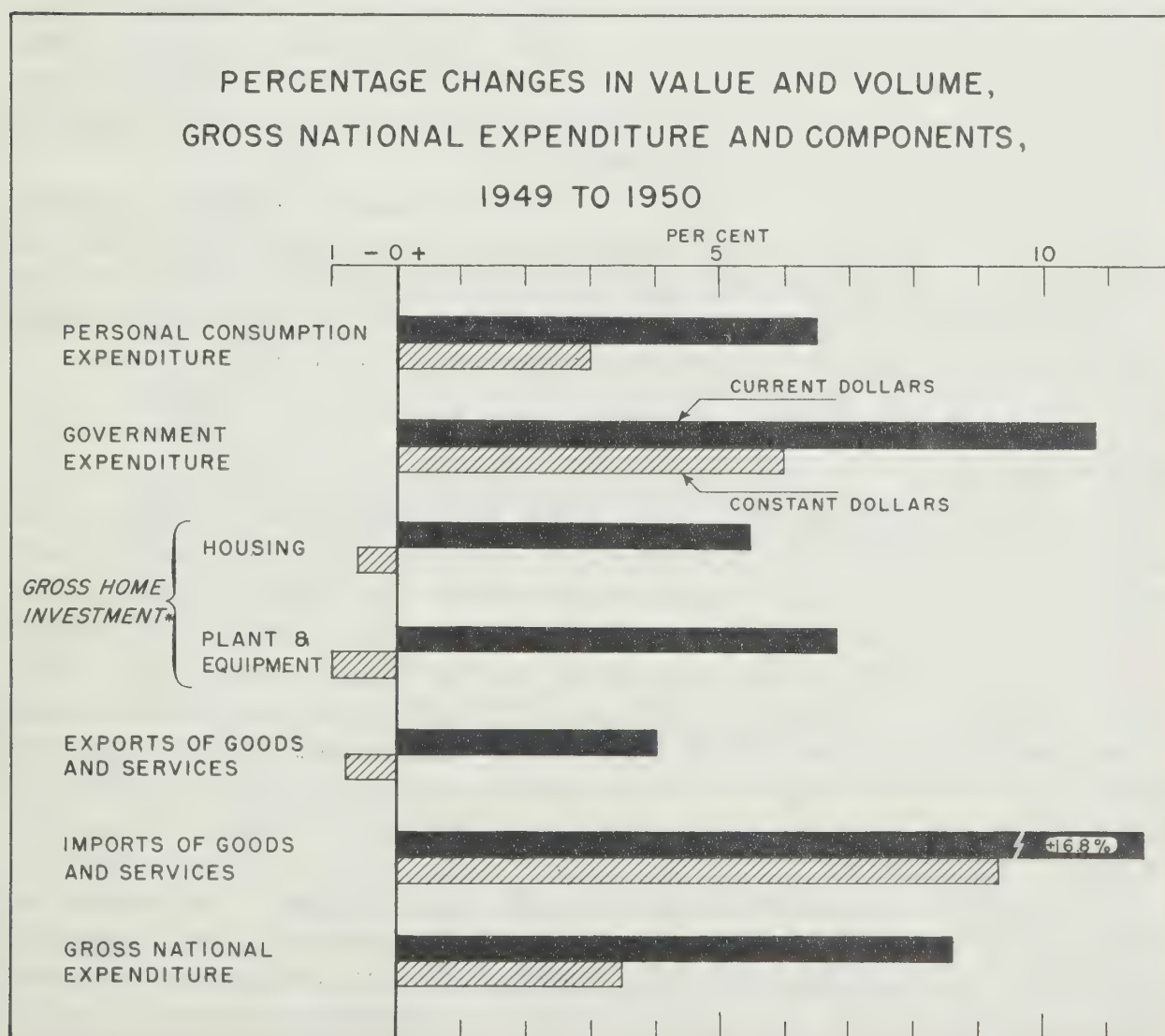
In July, 1950, responsibility was assumed for the monthly articles on current economic conditions published in the **Canadian Statistical Review**. During the year nine such articles were prepared. In addition, an article on economic conditions at the close of 1950 was prepared for inclusion in **Canada 1951**.

Further attempts were made to fill the gaps in the quarterly estimates of gross national product and gross national expenditure. A pilot survey of quarterly corporation profits was initiated and preparations were completed to carry out the main survey.

Two Reference Papers were published on the results of the family expenditure survey, and the results of a survey of incomes in the legal profession of Canada in 1946, 1947 and 1948, were also produced.

A detailed statistical study on government transactions related to the national accounts, covering the years 1926 to 1950, was completed. In the field of foreign trade, the Section developed a new series of monthly price index numbers which were published as a Reference Paper, **Export and Import Price Indexes by Months, July, 1945-June, 1950**, including indexes of value and volume of trade by months. These series now appear regularly in **Trade of Canada**.

The deflation of the gross national expenditure to constant dollars was completed on a preliminary basis for recent years. These estimates provide a measure of the total real output of the Canadian economy.



A number of other research projects were carried a stage further, e.g., the removal of the import content from the gross national expenditure; income size distribution in Canada; deseasonalization of quarterly estimates of gross national product and expenditure; and a sample study of corporation finance statistics for the years 1926-46.

A considerable amount of time was spent on bringing up to date the gross national product figures on a basis of methods used in 1946, as required by Dominion-Provincial Taxation Agreements. A study was made regarding the treatment of Newfoundland in the national accounts.

The Fourth Certificate of the Dominion Statistician was prepared in September, 1950, on the basis of the estimates of gross national product, as required by the terms of the Dominion-Provincial Taxation Agreements. These Certificates are the basis of federal payments to the provinces

Business Statistics

During the year the activities of the Business Statistics Section were directed largely towards the recomputation of the index of industrial production. Considerable progress was made in the verification and analysis of annual results for the period 1935-1947, and "net" volume of output bench-marks was obtained for a large proportion of the industries examined. The monthly data in a majority of the industries in the General Manufactures Section were linked with the annual aggregates and adjusted for calendar and seasonal variations. Work also progressed in developing the best available monthly series to extend annual levels for the current period.

The Section was represented at the meetings of the Inter-Departmental Panel on Productivity Studies and, at the request of the Committee, constructed experimental indexes of output per man-hour for 21 industries based on the new indexes of production. Statistical material was being assembled to extend this work on a more detailed basis.

During the year the annual reports of **Cheques Cashed in Clearing Centres, 1950** and **Survey of Production in Canada, 1948** were published. The Section continued preparing and editing the statistical tables for the **Canadian Statistical Review**. Publication of the monthly reports of **Cheques Cashed** and the quarterly reports of **Commercial Failures** was continued.

Special Surveys

Head Office

The data obtained from the four labour force surveys were edited and processed in the Operations Section. A special survey was carried out in conjunction with the June labour force survey, the results of which were released in the bulletin, **Household Equipment, June, 1950**. The monthly survey of new residential construction was continued and a mail survey was conducted in regard to methods of financing of new housing units completed in September, 1950. Data on cash rents obtained in connection with the labour force surveys were compiled to bring the rent index up to March, 1951. Further processing work was carried out on the 1948 survey of family expenditures.

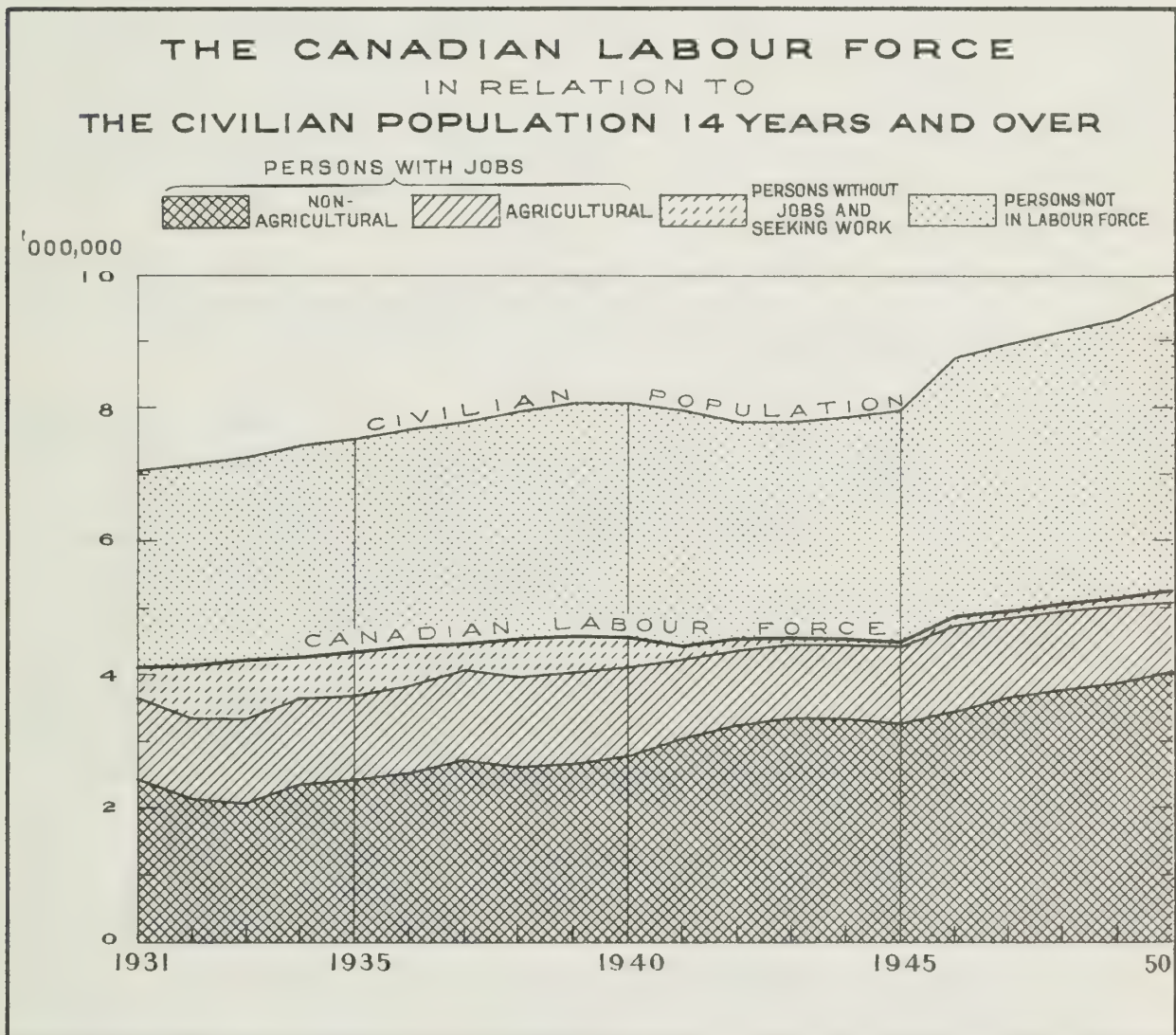
Work was continued in the Sampling and Analysis Section on the rotation of the sample and the replacement of exhausted primary sampling units. The marked growth in the Canadian metropolitan centres caused by amalgamation and accelerated housing construction prompted revision

of the sample in these centres. The variance in the labour force was estimated on the basis of pooled strata and variance calculations immediately following each quarterly survey.

At the end of the year samples of establishments in the fishing, lumbering and dairying industries were being designed for a survey to provide estimates of month-end inventory values.

Advice was provided on the sample for the sickness survey and on related technical problems; also on general sample designs for survey studies in the sociological field.

The Field Administration Section carried out administrative duties in regard to the Regional Offices and maintained liason between them and the other Divisions of the Bureau.



Regional Offices

During the year the Regional Offices carried out the field work in connection with the quarterly labour force survey. New primary sampling units were organized to replace areas fully covered in previous surveys. Overdue reports were collected from business and industrial establishments on behalf of other Divisions of the Bureau. This work was especially heavy during the summer months when most of the outstanding annual reports for 1949 were collected. The lists of establishments used in the mail survey of retail sales were checked by Regional Office staff assisted

by temporary enumerators. Advisory assistance was given to provincial health departments in organizing the sickness survey, enumeration on which was begun in late summer.

Considerable time was given to preparations for the 1951 Census. In liason with district representatives of the Public Works Departments, suitable office space was obtained in regional centres to accommodate the large staffs necessary to process the Census data. The regional officers worked closely with Civil Service Commission representatives on personnel requirements. A large volume of supplies and documents was received, checked and stored for future office use or shipped to local field areas.

APPENDIX

Representation at Meetings and Conferences

During the year the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was represented, by the Director or other officers of the Division concerned, at meetings of the following organizations:

Agriculture

- Agricultural Institute of Canada.
- Annual Outlook Conference.
- Canadian Agricultural Economics Society.
- Canadian Association of Nurserymen.
- Canadian Meat Packers Council.

Education

- Canadian Education Association.
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Health and Welfare

- Accounting Institute of the Ontario Hospital Association.
- Advisory Committee on Mental Health.
- American Association of Registration Executives.
- American Public Health Association.
- Canadian Association of Chief Constables.
- Canadian Association of Social Work.
- Canadian Public Health Association.
- Canadian Welfare Council.
- Conference of Family Allowances Regional Directors.
- Dominion Council of Health.
- Medical Advisory Committee to the Dominion Statistician.
- National Cancer Institute of Canada.
- Ontario Hospital Association.
- United States National Committee on Vital and Health Statistics.
- United States Public Health Conference on Records and Statistics.
- Vital Statistics Council for Canada.

Industry and Merchandising

- Annual Chemical Conference.
- Canadian Institution of Mining and Metallurgy.
- Canadian Lumbermen's Association.
- Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, Technical Section and Woodlands Section.
- Canadian Retail Federation.
- Construction Association.

Dominion-Provincial Wildlife Conference.
Hotel Association.
Prospectors and Developers Association.

Information Services

Canadian Library Association.

International Trade

Canadian Association of Tourist and Publicity Bureaus.
Fifth Dominion-Provincial Tourist Conference.

Labour and Prices

Canadian Association of Administrators of Labour Legislation.
Canadian Congress of Labour Research Staff.

Public Finance and Transportation

Accounting Division of the Association of American Railroads -
56th annual convention.
Dominion Association of Chartered Accountants.
Institute of Public Administration of Canada.
Municipal Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada.
Ontario Association of Finance Officers and Clerks.
Quebec Regional Association of Municipal Finance Officers.

Research and Development

American Econometric Association.
American Economic Association.

In addition, numerous meetings were held with other government officials - federal, provincial and municipal - with correspondents and business executives, as well as with United Nations and United States officials for the purpose of discussing mutual problems arising in the various statistical fields, enlisting co-operation and unifying returns and, in general, assisting in the advancement of the work of the Bureau.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
KING'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1951

Report
Annual

Report of the
DOMINION BUREAU
OF STATISTICS



1951-52

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDED MARCH 31, 1952



EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1952

*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Vincent Massey, C. H., Governor
General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.*

May it Please Your Excellency:

The undersigned has the honour to forward to Your Excellency the report of the Dominion Statistician on the activities of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1952.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "C. D. Howe". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a prominent initial "C" and a long, sweeping underline.

Minister of Trade and Commerce

Ottawa, July 18, 1952

CONTENTS

	Page
Report of the Dominion Statistician	5
Detailed Review	9
Administration	9
Agriculture	11
Census	15
Education	18
General Assignments	19
Health and Welfare	20
Industry and Merchandising	23
Information Services	27
International Trade	29
Foreign Trade	29
International Payments.....	30
Labour and Prices.....	31
Mechanical Tabulation	34
Public Finance and Transportation	34
Research and Development	37
Special Surveys	40
Appendix.....	43

REPORT OF THE DOMINION STATISTICIAN

*THE RIGHT HONOURABLE C.D. HOWE,
MINISTER OF TRADE AND COMMERCE,
OTTAWA.*

Sir, — Most prominent among the Bureau's many activities during the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1952, was, of course, the taking of the Census. The Annual Report of the Bureau for 1951 described the radical changes in census procedures being introduced and the improvements which it was hoped would result from them. Fortunately no troubles developed of sufficient importance to prevent the achievement of the main objectives. The "mark sense" pens used for the first time gave some trouble at the outset, but this was soon surmounted. On the whole emergent problems inherent in the taking of a census were fewer in number and magnitude than in previous censuses, and the entire operation was carried through with a smoothness that surpassed expectation.

The main objectives of publishing the results quickly and of reducing costs have, to date, been achieved. Since the release of the final count of the population in February 1952, several bulletins on various population characteristics have been issued, as well as the first bulletin on Agriculture. The tabulations are running on schedule and in some cases ahead of it. The aim to have all tabulations completed and census volumes issued not later than June 1953 appears possible of achievement, thus reducing the usual period for the completion of the census by a half. Results for the Censuses of Distribution and Fisheries will be somewhat later since these aspects of the general census must be covered in two stages. There is every prospect that the introduction of the new procedures will result in an estimated saving of between one and two million dollars.

Another matter of outstanding importance which was given much attention during the year was the revision of the Cost-of-Living Index. The policy of discussing the proposed revision with interested groups and organizations was carried out extensively. Meetings were held with representatives of the Canadian Manufacturers Association; Canadian Chamber of Commerce; Canadian Association of Consumers; Retail Federation; Canadian Congress of Labour; Trades and Labour Congress; Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour; Canadian Federation of Agriculture; Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers and the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers; as well as non-governmental economists, principally from the universities, and officials of interested Departments of the Canadian Government. These meetings had a twofold purpose. The Bureau presented its plans for the revised index and in turn received criticisms and suggestions which provided a representative cross-section of expert or interested opinion.

Work on the revised index is far advanced, but will not be complete until sometime in the summer. The revised index will be named "Consumer Price Index" instead of "Cost-of-Living Index". This change of name does not connote any change in the character of the index. Rather, it substitutes a more accurate title for a misleading one. The term "cost-of-living" implies changing standards as well as changing price levels and, as is the case with such indexes in all countries, its purpose is to measure only the changes over time in retail prices of a given standard of living, i.e., a given consumption pattern based upon an objective survey of family expenditures. Hence the present index may be more accurately called a "Consumer Price Index". The Sixth International Conference of Labour Statisticians held at Montreal in August 1947 included in its discussions the subject of Cost-of-Living indexes. Item 15 of its resolution on this subject reads:

"In order to promote understanding of the nature and uses of indices of retail prices charged a particular group, the term 'cost-of-living index' should be replaced, in appropriate circumstances, by the term 'price of living index', 'cost of living price index', or 'consumer price index'."

Changing standards of living can be taken account of only by changing the base of the index and by new budget surveys. If the previously followed practice of revising the index every ten years is not sufficient in a period of rapidly changing consumer patterns, then more frequent revisions will be necessary. Such adjustments of practice are provided for in the Bureau's plans for the new index. A continuous sampling of family budgets will be a test as to whether or not the basket of goods and services on which the current index is based has changed materially from the original basket of the base year. The use of such continuing surveys in connection with consumer price indexes is becoming the policy in a number of other countries.

The base year for the new index will be 1949, as compared with 1935-39 for the present one. The year 1949 was chosen not only because it approximates the period when the budget survey was made, but also because it showed the first levelling-off of prices after discontinuance of control. Prices, of course, were higher in 1949 than they were in 1935-39 so that the new index numbers will be lower than in the present series. This does not mean that the new index will show a smaller rise in prices; the percentage change in the price level shown by the new index would be the same from month to month whichever base were used.

That the new indexes will be at a lower level than the old series because of the change of base should not disturb or confuse anyone. Since the new series will be linked to the old prior to 1949 it will be possible to convert the new series to any base desired by a simple arithmetical calculation.

The new index has been designed to reflect the experience of families — ranging in size from two adults to two adults with four children — located in 27 cities of more than 30,000 population each. The annual incomes of

these households during the survey year ranged from \$1,650 to \$4,050, with the majority of incomes between \$2,000 and \$3,000. These size and income ranges provide adequate representation of a wide section of the population and include families of wage-earners as well as families whose income comes from other sources. Actual tests showed that expenditure patterns of householders with wage-earner heads were almost identical with those of other families within the same size and income ranges. The extremes above and below these ranges can be covered only by special indexes.

In order to meet constructive suggestions made by the groups with whom the index has been discussed and to utilize improvements in the methods of making such statistical series since the last revision in 1940 many new features will be included. The new index will be calculated from prices of approximately 225 items as compared with the present list of 160. Additions to foods will include a considerable number of fresh fruits and vegetables. Items of children's wear will be added to the clothing index. In addition to rents it is hoped to price the principal home ownership costs. Fuel oil will be added and the list of household equipment and services will be expanded. The "other commodities and services" index will include a number of additional items, in particular, a wider representation for transportation and recreation.

During the past fiscal year the Advisory Board of Publications, established in the Bureau in 1948, continued its work of curtailing publications wherever possible. Fifty-six reports were entirely eliminated and 120 others considered to be too specialized for general distribution were transferred to the "Reference Paper" or "Memorandum" classes. These two categories of reports are not sent to subscribers to the "All Reports" list; Reference Papers may be secured for an annual subscription price of \$5 and Memoranda for \$15. Titles are published in the Daily Bulletin and non-subscribers may write for copies.

This means that 176 (56 plus 120) out of approximately 500 publications have been discontinued as regular Bureau reports. Most subscribers previously receiving a copy of everything issued by the Bureau will receive 176 fewer reports.

The policy of avoiding double printing was extended by eliminating preliminary reports, which were formerly vari-typed, and vari-typing final reports which were formerly printed from cast type. The 1951 census results will be recorded in volumes produced by the vari-typer process, while individual census bulletins are being produced in a form to permit binding in final volumes, thereby eliminating any necessity for double printing.

Due to the elimination of reports, reduction in their size, transfer of regular reports to the Reference Paper or Memoranda class and the purging of free lists, a saving of over 5,000,000 pages annually has been achieved. To date the production of various documents has been reduced by more than 200,000 copies.

During the year, the Bureau participated in Canada's contribution to under-developed countries both under the United Nations technical assistance program and the Commonwealth's Colombo Plan for technical co-operation in South and Southeast Asia. Eight United Nations Fellows from India, Iran, Turkey and Chile, and three senior government officials from Pakistan and Ceylon, spent periods ranging from a week to three months studying various aspects of the Bureau's statistical organization and techniques. In addition, during the fiscal year the Bureau loaned three of its officials to facilitate the program of the United Nations in under-developed areas. Its Senior Research Statistician served for three months in an advisory capacity to the Burmese Government with respect to its Census and other statistical matters, the Director of the Bureau's Education and Information Services Divisions had at the close of the fiscal year completed half of his assignment as Director of the Education Division in Lebanon under the auspices of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency, while the Chief of the Livestock and Animal Products Section of the Agriculture Division was on loan to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to assist in the improvement of reporting services for agricultural statistics in Chile. Prior to the close of the fiscal year the Bureau had under consideration an invitation from the United Nations for the Director of the Census Division to supervise the compilation of the recent census of Colombia.

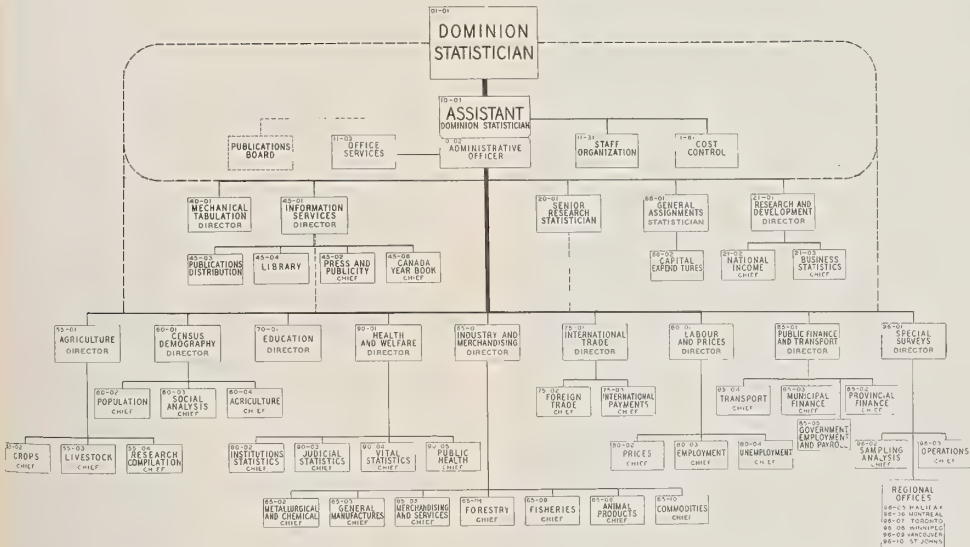
While strictly adhering to the staff ceiling imposed by the Treasury Board, the Bureau has undertaken essential new work during the past year. This has been possible because more and more the Bureau is reaping the benefits of the improved organization and methods instituted during recent years. These include faster methods of compilation, simplification of forms, improvement in the utilization of mechanical equipment, reduction in the number of questions on questionnaires, curtailment of the size and number of reports issued, elimination of double printing, use of sampling methods, standardization of the format of reports and stationery, improvement in work flows, improved methods of estimation, etc.

H. Marshall

Dominion Statistician

June 14, 1952

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS



ORGANIZATION CHART

—

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

DETAILED REVIEW

Administration

Personnel

The regular staff of the Bureau of Statistics at Mar. 31, 1952, numbered 1,320 (629 permanents and 691 temporaries), a decrease of 32 from the total at the same date of 1951. Additions during the year numbered 173 and separations 205. The 1951 Census staff (including additional staff taken on for the preparation of the 1921 Census Index for old age pension purposes) totalled 515 at Mar. 31, 1952, a net increase of 448 over the same date in 1951. Additions to the Census staff during the year numbered 2,535 and separations 2,087. New positions authorized by Treasury Board numbered 13, including ten casual positions for tourist statistics. There were no student assistant positions established for 1951. Permanent appointments totalled 78. Eleven employees took furlough leave—totalling 330 working days.

The outstanding feature of the 1951-52 year in personnel administration was decentralized recruitment and control of personnel employed on the Ninth Decennial Census. At the peak of operations approximately 1,466 persons were engaged in this work in the Census offices at St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver. At the end of the year the Census operations had been completed in all offices except those at Montreal and Toronto.

Training courses were organized in collaboration with the Staff Training Branch of the Civil Service Commission and the Department. Refresher courses in typing, shorthand and English were held throughout the year.

Drafting

During the year, the Section prepared 1,300 economic charts, maps, diagrams and various illustrations for the Divisions of the Bureau and other Departments of the Government and agencies.

Office Services

During the year, 169 requisitions were raised on the Department of Public Works for goods and services for which they are responsible and 280 requisitions were reported as completed.

Supplies

A total of 942 printing and stationery requisitions, to the amount of \$319,948.14, were submitted to the Department of Public Printing and Stationery. Issues of postage stamps to Regional Offices amounted to \$9,888.27.

Addressograph

Forms addressed numbered 5,458,300; forms folded, 875,192; plates embossed, 67,318; and plates corrected, 63,307.

Stenographic Pool

During the year letters transcribed from dictation totalled 10,509 and 18,752 pages were typed, including metal and paper plates, statements, lists, etc. In addition, 39,291 pieces of typing, such as telegrams, teletype messages, envelopes, forms and reminders, were handled.

Mail and Messengers

During the year, 8,019 bags, containing approximately 3,700,728 pieces of mail, were deposited with the Post Office at a total cost of \$165,914.01.

Composing Unit (previously Vari-Typer)

Production during the year included: 6,883 tables and pages planned and layed out; 7,744 tables and pages vari-typed; and 7,104 tables and pages stripped and pasted.

Accounts

In addition to the routine work on payments of the usual accounts for the operation of the Bureau, approximately 42,000 accounts were paid in connection with the field work of the 1951 Decennial Census.

In conformity with the decentralization of the processing of the Census information, the accounts from commissioners, field supervisors, enumerators, interpreters and guides were received in the Regional Offices, checked, verified and vouchered by an accounts staff and forwarded for payment to the Regional Office of the Comptroller of the Treasury, with the exception of those for the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, which were submitted to the Chief Treasury Officer of the Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa. These accounts, which included separate payments to enumerators for their instruction period and for their services, totalled approximately 40,000. In addition, approximately 2,000 accounts were paid by the Accounts Section of the Bureau at Ottawa to firms or individuals who provided services for special means of transportation, rental of offices or halls, etc.

Approximately 89 p.c. of the field accounts were paid before Sept. 30, 1951, and 99 p.c. by Dec. 31, 1951; all field accounts received and approved were paid by the end of the fiscal year.

Supplementary Estimates for the year 1951-52 were prepared in June 1951 and the Main Estimates for 1952-53 in November 1951.

Contributions made by members of the Bureau to the Community Chest Campaign, Physicians Services Incorporated and Associated Medical Services were received and transmitted.

Health Unit

The Office Management maintains close liaison with the Health Unit. Figures of the number of visits are shown in the following statement:

Total visits	13,950
Male	4,562
Female	9,388
First visits	10,388
Repeat visits	3,562
Nature of Visits:	
Illness	5,259
Accident	889
Consultation	931
Return to work visits	6,871
	13,950
Returned to work	13,679
Sent home	271
	13,950

The Health Unit interviews all personnel upon return from sick leave and offers constructive welfare counselling to chronic absentees. Where the Health Unit is not in a position to help the individual, the resources of the Health Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare are called upon.

Civil Defence

As part of the civil defence program for the Federal Civil Service, the establishment of an organization for the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was commenced in the fall of 1951. To this end a number of instructors selected from the Bureau were given special training in civil defence subjects, and these in turn assisted in the instruction of team leaders and deputy team leaders at a school held at Civil Defence Headquarters in the early months of 1952. Concurrently, possible air raid shelters areas in the new Bureau building were chosen, and personnel for first aid, rescue, fire fighting and warden teams selected from various Divisions. These teams are presently being trained by their team leaders and deputies in the various aspects of civil defence.

Agriculture

Further progress was made during the year in reviewing statistical methods and co-operative arrangements with the provinces. At a federal-provincial conference held at Ottawa in November 1951, agreement was reached to standardize crop-reporting schedules by areas and several re-

visions in content and the form of schedules were made. A new voluntary agreement was entered into with Ontario to process fur farm statistics on a joint Bureau and Provincial schedule and agreements were reached with each province to adopt a simplified fur farm schedule.

Further progress was made in the preparation of tables of historical statistics and the Economics Division of the Department of Agriculture co-operated in assembling data on food balance statements. Divisional officers supplied copy for the *Canada Year Book* and *Canada 1952* and supplied the usual statistical material to the Food and Agriculture Organization.

Crops

The following regular publications of this Section were issued during the year: *The Wheat Review* (monthly); *Coarse Grains Quarterly*; *Grain Statistics Weekly*; *Grain Milling Statistics* (monthly); the *Grain Trade Annual*; the *Sugar Situation* (monthly); and the Crop Reporting series of 23 seasonal reports on condition, acreage, production, stocks and value of major field crops. Also, 12 Memoranda were released during the year on condition, acreage, production and value of fruit, vegetable and tobacco crops, and on production and value of honey and maple products. Data on acreage and production and value of seed crops, hops and fibre flax were compiled for publication in the *Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics*. Data on monthly crushings of oilseeds were prepared for publication in the series of Memoranda, Oils and Fats.

Special surveys were undertaken during the year to determine: (1) the extent of damage to the potato crop by late blight, and (2) the quantity of the major grains remaining unharvested over the winter in the Prairie Provinces. In co-operation with the Experimental Farm Service a mailed questionnaire survey was made to determine the percentages of the various coarse grain varieties being grown in Eastern Canada.

During the summer of 1951 the Chief of the Section visited the Officers responsible for agricultural statistics in the Western Provinces. Arrangements were made for the federal-provincial conference held in November on joint problems of crop estimating. At the same time a number of government and company officials were visited in the interests of developing and expanding basic sources of data related to the statistics of field and special crops. Telegraphic crop correspondents were interviewed and new ones appointed for previously unrepresented areas. The Head of the Special Crops Unit travelled to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island in June to investigate alternate sources of information for fruit crop estimates. Close co-operation is being maintained with a special committee and the Canadian Horticultural Council in the interests of improving arrangements for the collection and publication of fruit and vegetable statistics.

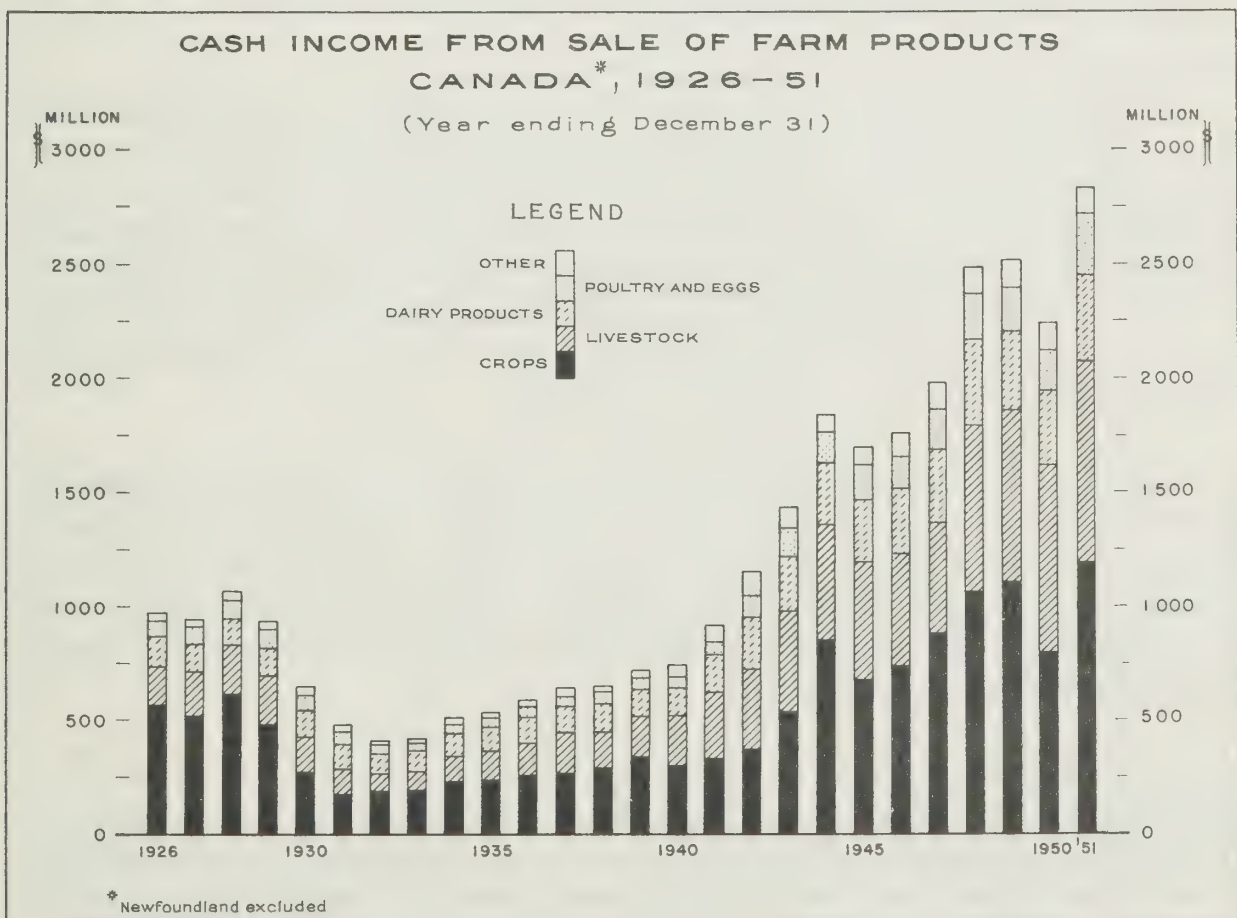
A Summary Report of the Proceedings of the Conference on Field Crop Statistics was prepared and published and the implementing of some thirty resolutions passed by the Conference is proceeding as rapidly as

staff and other facilities of the Section will permit. In co-operation with the Chief of Forms Control, all crop questionnaires are being designed and adapted to the pegboard method of compilation. Improved mailing techniques were adopted and extensive checks carried out during the year on the representativeness and adequacy of the Section's mailed questionnaire samples. A campaign was begun to attract new correspondents in areas where coverage was found to be deficient.

Live Stock

The following statistics were prepared and issued by this Section: estimates of live stock and poultry numbers on farms based on semi-annual surveys at June 1 and Dec. 1; annual estimates of wool and meat production and consumption; monthly and annual statistics relating to dairying, poultry and egg production, fur farming and cold-storage holdings of food commodities.

In addition to the fur farm agreements, mentioned above, discussions were started with Newfoundland officials for the collection of fur statistics. A special survey of turkeys at Aug. 1 was inaugurated and a new simplified monthly poultry schedule was launched in June. A special survey was made on ages of horses on farms in Saskatchewan. An editing procedure booklet was written and instruction was given at Guelph to special assistants working on Ontario December survey returns. Publication of live-stock survey data and the June poultry estimates was considerably earlier than usual.



Research and Compilation

Distribution, collection and processing of questionnaires for the two major June and December surveys of crops and live stock were undertaken by the Compilation Unit. For both surveys, approximately 600,000 questionnaires were distributed to farmers throughout Canada, the sample returned numbering 90,000 farms in June and 76,000 in December. Bulk distribution of questionnaires to farmers in Ontario through the medium of rural route delivery services was implemented in June in place of distribution through schools. A three-fold increase in sample returns was obtained by the new distribution method. For Alberta, a new mailing list based on the Census of Agriculture, 1946, was used in June and some improvement in returns was realized. To ensure more timely distribution of questionnaires through congested mail channels, the additional work of sorting 150,000 pieces of out-going mail by post offices was undertaken for the December survey.

Approximately 70,000 pegboard-type questionnaires were tabulated for other monthly and periodic farm surveys conducted by the Division. The Unit also undertook the distribution and processing operations for the special sample survey of the age classification of horses in Saskatchewan.

The Farm Finance Unit prepared and published scheduled Memoranda on farm income, wage rates, the annual value per acre of farm land, and the indexes of farm prices and production. Sample surveys of monthly farm prices and periodic wage rates were conducted. Forecasts of the farm price and production indexes and of cash and net income were provided for use of other government departments. The confidential Supplement X of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products was issued.

The project on extension of the farm net income estimates from 1938 back to 1926 was completed. The historical series, 1926-50, together with a descriptive text of trends and an outline of sources and methods, was published as Part II of the *Handbook of Agricultural Statistics* (Reference Paper No. 25). The series has been incorporated in the National Accounts. A special Survey of Value per Head of Live Stock, June 1, 1951, was conducted to provide the Census of Agriculture, 1951, with data previously collected directly on the Census questionnaire.

Considerable progress was made by the Research Unit in assembling and re-arranging historical data required for inter-censal revision of annual estimates. A pilot study of systematic procedures likely to facilitate the revision process was begun. Provisions for utilizing data from the Census as bench marks for current estimates were also studied and preliminary preparations were undertaken.

Editing manuals for the June and December crop and live-stock surveys were prepared and used by the editing staff to promote more uniformity and greater consistency in office-processing operations. Spot checking of the edited questionnaires was continued, while a ledger system for recording returns of unusually large farm enterprises was instituted.

Assistance was given to other Units of the Division in establishing official estimates of crop acreages and in undertaking regular 'peak-trough' checks of monthly estimates of farm utilization of milk. Wheat condition estimates at June 30 and July 31 based on weather factors were prepared for scheduled crop reports. The Chief of the Section visited the regional economics division offices of the Federal Department of Agriculture in the Prairie Provinces in November to review and to discuss the economic surveys undertaken in those Provinces in relation to their potential use as check data for official estimates.

Census

The first months of this year of the Ninth Decennial Census were largely devoted to the training of 1,094 Census Commissioners and Field Supervisors by a corps of 35 Bureau personnel, carried out in 43 centres across Canada. Arrangements were made for procuring field offices and enumerator training centres, and final preparations completed for starting the Census on June 1. A number of the Division personnel remained in the Regional Offices to set up and train supervisory staffs and other office employees. These officers served as technical assistants to the Regional Statistical officer, while office processing was directed by the local Executive Committee with the Regional officer as chairman.

The completed population and housing documents received from the Commissioners were edited and coded and the data mechanically transferred to punch cards. At Montreal and Winnipeg the agriculture schedules for Quebec and the three Prairie Provinces, respectively, were edited, combined into municipal groups and the data either summarized by Bank Proof machines or transferred to punch cards. All punch cards were edited for inconsistencies prior to being shipped to Ottawa for the final tabulations.

The completed documents for slightly more than 12 p.c. of the 18,800 subdistricts were in the Regional Offices by the end of June, 75 p.c. by the end of July and 96 p.c. by Aug. 31. The earlier return of the 1951 Census schedules was one of the main results of detailed planning and of the employment of field supervisors for the field enumeration. This in turn contributed materially to an earlier release of the tabulated data. The numbers and percentages of enumerators' returns received by months in 1951, as compared with 1941, were as follows:

	1941		1951	
	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.
June.....	52	0.3	2,300	12.2
July	5,817	35.6	11,803	62.8
August.....	5,780	35.3	4,032	21.5
September	3,041	18.6	497	2.6
October or later	1,662	10.2	153	0.8
Totals	16,352	100.0	18,785	100.0

At head office, the punch cards as received were arranged in geographical groups then tabulated, and preliminary and final reports in the form of special compilations or preprints for the Census volumes were prepared.

A series of sixteen bulletins was published giving preliminary population figures for Canada, the provinces, counties, as well as cities, towns, villages and rural municipalities. Six preprints giving final population totals, by sex, for electoral districts and for the provincial subdivisions were also published. One special compilation, showing the final number and area of occupied farms for Canada, the provinces and their subdivisions, was printed.

The completed population documents in each Regional Office were arranged in household order within each subdistrict and district, then micro-filmed for future reference.

Prior to, and following the implementation of, the Old Age Security Act and the Old Age Assistance Act, the Bureau received a large number of applications (27,700) for verification of age for pensioners, etc. In order to facilitate the searching of early census records for such purposes, a micro-card Index was made of persons 30 to 49 years of age recorded in the 1921 Census. Copies of this Index were made available to the Regional Offices of Old Age Security, Department of Health and Welfare, where the initial searches were made. Applications which could not be found or positively identified were sent to the Census Division where the search was made on earlier census records.

Approximately 38,000 letters were written in connection with applications for verification of age. An additional 9,200 letters in connection with the 1951 Census were written during the year.

Agriculture

Approximately 624,000 general farm schedules and 11,000 irrigation schedules were edited, coded and combined into municipal groups. Data on these schedules were transferred to punch cards or summarized on adding machines. Following a machine edit of the punched cards, the first-run tabulations were made for the five main punch cards. These tabulations were checked, then the data incorporated into final tables for the volume. A number of these tables were sent to the printer. One bulletin was released giving the number and area of occupied farms by subdivisions for each province in Canada.

Housing and Families

A preliminary count of dwellings was completed and the necessary adjustment made in the housing sample. The Family punch cards were made and edited for inconsistencies. Preparation of work tables for special compilation of Housing data was commenced and a study made to show the amount of variation due to the change in dwelling concept as used in the 1941 and 1951 Censuses.

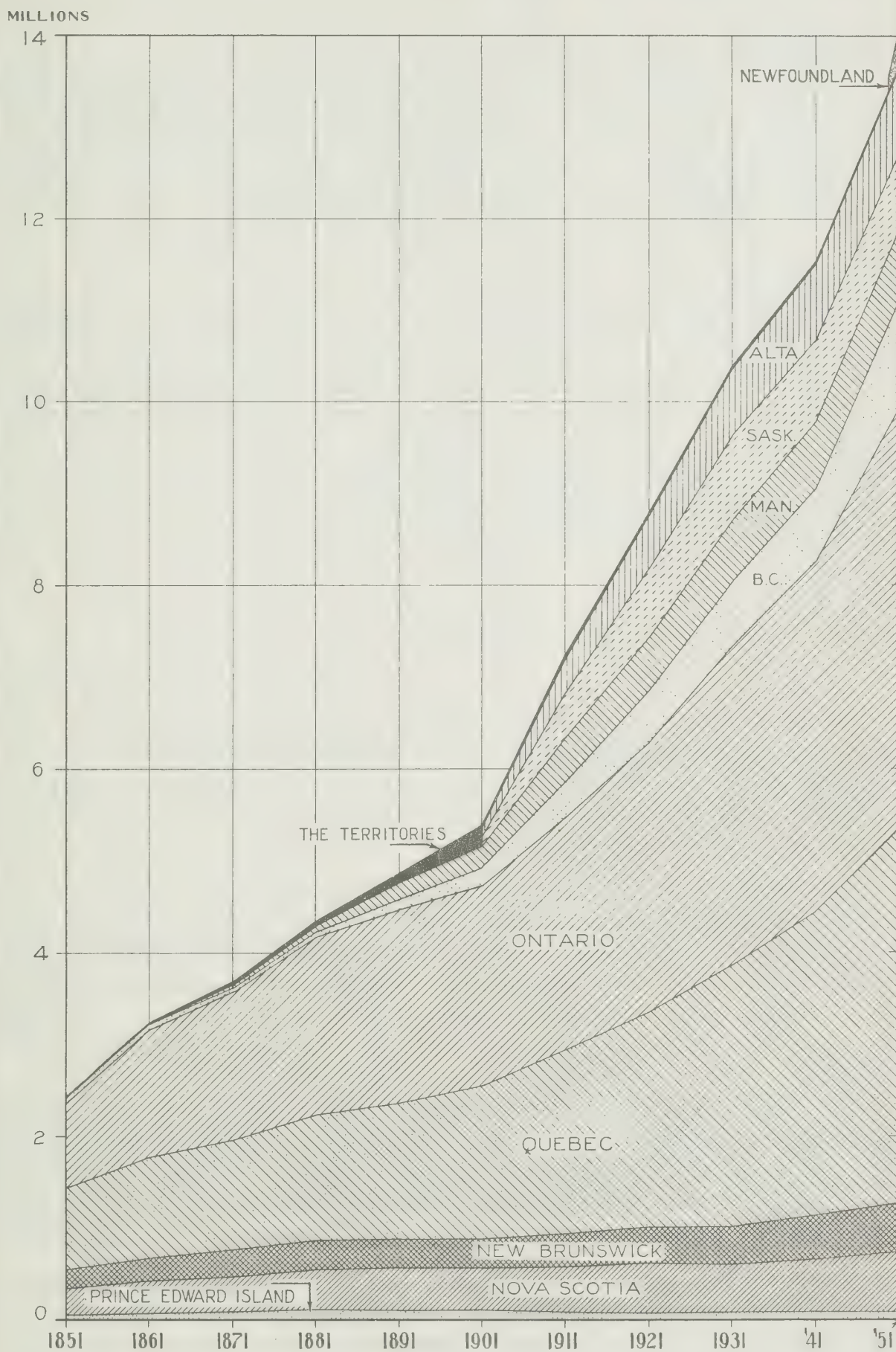
Occupations and Employment

The machine tabulations and tables for publication in the labour force and wage-earner volumes were finalized and, as the data became available, compilation of the volume tables was commenced.

Population

Final planning was carried out regarding the tables, subject matter, etc., to be included in the two population volumes. A series of sixteen bulletins was prepared and published giving preliminary population statis-

GROWTH IN CANADA'S POPULATION, 1851 - 1951



tics. Six reports giving final population totals were printed. An 80-page report, showing the population by federal electoral districts for redistribution purposes, was prepared for publication and a number of tables for Volume I (Population) were prepared for printing.

Social Analysis

The annual bulletin on *The Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada* was prepared for publication. Tables showing the natural population increase by counties 1941-48 were completed and an article on Statistical Organization in Canada prepared for the United Nations Organization. Work was begun on an outline of economic areas in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario for the publication of 1951 Census data.

Mechanical Tabulation

The five agricultural punch cards for each of approximately 240,000 farms were produced and edited. These, with the cards produced in the Regional Offices for the remaining farms, were then tabulated. The 3,500,000 family summary punch cards were produced by transcribing data from the grouped population cards. The labour force punch cards were also prepared by reproducing certain data from the population cards and a considerable number of machine tabulations of the agriculture, housing, labour force and population punch cards were completed.

Education

Since, in the field of elementary and secondary education, delay in the receipt of compilations from the provincial departments prevents the publication of current statistics on the publicly controlled schools, an effort was made to provide more recent data by issuing a Memorandum on *Preliminary Statistics of Education, 1949-50* giving the principal statistics and using estimates where facts were lacking.

During the past few years there has been a marked increase in the number of secondary schools, particularly those serving rural areas, and the entrance of Newfoundland into confederation further increased the number. Because of these changes a revised *List of Public Secondary Schools* was issued. In addition, revised editions of the *List of Private Schools in Canada* and *Institutions of Higher Education in Canada* were published.

To meet the constant demand from students and others both within Canada and in foreign countries for more or less detailed information on the organization of the Canadian education systems, a Reference Paper on *The Organization and Administration of Public Schools in Canada* was prepared with the co-operation of the provincial Departments of Education.

An unusually large amount of time was devoted to research and the preparation of special compilations, especially in the field of higher education, for UNESCO, the Royal Commission on the Arts, Letters and Sciences, the National Conference of Universities and the federal Departments of Labour, Finance and National Defence.

General Assignments

Capital Expenditures

Two reports on investment in construction and machinery and equipment were released during the year. The first report, *Private and Public Investment in Canada, Mid-Year Survey 1951*, issued June 22, 1951, was based on a sample survey of approximately 2,000 firms and provided revised estimates of the 1951 investment intentions released in March 1951. The second report, *Private and Public Investment in Canada, Outlook 1952*, released March 1952, contained estimates of industry's intentions for the calendar year 1952, preliminary actual figures for 1951 and final actual figures for 1950. The principal part of the statistical material included in this report was based on two separate surveys, one for the 1950 actual expenditures and one for 1951 preliminary actual and 1952 forecast figures. Each survey covered about 17,000 establishments. Other estimates were computed for industries not covered by direct survey. The tables and text for both publications were prepared in this Unit and reviewed by the Economics Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce.

During the year a study was made, in co-operation with the Construction Section, of means of integrating the construction statistics collected in that Section with those collected by the General Assignments Unit in the capital expenditure surveys. As a result, a new set of capital schedules were designed for the 1951 survey; these were distributed in the latter part of March. If the returns show that an accurate reconciliation can be made, it will be possible to eliminate much of the work in connection with the construction census surveys.

Supply of Building Materials

The survey and subsequent tabulation of producer's intentions in the building-material field was completed for the publication, *Supply of Building Materials in Canada, Outlook 1952*. The analytical text of this report was written by a member of the Department of Trade and Commerce, and the report tabled in the House of Commons in the latter part of March at the same time as the investment outlook. In addition, the statement, *Appraisal of Construction Prospects*, was issued alternate months, the last one covering the period ended Jan. 31, 1952.

New Firms Survey

During the year approximately 22,000 prospective new firms were sent nature-of-business forms, the purpose of which is to ascertain whether a new firm does exist and, if so, to determine its industrial classification. Methods of procedure in this Section were reviewed during the latter part of the year and some changes made, particularly in the system of filing returns.

General Assignments

Continuing work included the periodic collection of material for various statements, among others: (1) labour demand and supply—bi-monthly; (2) a set of economic indicators; and (3) a number of special-purpose trade tables.

Throughout the year a variety of background information was provided for work being done by the Research Branches of the Bank of Canada, the Department of Defence Production, and the Department of Trade and Commerce. Many of the requests received were for particular groupings of investment statistics which are not published.

In the latter half of 1951, one member of the staff worked on the processing of returns from the Quarterly Corporation Profits Survey and conducted the necessary correspondence. This work will be transferred to the General Assignments Unit when the survey has become better established.

Health and Welfare

The Division, in continuing its established function of compiling statistics indicative of the health and welfare of the Canadian people and of the services provided in these fields, has sought improvements in the quality and scope of the data, as well as in the techniques of compilation and an acceleration in the release of published data. Emphasis of interest has shifted towards the field of general illness statistics, heretofore largely unexplored. The Division participated prominently in the conduct of a continuing survey of sickness in the general population and is now actively engaged in the compilation of the basic data from records of family illness documented over a twelve-month period in the various provinces. Subsidiary illness studies covering selected segments of the population have also been undertaken or continued.

At the same time progress was made in the more mature systems of vital statistics, institutional statistics and judicial statistics in co-operation with the responsible provincial and federal jurisdictions and agencies concerned.

Public Health

Co-operation with the Department of National Health and Welfare continued in the collection and analysis of statistics of sickness in the Civil Service and in supervision and assistance to the provinces in carrying out the National Sickness Survey. The completed questionnaires for the survey were received from eight provinces and coding of the information was commenced.

A weekly release on cases of notifiable diseases was continued and the statistical reports on *Illness in the Civil Service*, 1948-49 and 1949-50, were published.

The Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada requested assistance in the tabulation and analysis of the Patient's Services Records of their 110 branches across Canada. A statistical study of these records—containing information concerning the age, sex, marital status, etc., of patients as well as type of illness, amount of nursing care and number of visits for health instruction—would be valuable, not only as part of general illness statistics but also in view of the interest in the chronically ill and the

problems of their care. Arrangements were therefore made for the tabulation of these records, as coded by the V.O.N., and the preparation of monthly and annual reports, commencing Jan. 1, 1952.

Collaboration with other Departments took place in reference to a Survey of Heights and Weights of Toronto School Children and Family Sickness Survey in East York-Leaside Health Unit. Returns from these surveys are being tabulated.

Vital Statistics

Routine monthly indexes of current births, marriages and deaths were released to the provincial governments and to the Department of National Health and Welfare. Listings of intending emigrants, formerly supplied to the Family Allowance Administration, were discontinued in December 1951.

The annual report, *Vital Statistics, 1948*, was issued during the year, and the report for 1949, formerly printed from type-set, was completed in vari-type format. The preliminary report, *Vital Statistics, 1950* (provincial figures), and the regular monthly reports were also released.

Several projects were referred to the Section by the Vital Statistics Council for Canada for review and study, notably specific problems arising from registration practices in certain countries, international exchange of vital records, etc.

In co-operation with the Queen's Printer, the Section initiated the production of microfile cards in Canada by assisting the Census Division in the preparation of an Index to the 1921 Census records for purposes of verification of age for the Old Age Security Administration. Experimentation in the application of this process to vital records was also undertaken.

Work was continued on an analytical study and on the computation of comparability ratios to measure the extent of changes in cause-of-death statistics for 1949 under the 5th and 6th Revisions of the International Lists of Causes of Death.

The Section collaborated with the Civil Defence Committee of the Vital Statistics Council for Canada, the National Civil Defence Health Planning Committee and the Federal Civil Service Civil Defence Organization.

Institutions

The revisions recommended by the second Dominion-Provincial Conference on Hospital Statistics were made to the schedules and definitions and submitted to the Minister and the Provincial Ministers of Health. Specimen copies of the schedules and definitions were subsequently printed and distributed to all hospitals in Canada. The Verbatim Report of the Conference was prepared and printed.

The *Annual Report of Hospitals, 1948* was released in April and the 1949 report was completed for printing. A *Preliminary Annual Report of*

Hospitals, 1950 was released in March and tabulations for the 1950 final report were completed. Posting and compilation for the 1951 Annual Report were under way.

The *List of Hospitals, 1950* was released in April 1951 and the 1951 List was released in March 1952. The *Directory of Hospitals, 1950* was completed for printing.

The *Annual Report of Mental Institutions, 1948* was completed for printing and tabulations for the 1949 report were prepared. Tabulations for the 1950 report were held up pending the decision of the Statistical Subcommittee of the Advisory Committee on Mental Health concerning the grouping of the diagnostic classification of mental disorders. Statistical morbidity cards and schedules for the 1951 report were being received, edited and coded.

A *Preliminary Report of Mental Institutions, 1948-50* was released during the last quarter.

Agreement was reached with each province to undertake an age-sex census of patients in mental institutions, and the census was completed in nine of the ten provinces.

Complete revision of statistical morbidity cards and schedules was undertaken by the Section in co-operation with the Mental Health Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare. These revisions, with the consequent changes in the *Annual Report of Mental Institutions*, the procedures to be followed in introducing these new cards and schedules and the diagnostic grouping of mental disorders, were discussed by the members of the Statistical Subcommittee of the Advisory Committee on Mental Health which met at Ottawa, Mar. 27-28.

Duplicate Hollerith punch cards for patients in mental institutions, taken from the General Population Census of 1951, were received for special tabulating purposes.

The *Annual Report of Tuberculosis Institutions, 1948* was released during the first quarter and the 1949 report during the third quarter. Tables based on schedules for the 1950 report were completed, and tabulations from statistical morbidity cards were under way. Complete returns of statistical morbidity cards for the 1951 report were received from nine of the ten provinces.

The revision of statistical morbidity cards and schedules was undertaken in co-operation with the Canadian Tuberculosis Association. These revised source documents with accompanying definitions and instructions were distributed to all tuberculosis institutions prior to their introduction on Jan. 1, 1952. Microfilming of tuberculosis statistical morbidity cards covering the period 1937-50 was commenced.

The Census of Welfare Institutions, 1951, was completed with 83.1 p.c. of all institutions reporting in full and 7.6 p.c. reporting in part. Tabulations from schedules were under way and individual enumeration cards were being punched.

Special compilations for the *Canada Year Book* were completed.

Judicial

The following reports were released during the year: *Annual Report of Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences*, 1949; *Annual Report of Police Statistics*, 1950; *Report of Penitentiary Admissions and Discharges*, 1950-51, for inclusion in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries; and a mimeographed report of *Newfoundland Criminal Statistics* for the period Aug. 1 to Dec. 31, 1950. Regular material was also prepared for the *Canada Year Book*. Due to the priority given to material for the general Census no report on juvenile delinquents was released within this fiscal year.

The enumeration cards and schedules for the Quinquennial Census of Reformative and Corrective Institutions and Training Schools were prepared, circulated, collected and coded, and given to the Mechanical Tabulation Division for compilation.

For the first time the statistics of indictable crimes were based on persons rather than on convictions. Also for the first time the returns of indictable crimes were tabulated mechanically for the 1949 report, thus allowing cross-classifications that were previously impossible.

Report forms in connection with police statistics were revised to comply with recommendations of the Conference of the Chief Constables Association.

Statistical material was prepared in response to inquiries regarding: cruelty to animals; cruelty to children; sex crimes; keepers and inmates of houses of ill-repute; procurement; persons killed and injured in motor accidents; crimes related to alcoholism; dangerous and reckless driving; breaking, entering and burglary; counterfeiting and forgery; foreign born criminals; criminals of Jewish religion; court proceedings; the lash as punishment; and parole and ticket of leave.

Industry and Merchandising

About 5,000 names of new manufacturers were given to the General Assignments Unit to be sent letters requesting information on the nature of their business.

Approximately 360 schedules and forms were requisitioned, edited and proof-read. The centralization and mailing of annual schedules to interlocking multiple plant firms was continued.

Duplicate copies of Census of Industry returns from firms authorizing their distribution in the Provinces of British Columbia and Alberta were sent to the respective Provincial Governments as previously arranged

General Manufactures

Annual reports issued on the textile industries numbered 17, foods and beverages 17 and miscellaneous 7. Quarterly reports were issued on *Production of Processed Foods*, *Stocks of Canned Fruits and Vegetables*,

Stocks and Consumption of Manufactured Tobacco, and Production of Garments. Monthly reports included *Consumption and Inventories of Rubber* and *Shipments and Stocks of Prepared Stocks and Poultry Feeds.* At the end of each pack, releases were issued on the more important canned fruits and vegetables. These numbered about twenty.

Principal statistics on all manufacturing industries were published on an industry basis and on a geographical basis. The *Summary Report on the Manufacturing Industries for 1948* was printed.

Special surveys and statements were supplied to the Labour Department, Combines Investigation Branch, provincial statistical departments, universities and in reply to requests by industries.

Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical

Compilations in connection with the 1950 Census of Mineral Industries were completed early in January 1952, and similar work on the 1950 Census of Manufactures was completed in February. Practically all of the annual industry reports were prepared and forwarded to the Printing Unit. The following reports were prepared and sent to the Printing Unit during the year: 15 annual industry reports for 1949, 68 annual industry reports for 1950, 1 quarterly report, 26 monthly reports, 1 weekly report, and 10 special reports on commodities or groups of commodities, such as sales of pesticides, the fertilizer trade, petroleum fuels survey, etc.

A Preliminary Estimate of Mineral Production during the Calendar Year 1951 was prepared and released on Jan. 2, 1952. A more comprehensive report was also prepared and was with the Printing Unit at the year-end.

Schedules for the 1951 Census of Industry were mailed during the latter part of January and early February and work was started on the editing and compiling of the incoming reports.

The usual co-operation was maintained with provincial departments of mines and with certain federal departments.

Forestry

All compilations concerning the Paper-using and Wood-using Industries of the 1950 Census of Forest Industries were completed by the end of March 1952. The following reports were prepared and sent to the Printing Unit during the year: 8 annual industry reports for 1949 and 3 for 1950; 19 annual Special Compilations for 1949 and 12 for 1950; 24 monthly reports and 36 monthly Memoranda.

The four remaining reports for 1949: *The Lumber Industry*, *The Miscellaneous Wood-using Industries*, *The General Review of the Paper-using Industries* and the *General Review of the Wood-using Industries*, were either being typed or checked at the end of March. The manuscripts for the 1950 annual reports on *Paper Box and Bag Industry* and *Miscellaneous Paper Goods Industry* were in the hands of the Composing Unit.

All schedules for 1951 were mailed during the month of January, and editing started during March for industries where 1950 compilations had been completed.

Fisheries

Monthly issues of the *Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics* and *Cold Storage Holdings of Fish* were published. A separate report on the *Fish Processing Industry in Canada, 1949* was published for the first time. The annual report, *Fisheries Statistics of Canada, 1947 and 1948*, was published in revised form.

A trial census of fishermen was taken in Newfoundland and the returns were edited and tabulated. Two special surveys were conducted and completed at the request of, and in co-operation with, the Fisheries Council of Canada.

Animal Products

Four monthly Memoranda, dealing with *Leather Footwear Production*, *Stocks of Hides and Skins and Leather Products*, *Production and Stock of Margarine*, and *Production and Stocks of Oils and Fats*, with data on consumption of oils and fats, margarine and shortening, were published. Monthly production and stocks of processed cheese was prepared for publication in the *Daily Bulletin*.

Six annual reports for 1949 and six for 1950 were issued. Much better progress was made in the publication of the 1950 annual reports than in former years.

Construction

A statistical report of construction operations undertaken during 1950, entitled *The Construction Industry in Canada 1950*, was published on Nov. 30, 1951. A reduction in the number of pages, from 61 in the 1949 edition to 44, was accomplished without a reduction in the statistical information presented.

Monthly reports of building permits issued were received from 546 municipalities until December 1951. A survey conducted in that month of all municipalities not already reporting resulted in the addition of 272 municipalities to the index.

Commodities

Monthly reports on *Inventories and Shipments by Manufacturing Industries* were prepared and released. In co-operation with the other sections of the Census of Industry, a list of 1,000 commodities was prepared and published in the annual report, *Preliminary Statement of Manufactures, 1950*

Manufacturers' Inventories. — The year-end manufacturers' inventories survey 1950, covering some 16,000 firms, was collected and compiled to a deadline of June 30, 1951, for National Income requirements. In addition, the monthly survey of manufacturers' inventories (sample 2,000 firms) was improved, the resulting indexes being capable of producing dollar value estimates monthly, by major economic use groupings and by components of these groups. Publication of the value estimates, now a permanent feature, was commenced in August 1951.

Manufacturers' Orders. — A special monthly Binding Order series, which had been maintained on an experimental basis, was considered adequate for publication in a limited number of industries, and indexes were released each month from October 1951. Recognizing the limited usefulness of this series, except in industries where long-term commitments are made, manufacturers were asked to supply monthly data on total unfilled orders of all kinds, and about 1,000 firms have co-operated since January.

Manufacturers' Sales. — An annual sales question was approved, to be answered by the manufacturers included in the annual inventory survey, and about 12,000 firms had replied by the end of March. These data provide an early statement of the manufacturing economy of the previous year and up-to-date base material for current estimations. With the latter in mind, improvements were being made in the nature of the sales data reported each month by the firms participating in the monthly inventory survey and an additional 3,000 firms agreed to submit a single figure on sales each month.

Input-Output. — Preliminary input tables were prepared for iron and steel, textiles, and some food industries.

Merchandising and Services

Merchandising and Services. — The following reports were issued during the year: annual reports for 1950 covering *Retail Trade, Retail Chain Stores, Hotels, Theatres, Laundries, Cleaners and Dyers, Farm Implement and Equipment Sales, New Motor Vehicle Sales, Sales Financing, Retail Consumer Credit*, and *Operating Results of Retail Food Stores*; the quarterly report on *Retail Consumer Credit*; monthly reports on *Retail Trade, Chain Store Sales and Stocks, Department Store Sales and Stocks, Wholesale Trade*, and *New Motor Vehicle Sales and Financing*; and the weekly report on *Percentage Sales of Department Store Sales*.

The date of publication of monthly and quarterly reports was advanced by prior preparation of the format of all tables.

Considerable time of the senior officers of the Section was taken up with preparation for the Census of Distribution.

Census of Distribution. — During the early part of the year, 25 census forms were finalized and printed. The folios for the use of enumerators in listing all firms within the scope of the Census of Distribution were dispatched to the Regional Offices. Record sheets were prepared for recording the return of the listings from the enumerators. Editing, allocating locality codes and determining the type of form to be mailed was completed by the end of December, and most of the 230,000 forms were mailed by Jan. 31.

Considerable time was spent checking and listing establishments missed in the original enumeration, such as oil stations, grain elevators, theatres and hotels. This latter information was obtained from annual survey lists or from head offices of the companies concerned.

A special form was designed for collecting statistics from optometrists, and also one for the distribution of sales by manufacturing plants

Information Services

The Information Services Division was broadened at the beginning of the fiscal year by the addition of the *Canada Year Book* staff, thereby combining in one Division responsibility for all the Bureau publications of a general nature, i.e., dealing with material originating in all or several of the subject Divisions.

Two major economies were effected in the publications of the Division during the year. It was arranged to publish a single edition of the *Canada Year Book* for 1952-53 in the early months of the latter year, and to reduce by nearly 50 p.c. the size of the monthly *Canadian Statistical Review*, beginning with the May number.

Canada Year Book

The final work on the 1951 edition of the *Canada Year Book* was completed early in the fiscal year, although copies were not received from the Printing Bureau until Aug. 31. In the interests of economy and the desirability of including 1951 Census material it was decided to advance the publication date of the next Year Book to the early months of 1953. This policy permitted the planning and carrying out of extensive revision of textual material. By the close of the fiscal year the work of revision was well advanced, nine chapters having been completely assembled, edited and sent to the printer for composition, while five other chapters were in the process of assembly.

The 1952 edition of the *Official Handbook Canada* was prepared during the period October 1951 to February 1952, and by the close of the fiscal year most of the signatures and inserts had been passed for press.

The regular quarterly reports of the Bureau were prepared; also the *Annual Report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 1950-51* was edited and put through the press.

A number of maps and charts were prepared for the Division's publications, numerous requests for census and economic maps were dealt with, and 133,000 maps were sold from stock to illustrate various brochures on Canada being produced at home and abroad. The regular series of statistics were supplied monthly to the United Nations, the Argentine Ambassador to Canada, the International Civil Aviation Organization, and the International Labour Office. The usual revisions of material relative to Canada were prepared for such standard annuals and almanacs as United Nations Statistical Yearbook, Demographic Yearbook of the United Nations, World Almanac, Whitaker's Almanack, Statesman's Year-Book, New International Year Book, Moody's Manual of Governments and Municipalities, Canadian Almanac and Directory, Statistical Year-Book of the World Power Conference, World Book Encyclopedia, Encyclopaedia Orbis, and various other international and national publications.

During the year approximately 275 general inquiries from Canada and abroad were answered, varying in nature from minor requests to those requiring special attention and research.

Press and Publicity

The *DBS Daily Bulletin* was issued each working day and the *DBS Weekly Bulletin* every week throughout the year. These bulletins carry news items on each printed report issued by the Bureau together with a list of titles of reports, and also news releases for which there is no published report, thus providing an over-all service on current releases of Bureau information for daily and weekly newspapers, trade papers and other periodicals, research and business firms generally.

The Section prepared regularly the *Weekly Supplement* of the monthly *Canadian Statistical Review*, maintained liaison among the sections involved in preparation of the *Review* and prepared the text for two issues.

During the first quarter, the Section was largely occupied with publicity work for the 1951 Census. Besides issuing weekly releases to newspapers and to advertising and publicity media across Canada, several special releases to meet questions raised about the Census on the eve of enumeration were prepared and distributed to the same media and to radio stations. Articles on certain phases of the Census were supplied to various publications and organizations, and numerous inquiries were handled.

The Section worked in close liaison with the Census Publicity Steering Committee in planning and supervising the distribution of 27,000 coloured posters for post-office and other display and of 40,000 posters on occupations to business firms, and in the mailing of letters seeking the co-operation of officials of religious denominations, mayors, reeves, etc.

Material for publicizing the Distribution Census was prepared and distributed to trade papers and associations serving the retail, wholesale and services fields, and later to daily news agencies. Complete sets of census publicity material were assembled and stored for future reference.

Liaison was maintained with daily press agencies and representatives and by correspondence and personal visit with editors of a substantial number of business papers. Arrangements were made for country-wide radio publicity for the semi-annual agricultural survey.

Publications Distribution

Letters received in this Section during the year ended Mar. 31, 1952, totalled 21,149, including 10,995 with remittances. Revenue received from the sale of publications amounted to \$36,254.97, some \$3,200.00 more than received during the fiscal year 1951-52. Of the total, \$32,091.85 was deposited to the credit of the Department of Trade and Commerce, and \$1,984.41 to the credit of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery.

Revision of mailing lists was continued during the year; publications no longer classified as "Reports" were removed from the "All Reports" list of subscribers and separate mailing lists were maintained for the more specialized "Reference Papers" and shorter "Memoranda", thereby achieving marked economies in distribution. To promote the sale of publications of the Bureau, approximately 75,000 circulars and letters were mailed.

Library

Some 37,600 publications were received in the Library during the year, including Canadian documents and periodicals bearing on the work of the Bureau and statistical material from practically all countries. Several thousand duplicate items of a technical nature were transferred to other government and university libraries in Canada or abroad.

A considerable portion of the Library acquisitions were received from foreign sources in exchange for publications of the Bureau, thereby enriching its collection with a minimum of expenditure. Notable acquisitions during the year included a complete set of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission annual reports, a set of the Public Accounts of Canada since 1840, and a microfilm set of the Financial Post from 1912 to date.

Through the system of inter-library loans, 200 volumes were borrowed from other specialized libraries and over 700 documents loaned by the Bureau.

The work of recataloguing and reclassifying the Library material was continued and a card index of D.B.S. publications undertaken. The list of *Current Publications of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics 1951* was prepared and released in December.

International Trade

Foreign Trade

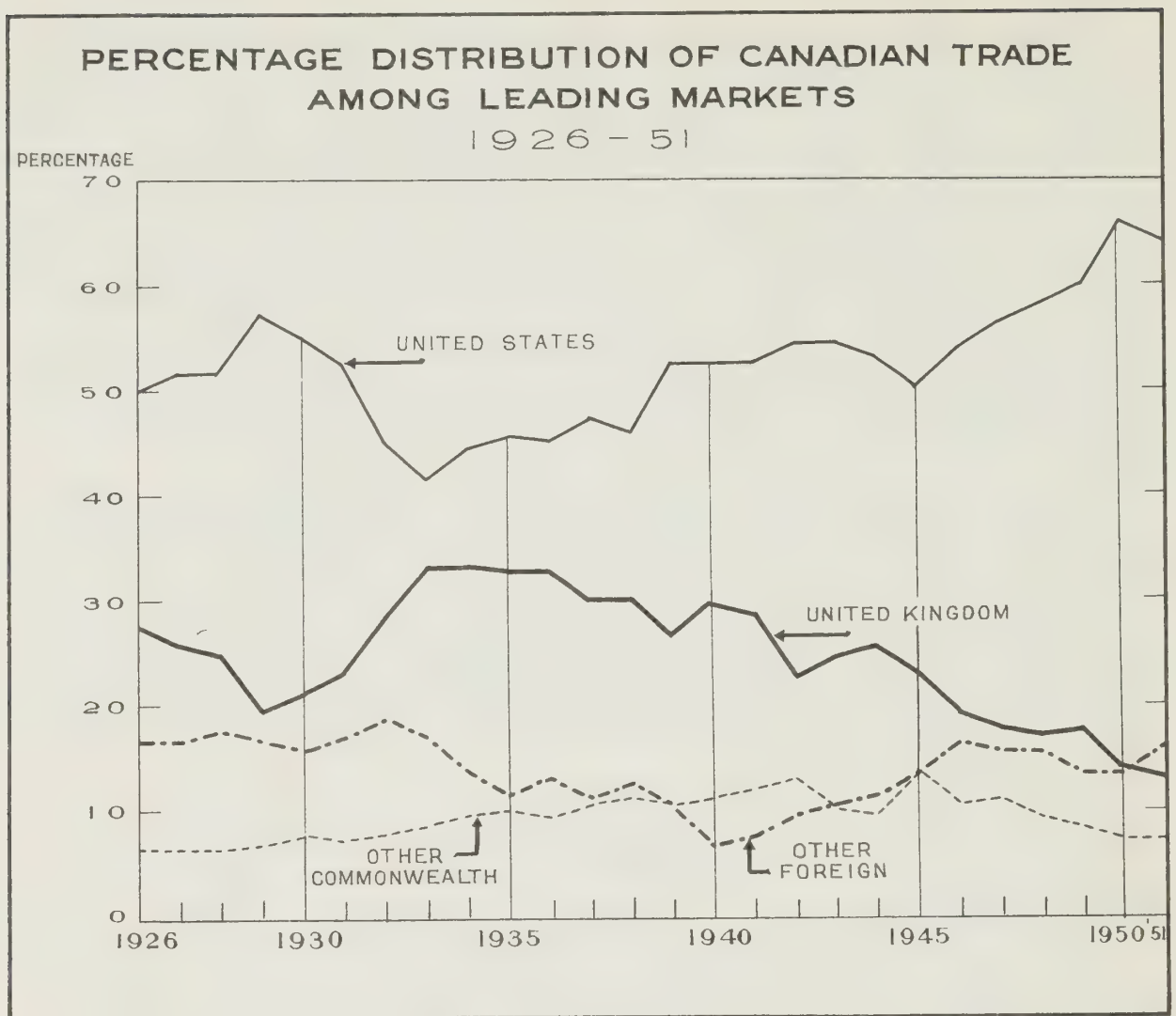
The annual report of the *Trade of Canada, 1950* was compiled and issued in three volumes. Historical and summary trade tables, as well as analyses of current trade, are presented in Volume I. Details of commodity trade by countries, for Exports and Imports, are contained in Volumes II and III, respectively.

The monthly *Trade of Canada* reports on Exports and Imports were issued regularly. Monthly bulletins were issued in advance of the detailed reports, presenting total trade, imports and exports, in summary form. A new table of export and import price and volume indexes was added to the monthly reports and bulletins.

Quarterly reports, *Articles Imported from each Country* and *Articles Exported to each Country*, were published.

Monthly tabulations were prepared for foreign Embassies and Legations, for Canadian Trade Commissioners abroad and for Government Departments.

During the year, convertibility indexes for the conversion of Canadian Import and Export Trade Statistical Classifications to the United Nations "Standard International Trade Classification" were prepared. Quarterly tabulations were made, presenting Canadian import and export trade on the basis of the S.I.T.C., and forwarded to the Statistical Office of the United Nations, New York, the Statistical Division of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation, Paris, and to the Canadian Mission to that Organization, Paris. Preparations were under way to expand the content of these tabulations.



A reprint of the Import Statistical Classification, revised to July 1, 1951, was prepared. Copies were forwarded to all Customs Ports in Canada, to many customs brokers and to other interested parties.

Many trade organizations, manufacturers, business firms and others subscribe to a special service, on a fee basis, to receive monthly trade statements in advance of published reports. During the year, over 7,500 of these statements were prepared. About 1,200 letters and trade enquiries were answered varying from simple requests to those that required preparation of special tables, the latter numbering over 600 during the year.

About 2,900,000 import entries and invoices and 1,300,000 export entries were received and processed.

International Payments

Besides the regular preparation of statistics for publication in bulletins and reports, frequent reviews were made of the balance of payments for various official purposes. Official needs for information have led to the periodic preparation of detailed statements required in connection with forecasting in collaboration with other officials, the consideration of commercial and financial policy, the preparation of quarterly and annual data on

the National Accounts, and the special requirements of international agencies. The most detailed requests from international organizations were from the International Monetary Fund. Data furnished that organization included specially prepared presentations of annual and semi-annual global data and annual data according to a detailed geographical distribution.

Special and annual reports issued during the year were the annual and semi-annual issues of the *Review of Foreign Trade*, *The Canadian Balance of International Payments*, and *Travel Between Canada and Other Countries*.

Material was prepared for a book on international trade statistics being edited in the London School of Economics.

During the year the responsibility of preparing monthly and annual index numbers on export and import prices and volume was transferred to the International Payments Section.

The termination of foreign exchange control in Canada resulted in the loss of statistical and other information employed in recent years in estimating many items of the balance of payments. Consequently, it has been necessary both to explore alternative sources and to develop direct reporting procedures in the Bureau. Among the new procedures introduced is the quarterly sampling of selected companies by questionnaire to cover dividend payments by subsidiaries to foreign companies and inflows of capital for direct investment.

Labour and Prices

In addition to the work described under each Section, the Division continued to produce monthly and annual estimates of labour income. It also took an active part in work concerned with surveys of family income and expenditure. The need for systematic statistics in this field grows with the increasing importance of data related to the national accounts and cost of living.

Employment

During the year the Employment Section completed publication of a revised series of index numbers of employment, payrolls and average weekly wages and salaries, computed on 1939 averages as 100, and compiled according to the Canadian Standard Industrial Classification. The monthly record of employment in the major areas and industries was carried back to 1921; detailed industrial data on employment, payrolls and average earnings in Canada, the provinces and 22 of the larger metropolitan areas were published by months from 1947.

The preliminary and final reports giving results of the October 1950 annual inquiry into the earnings and hours of work of men and women in manufacturing were also published during the year, providing the first material on frequency distribution of employees by classes of weekly earnings obtained from establishments since 1944.

The 1951 annual survey of earnings and hours of work was conducted in October; this required a segregation of figures for men and women, but omitted the questions on frequency distribution by classes of earnings or classes of hours which appeared in preceding inquiries. By the close of the fiscal year, about two-thirds of the returns had been received and processed for tabulation.

The usual monthly bulletins on employment and payrolls, and man-hours and hourly earnings were published. Some exploratory work was done on the possibilities of applying sampling techniques to the collection of basic data required for employment and payroll statistics.

Unemployment Insurance

The monthly *Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act* was issued regularly. During December, January, February and March this report was expanded to include information regarding supplementary benefit claimants.

A Reference Paper dealing with the first five years of experience in the operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act was being prepared. This will provide data regarding the pattern of employment and unemployment for a 5 p.c. sample of the insured population classified by age, sex and earnings groups.

The annual report on *Current Benefit Years* for the calendar year 1948 was published. Tabulation for the 1949 report was completed. Special tabulations for the annual meeting of the Unemployment Insurance Advisory Committee were prepared. Tabulations of the insured population by industry and province and of placement operations by sex and province were made for inclusion in the annual report of the Unemployment Insurance Commission.

Weekly, monthly and annual reports covering the operations of the National Employment Service were continued. The semi-annual report on *Hirings and Separation Rates in Certain Industries* for the period September 1948 to August 1950 was issued. A draft of a Reference Paper entitled *Labour Turnover in Canada, 1947-1951* was completed and circularized for comment. This study, in the main, dealt with the level of labour turnover in Canada and the United States and the influence of seasonal factors in relation to the sex composition of the working force and its distribution between provinces and industries.

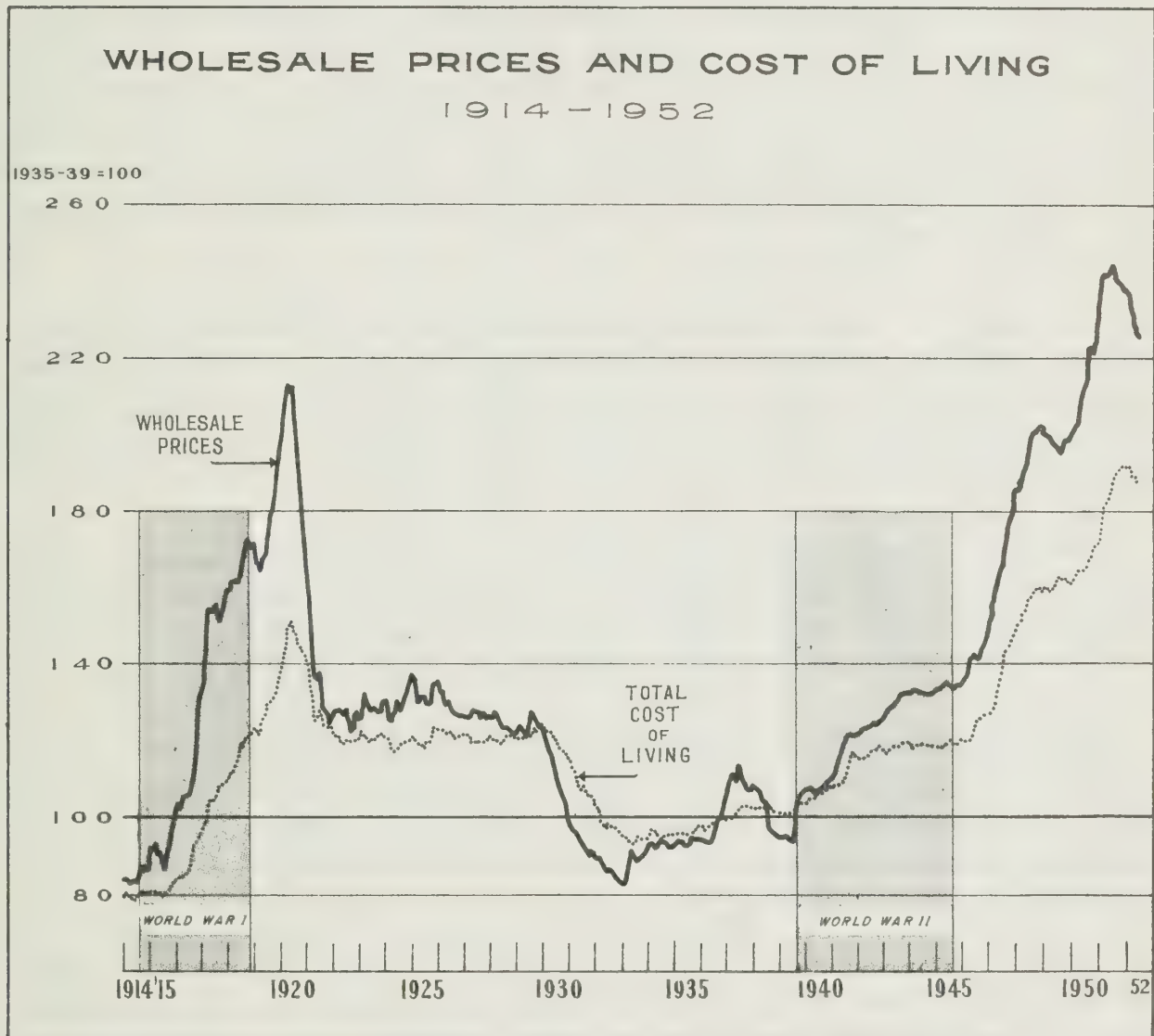
Analytical summaries were prepared for the four labour force sample survey bulletins issued during the year. Estimates of the labour force and its main components were calculated for the period 1921-30.

Prices

The fiscal year 1951-52 brought the revision of the cost-of-living index to its final stages. Every aspect of the index was thoroughly reviewed and

decisions made on practically all phases of the new index. A series of meetings to discuss the revision was held with numerous groups representing both interested and disinterested opinions. Two press releases outlining revision progress were made.

A new cost-of-living index for the city of St. John's, Newfoundland, was published and calculation methods described in Reference Paper No. 28.



In co-operation with several government departments, the Section made a new living-expenditure survey of Canadian Government personnel serving abroad. This information was needed for the purpose of obtaining new weighting material for index numbers used in the adjustment of post living allowance indexes.

Preliminary work was done on weights and prices for a new price index of materials used in the construction of commercial buildings.

A large volume of inquiries as to prices and price movements was answered, and the regular index production schedule in the fields of retail, wholesale, farm, security and international prices was maintained.

Mechanical Tabulation

During the year a number of new tabulating projects were undertaken, including: a Newfoundland shorefish prices survey for the Fisheries Department; a comparability study of causes of death; a farm implement and machinery survey; a hotel survey; a survey of sickness; a survey of welfare institutions; and monthly tabulations for the Victorian Order of Nurses.

In August the Division undertook the task of producing an alphabetical index of all persons enumerated in the 1921 Census of Canada. This Index, reproduced on micro-cards, was for use in connection with proof-of-age for federal old age security payments and other pension plans. An alphabetical index of those persons reporting their age as 30 to 49 at the time of the 1921 Census was completed in December. Work continued on the production of an alphabetical index for all age groups. A staff of over 100 persons was engaged for this project.

During the year, numerous tabulations for the Health and Welfare Division, including tabulations of birth, death and marriage statistics, were converted to the electronic statistical machines. New uses for these machines were developed, including a method for alphabetic sequence checking and a method for the selection of multiple card groups.

Twelve new electronic sorters were received during the latter part of the year. The use of these machines, which have a sorting speed of 650 cards per minute as compared with that of 450 cards per minute possessed by the older type, has increased the daily production of sorting operators.

Arrangements made to provide annual tabulations of benefit years established and terminated by June 1952 – six months earlier than previously – will eliminate the preparation of an almost identical series of preliminary tabulations formerly required for the Unemployment Insurance Advisory Committee Report.

In consultation with the Chief of the Unemployment Insurance Section a program was devised which should result in the completion, by December 1952, of actuarial tabulations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission for the years 1947, 1948 and 1949.

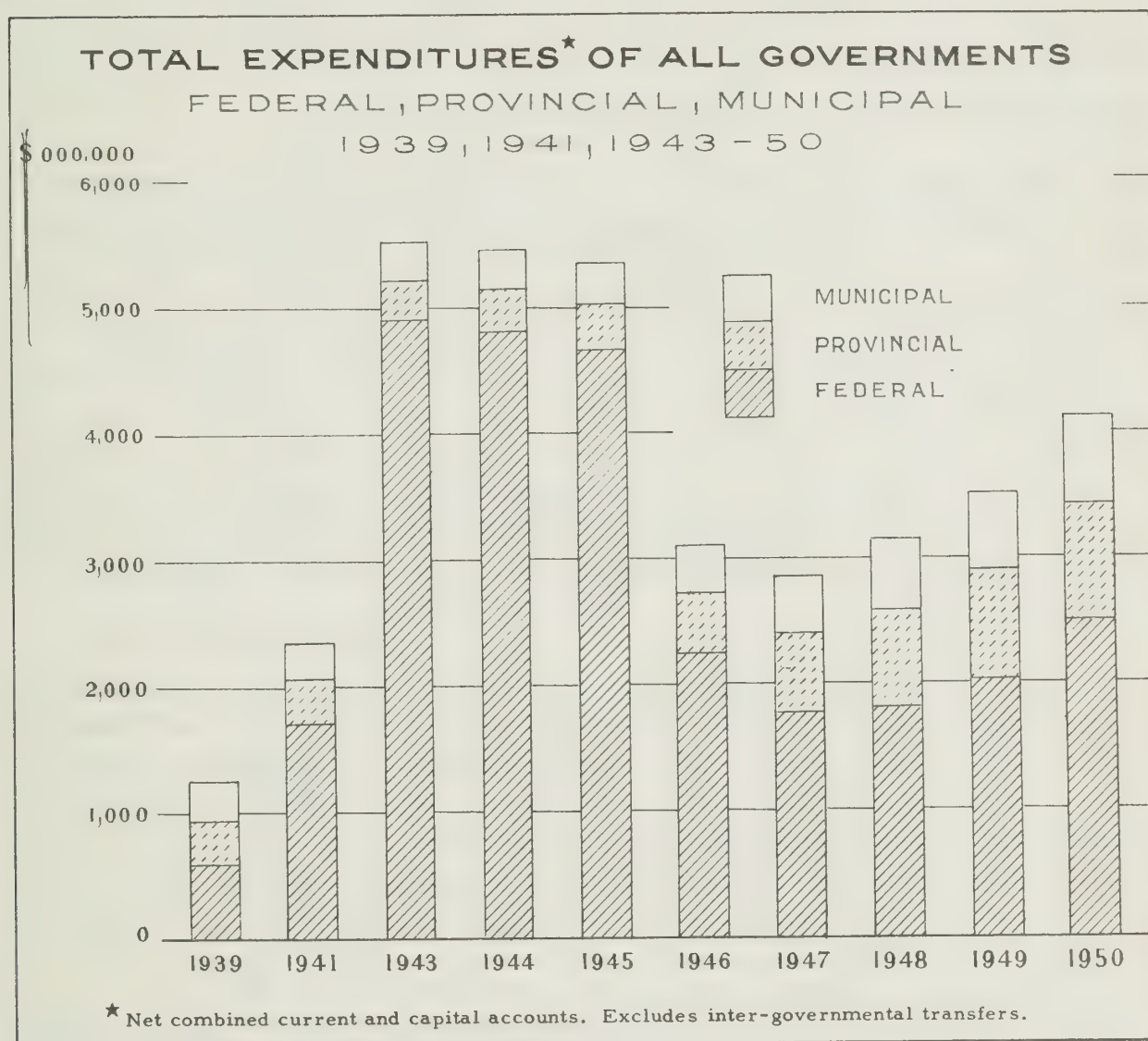
The volume of tabulating work performed has increased considerably during the past few years. The two largest tabulating jobs – external trade tabulations and unemployment insurance tabulations – have increased in card volume by 20 p.c. and 53 p.c., respectively.

Public Finance and Transportation

Public Finance

The continued interest of the Senate Finance Committee, provincial government authorities and others, in federal and provincial-municipal relations, resulted in an increased number of requests for special analyses

of federal government finance statistics and for tables of combined revenues and expenditures for all levels of government. Work was almost completed on the establishment of suitable classifications for federal finance data on a basis comparable with series of provincial and municipal finance statistics.



Regular reports in the series, *Financial Statistics of Provincial Governments*, were published. These consisted of the Report, including final figures for fiscal years ended nearest Dec. 31, 1949, and preliminary analysis of revenues and expenditures for 1950. Further progress was made in providing more current information on provincial finance by the introduction of a new publication, *Summary of Estimates of Revenues and Expenditures of Provincial Governments*. The first issue published in August covered fiscal years ended nearest Dec. 31, 1951.

The Division assumed responsibility for obtaining and analyzing data of provincial finance for the quarterly estimates of national income. While this work is carried out in close collaboration with the National Income Section, it has nevertheless resulted in a considerable increase in the work of the Public Finance staff concerned.

The Continuing Committee on Provincial Public Finance met once during the year to complete its studies on the form and content of provincial public accounts. The report of the Committee was prepared and distributed to provincial authorities.

The regular report on *Municipal Statistics* for 1949 was published and work was largely completed for the publication *Preliminary Summary of Municipal Revenues and Expenditures and Tax Collections* for 1950 and on the final report for that year. Publication of these reports was, however, delayed by lack of certain information for some provinces.

The Continuing Committee on Municipal Statistics met during the year. In addition to matters referred to the Committee by the 1948 Conference, ways and means of providing the Bureau with municipal statistics on a more current basis and of implementing the Conference recommendations were considered. A special survey of provincial control and regulation of water rates and hydrant rentals, as well as other research work, was undertaken for the Committee.

The French translation of the *Manual of Instructions*, relating to municipal financial statements and reports, was completed and referred to Quebec provincial authorities for review prior to printing. Final proofs went to the printer in March.

The work of the National Committee on Governmental Accounting of the Municipal Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada, on which the Director of the Division is Canadian representative, is centered mainly on municipal accounting and reports. The first publication of the Committee, *Municipal Accounting and Auditing*, was issued during the year. The Division also prepared a special appendix relating to Canadian practice for its second publication, *A Standard Classification of Municipal Accounts*. This material reflects the work of the Dominion-Provincial Conferences on Municipal Statistics and publication of this matter will contribute greatly to a better understanding both in Canada and the United States of the work being done by the Bureau in this field.

The annual survey of Federal Civil Service, *Employment and Payrolls*, for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1951, was published. Arrangements were completed, effective Apr. 1, 1951, under which data relating to Federal Government employment and payrolls will be provided to the Bureau through the Treasury Board officials, based mainly on continuous records now being maintained by the Board. This step was taken to avoid duplication and to eliminate reporting of information by government departments and other agencies that can be obtained from other records. As a result these statistics are being completely reorganized and developed to an all-inclusive basis comprehending the various classes of casual employees as well as permanent and temporary civil servants.

Arrangements were completed during the year for the receipt of data of provincial government employment and payrolls from two additional

provinces and further negotiations took place with officials of the remaining province from which information has not yet been received.

Transportation

The demand for information on transportation, communications and public utilities continued to increase during the year with particular emphasis on the increases in and equalization of freight rates, telephone rates, the St. Lawrence Seaway and various power developments. Assistance was given in surveys of present and planned capacity of hydro-electric power in Canada. Information was supplied to Boards of Trade, associations, trade unions, government departments and others in connection with studies of railway operations, road transport and other public utility operations. The project "The St. Lawrence Seaway Development" brought forth a widespread demand for power, canal and other shipping statistics.

The survey of cargo carried on Canadian vessels between Canadian ports – Montreal to Head of the Lakes – was continued for the Canadian Maritime Commission and compilations were prepared for the Dominion Coal Board on coal used by railways and in the movement of coal and petroleum by pipe line and through Canadian ports. Statistics and texts were supplied regularly to I.C.A.O., the International Producers and Distributors of Electricity and various other publications. Commencing Jan. 1, 1952, shipping statistics were extended to include particulars of cargoes carried in coastwise traffic. Arrangements were effected with the Air Transport Board and the Bureau of Transportation Economics, Department of Transport, in connection with civil aviation statistics. At the request of the railways, the system of weekly reports of railway car loadings was changed to coincide with calendar months and the commodity classification used in this return was also revised. Discussions were continued with various provincial authorities and others regarding the improvement of certain aspects of road and other transport statistics.

The regular reports, including 26 annuals, 8 monthlies and one weekly, were prepared and issued during the year; these included a new monthly and an annual report on *Pipe Line (Oil) Statistics*.

Research and Development

This Division is charged with three main functions: (1) the development of new economic statistics to meet the growing needs of Government Departments and the general public; (2) the preparation and analysis of current economic series with particular reference to their presentation within an integrated and related framework of National Accounts; and (3) the preparation of the statistical tables and leading article for the *Canadian Statistical Review*.

National Income

During the year the National Accounts were brought up to date for the years 1926-50 and published in *National Accounts Income and Expenditure*

1926-1950. This basic report consolidates the research of the past five years in the field of Canada's National Accounts and supersedes all previous publications on National Accounts issued by the Bureau. In addition to providing much new statistical detail (including a series of constant dollar estimates of gross national expenditure), this report brings together in one document the main National Accounts historical series back to 1926, together with a review of definitions, concepts, sources and methods, and an analysis of the growth, fluctuations and structural changes in the economy since 1926. In addition, preliminary estimates for the year 1951 were prepared and published, with an analysis of main changes in the economy from 1950 to 1951. These data were later revised and extended for inclusion in a White Paper giving the economic background to the 1952 Budget Speech.

Twelve articles on current economic conditions were prepared for publication in the *Canadian Statistical Review*, and an article on economic conditions at the close of 1951 was prepared for inclusion in *Canada 1952*.

Analyses of the current economic situation were provided during the year through the medium of the *Quarterly Reports of Gross National Product and Expenditure*, issued on a confidential basis only to government officials and the Bank of Canada. The quarterly estimates were deflated and deseasonalized for the first time in 1951.

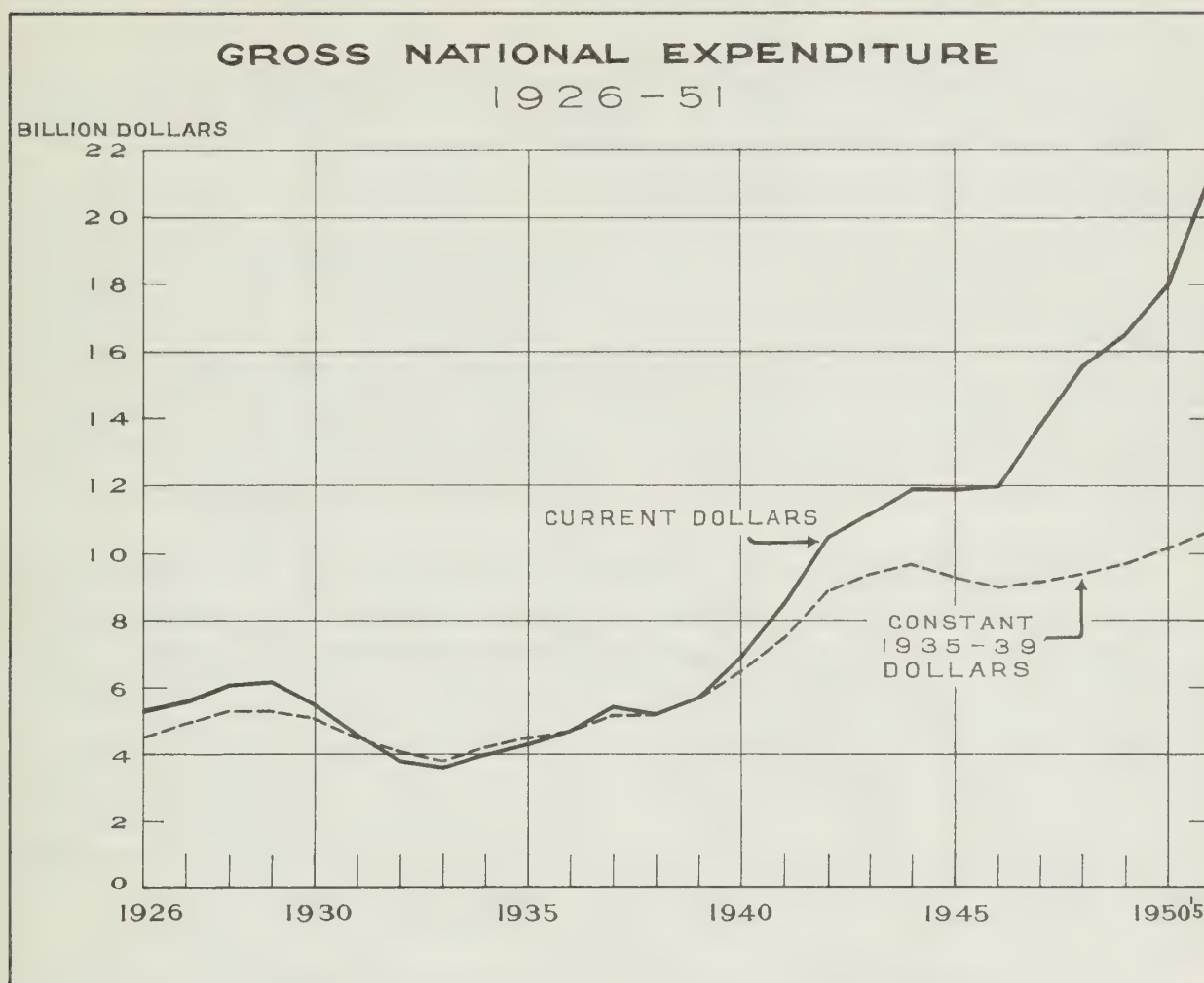
The main survey of quarterly corporation profits was begun, and the results were taken into account in the preparation of the 1951 estimates of corporate profits. The sample study of corporation finance statistics for the years 1926-46 was completed with respect to the items needed to revise the historical National Accounts series. Work is proceeding on the other items.

A special analysis of the Canadian National Accounts was prepared for the Office of European Economic Co-operation.

A research project originally developed by the Bank of Canada in connection with direct estimates of total output by industrial sectors was brought up to date for use as a check on constant dollar estimates of gross national expenditure. These estimates are not published since they are still in the developmental stage.

One member of the Division began a statistical study of inter-industry commodity relationships.

Preliminary estimates of income size distribution for the year 1948 were completed, together with a provisional draft describing the method used. A sample survey of incomes for families and individuals covering the calendar year 1951 was conducted in March 1952.



A new classification of personal expenditure on consumer goods and services was developed and published in *National Accounts, Income and Expenditure 1926-1950*.

The Director of the Division gave evidence before the Senate Finance Committee on the meaning and content of the National Accounts.

The study of the import content of the gross national expenditure has been brought a stage further.

Three papers were prepared for presentation at the Conference of British Commonwealth Statisticians in Australia, one on deflation of gross national expenditure, one on imports and export prices and terms of trade, and one on volume of trade. Two papers were also prepared on industrial statistics for discussion at the meetings of the Committee on Improvement of National Income Statistics, Inter-American Statistical Institute, Washington.

Gross national product figures were brought up to date on the basis of methods used in 1946, as required by the Dominion-Provincial Taxation Agreements.

The Fifth Certificate of the Dominion Statistician was prepared in September 1951, on the basis of the estimates of Gross National Product, as required by the terms of Dominion-Provincial Taxation Agreements. These Certificates are the basis of federal payments to the provinces.

In addition, meetings were held with officials of the Department of Finance with respect to the statistical basis for a proposed new taxation agreement with the provinces. A certificate relating to the computation of a new guaranteed minimum payment was issued by the Dominion Statistician.

Business Statistics

During the year, the activities of this Section were directed mainly toward the recomputation of the index of industrial production. Both monthly and annual revised indexes for the period 1935-51 are now available, indexes for the last three years being subject to further revision after analysis of Census of Industry data for this period. Work was progressing on the preparation of a comprehensive report on the new Index, draft copies of which will be sent to interested officials for comment and review.

In collaboration with the National Income Section, work was begun on the examination and extension of the Bank of Canada real output series for the other sectors of the economy. With the completion of the work on the industrial sector, research activity in the other sectors will be increased. Work was also begun on the construction, from Census of Industry data, of final indexes of industrial production for the period 1948-50, the series to be expressed on the new Bureau index base of 1949. Transcription of Census of Industry material for the period 1919-34, preparatory to extending the revision of the index to the inter-war period, was completed.

A paper on methods used in the construction of industrial production indexes was prepared for presentation at the British Commonwealth Statisticians' Conference. A report on statistical formulæ used in the measurement of labour productivity was also prepared for inclusion in the technical appendix of the Interdepartmental Committee on Labour Statistics report on the measurement and analysis of productivity.

The preparation and editing of the tables for the monthly and weekly editions of the *Canadian Statistical Review* was continued. In the interest of economy, the tables were considerably reduced in size commencing with the May issue. The annual reports on *Cheques Cashed in Clearing Centres 1951* and *Survey of Production 1949* were published, and publication of the monthly reports on *Cheques Cashed* and the quarterly reports on *Commercial Failures* was continued.

Special Surveys

As a part of a Conference on Labour Force Statistics sponsored by the Organization for European Economic Co-operation, representatives from nine European countries and the United States of America were in Ottawa on Mar. 13-14 to discuss Canadian applications and experience of labour force concepts, sampling applications, processing of results, field operations and analysis of labour force data. The Division prepared notes and handled the arrangements and discussion.

Head Office

Field Administration

The Field Administration Section carried out administrative duties in regard to the Regional Offices and maintained liaison between them and the other Divisions of the Bureau.

Operations

Material obtained from the sample surveys carried out during the year was edited and processed. These surveys included the four labour force surveys and supplementary surveys on interprovincial migration, heating equipment and fuels, water supply and bathroom facilities, radios, telephones and household electrification, and sickness and hospitalization. The regular monthly survey of new residential construction was carried on. A mail survey was conducted in regard to the principal methods of financing new dwellings completed in September 1951. Compilation of the index of cash rents was continued up to March 1952. Early in the year, final compilations in regard to the 1946 survey of family expenditures were completed.

Sampling and Analysis

Work was continued on the rotation and revision of the labour force sample and the establishment of technical methods to simplify the incorporation of the 1951 Census statistics in the sample design.

Two quality checks were conducted on the comparable data obtained in the 1951 Census and the labour force survey of the corresponding period. An absolute quality check was conducted at Montreal and Toronto to determine the major reasons for differences in the reported data. A full matching check of the Census and labour force data was completed and will provide scatter diagrams of the differences between the reported data.

Technical assistance was provided in the designing of a sample to obtain rent differentials for apartments in Ottawa. The Section has acted in a consultant capacity for the March Income Survey, the Expenditure Survey, and the Canadian Sickness Survey. For the Canadian Sickness Survey, general outlines of the sample design and of the sampling methods were prepared.

A sample of establishments was under preparation for the manufacturing industries for use in a survey to provide monthly estimates of the number of wage earners and salaried workers as well as monthly payroll estimates.

Research was conducted on the relationship between reported totals of unplaced applicants and the labour force statistics on unemployment, with the object of determining an empirical method of estimating unemployment for the periods between the labour force surveys.

Regional Office

During the year, the Regional Offices carried out the field work in connection with the 23rd, 24th, 25th and 26th labour force surveys and with six associated supplementary surveys. On behalf of other Divisions of the Bureau, overdue reports were collected, this work attaining a peak in the late summer. The listings of business establishments used in connection with sample survey of retail sales were checked in the field.

The field organization and enumeration stages of the 1951 Census were carried out, Census schedules edited and processed, and cards punched for tabulation at Head Office. Commissioners', field supervisors', and enumerators' accounts were processed. In the late summer a follow-up of the regular occupants of dwellings closed during the period of enumeration was made by mail and personal call. The population documents were microfilmed for permanent record. Compilations were made for the matching check of the June 1951 labour force survey schedules against the corresponding Census schedules.

APPENDIX

Representation at Meetings and Conferences

The Dominion Statistician, accompanied by the Senior Research Statistician and the Chief of the National Income Section, attended the Conference of British Commonwealth Statisticians. He also attended the International Statistical Conferences.

The Assistant Dominion Statistician, accompanied by the Director of the Health and Welfare Division, attended the American Public Health Association and the United States National Committee on Vital and Health Statistics.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics was also represented, by the Director or other officers of the Division concerned, at meetings of the following organizations:

Agriculture

Agriculture Institute of Canada.

Federal-Provincial Conference on Agricultural Production.

Federal-Provincial Conference on Agricultural Statistics.

Joint American Farm Economics and Canadian Agricultural Economics Society.

National Dairy Council.

Ontario Fruit and Vegetable Growers' Association.

Education

Canadian Education Association.

Health and Welfare

Advisory Committee on Mental Health.

American Association of Registration Executives.

American Cancer Institute.

American Public Health Association.

Canadian Hospital Council.

Canadian Public Health Association.

Canadian Social Science Research Council.

Canadian Welfare Council.

Chief Constables Association of Canada.

Civil Defence Co-ordinating Committee.

Conference of Family Allowances Regional Directors.

Dominion Council of Health.

L'École d'administration Hospitalière.

International Conference on Morbidity Statistics.

Medical Advisory Committee to the Dominion Statistician.

National Cancer Institute.

National Civil Defence Health Planning Committee.

Health and Welfare – concluded

Ontario Hospital Association.
Population Association of America.
Public Health Conference on Records and Statistics.
United States National Committee on Vital and Health Statistics.
United States National Office of Vital Statistics.
Vital Statistics Council for Canada.
World Health Organization Expert Committee on Health Statistics.

Industry and Merchandising

Canadian Construction Association.
Canadian Electrical Manufacturers Association.
Canadian Good Roads Association.
Canadian Institute of Chemistry.
Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.
Canadian Pulp and Paper Association.
Canadian Wholesale Grocers' Association.
Hotel Association of Canada.
Prospectors and Developers Association.
Retail Federation of Canada.

Information Services

Canadian Industrial Editors' Association.

International Trade

Canadian Association of Tourist and Publicity Bureaus.
Conference on External Trade and Balance of Payments Statistics.
Dominion-Provincial Tourist Conference.

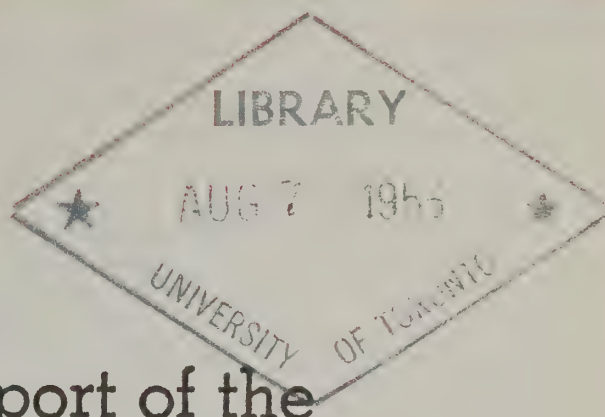
Public Finance and Transportation

Canadian Good Roads Association.
Canadian Warehousemen's Association.
Institute of Public Administration of Canada.
Municipal Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada.
Ontario Association of Municipal Clerks and Treasurers.
Quebec Chapter of the Municipal Finance Officers Association.
Transportation Committee of the Federal-Provincial Conference on Agricultural Production.

Research and Development

Committee on the Improvement of International Statistics.
Conference of British Commonwealth Statisticians.
Research in Income and Wealth.

In addition, numerous meetings were held with other government officials – federal, provincial and municipal – with correspondents and business executives, as well as with United Nations and United States officials for the purpose of discussing mutual problems arising in the various statistical fields, enlisting co-operation and unifying returns and, in general, assisting in the advancement of the work of the Bureau.



(Annual

Report of the

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS)

1952/53



(1952 - 53)

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDED MARCH 31, 1953



EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Vincent Massey, C.H., Governor
General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.*

May it Please Your Excellency:

The undersigned has the honour to forward to Your Excellency the report of the Dominion Statistician on the activities of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1953.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "L. D. Howe". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first letters of each name being capitalized and prominent.

Minister of Trade and Commerce

Ottawa, September 30, 1953

CONTENTS

	Page
Report of the Dominion Statistician	5
Detailed Review:	
Administration	11
Agriculture	14
Census	17
Education	19
General Assignments	21
Health and Welfare	24
Industry and Merchandising	27
Information Services	32
International Trade:	
Foreign Trade	35
International Payments	36
Labour and Prices	37
Mechanical Tabulation	40
Public Finance and Transportation	41
Research and Development	44
Special Surveys	47
Appendix	51

REPORT OF THE DOMINION STATISTICIAN

*THE RIGHT HONOURABLE C.D. HOWE,
MINISTER OF TRADE AND COMMERCE,
OTTAWA.*

Sir, — During the fiscal year ended March 31, 1953, work on the 1951 Census progressed according to schedule. The targets for compilation and release of material were attained and in some cases exceeded, constituting a material saving in time and cost as compared with previous censuses. Fifty-three final bulletins dealing with population characteristics, housing and families, labour force, agriculture, and census tracts were released during the year. Volume I dealing with population by geographical areas was delivered to the printing establishment. At the end of the year some 5,400 volume pages had been or were in process of being vari-typed.

All returns from the Census of Distribution were received and edited and the work of tabulation begun.

Work on the sample Census of the Fisheries of Canada proceeded as scheduled. This census, the first of its kind in Canada, will provide information on the catch and disposition of fish, inventories of fishing craft, fishing gear and shore equipment, as well as current and capital expenditures incurred by fishing enterprisers.

The first results were tabulated from a nation-wide survey of sickness in the general population conducted during 1950-51 in collaboration with the Department of National Health and Welfare and provincial health departments. The initial report will present family expenditures on all types of health services, which formed one of the main objectives of the survey, the others being the incidence of illness of all kinds experienced and the amount of health care received. This information, available for the first time in such comprehensive form, provides a highly useful basis for the planning of health programs related to actual needs.

Revision of the Cost-of-Living Index was completed and the new Consumer Price Index was issued in October. It had been planned to publish the Cost-of-Living Index, as well, for six months but this time has now been extended to one year.

In September, the Bureau was directed to increase the frequency of the surveys of the Canadian labour force, to expand the information available and to arrange to release the results more quickly. Commencing with November, the labour force survey was put on a monthly basis rather than quarterly, additional information was obtained regarding part-time workers and the time from the start of enumeration to release of data was reduced to 4½ weeks.

A matter of outstanding importance was the move to the new Bureau of Statistics building at Tunney's Pasture. As successive sections of the building were completed these were occupied, the moving operations extending from late July to early November. Although this involved some inconvenience, disruption of work was kept to a minimum.

All the Bureau staff is now housed under one roof in a functional building specially designed for statistical work—one of the best, if not the best, in the world for this purpose. Prominent among its many advantages are the layouts determined by the flow of statistical operations, spacious rooms, large windows providing a maximum of natural light supplemented by a complete system of fluorescent lighting, acoustical tiles or plaster to minimize noise, "Q" flooring specially designed to carry the large number of electric outlets necessary for statistical work, attractive pastel colour schemes which relieve eyestrain, and a tastefully decorated and fully equipped cafeteria which will serve the needs not only of the Bureau but of occupants of the other new Federal buildings which will be located in the area. An auditorium and conference rooms provide facilities hitherto lacking for conferences between Bureau officials and officials of federal and provincial government departments, business organizations, etc.

The Second Session of the Committee on the Improvement of National Statistics (COINS), convened by the Inter American Statistical Institute (IASI), was held, on invitation of the Government of Canada, in the Bureau, September 29-October 10, 1952. The main objectives were to examine basic elements in the establishment or improvement of systems of agricultural statistics; to consider principles and measures for national statistical co-ordination; and to review important recent developments and problems relating to Census. There were 62 participants including members of COINS, composed of the chief statistical officer of each American nation and observers from international organizations conducting statistical programs in the Western Hemisphere, as well as national specialists in the subject fields on the agenda. The Bureau co-operated with the Secretary General of IASI in the organization of the Session and provided facilities, material and personnel for the Secretariat. The Dominion Statistician, who is Vice President of IASI, presided at the meetings.

During October 13-31, 1952, the Bureau was the scene of the Canadian sessions of the United Nations International Seminar on Statistical Organization, sponsored by the Technical Assistance Administration and the Statistical Office of the United Nations with the co-operation of the Government of Canada and the participation of the FAO, the ILO, the IMF and the WHO. The Seminar, attended by senior statisticians from 26 countries and statistical experts of the above-mentioned international agencies, was under the direction of the Dominion Statistician.

The purpose of the Seminar was to permit senior statistical officials from many lands to exchange views regarding the principal problems relating to the effective organization and operations of government sta-

tistical offices. The day-to-day operations of the Bureau served as an appropriate backdrop to the discussions which included such topics as types of national statistical systems, problems of co-ordination and methods of control, organization of an international statistical system and of national statistical offices, general problems of data collection, processing and publication, planning and scheduling of statistical work, special problems of organization and operation in the various subject-matter fields, and legal provisions for a national system of statistical organization. A considerable number of the senior personnel of the Bureau participated in the discussions, while the Bureau made available to the Seminar its specially prepared publication, *Dominion Bureau of Statistics: History, Function, Organization* (Ottawa, 1952).

A Dominion-Provincial Conference on Economic Statistics was held in the Bureau, January 26-29, 1953. While conferences had often been called to discuss specific fields of statistics, this was the first one devoted to the broad field of economic statistics. There were two main objectives. The first was the elimination of duplication of effort in the collection of economic statistics and the securing of a maximum degree of co-operation through available resources in terms of (a) the sometimes divergent needs of federal and provincial authorities and (b) the observance of the statutory limitations imposed by the Federal Statistics Act. The second was to acquaint the provinces with the development of current thinking in the Bureau relating to the industrial census, with a view to lessening the statistical burden on industry, increasing the usefulness of the data in line with the new demands now being made, and decreasing the time lag in publication. Also included on the agenda was a discussion of the relation of industrial statistics to the National Accounts. Among the resolutions of the Conference was one approving the use of the "sales (or shipments)" concept in place of "gross value of production" concept as a basis for reporting to the annual industrial census; one recommending regular conferences on economic statistics; and one recommending a continuing committee to review existing questionnaires and to prepare for subsequent conferences.

A Dominion-Provincial Conference on Education Statistics was held in the Bureau, May 14-16, 1952, the first in this field of statistics since 1942. The primary aim of the conference was the adoption of three basic forms covering essential data to be collected from the publicly-controlled elementary and secondary schools, and in such form as to permit the application of mechanical tabulation to the material collected. In addition, the conference discussed:

1. the adequacy of Canadian statistics in the education field, in the light of current needs;
2. the possibilities of expediting the collection and processing of data with a view to issuing statistics which reflect current conditions;
3. the formulation of a program for filling in some important gaps in statistical information.

Changes in the organization and administration of educational activities since 1942 necessitated a review of the statistics program and a discussion of means to speed up the obtaining and issuing of current data on teachers and enrolment. The work of implementing the resolutions arising out of the conference is now proceeding.

A Dominion-Provincial Conference on Provincial Financial Statistics was held to discuss the form and content of provincial public accounts. It was attended by representatives of the Committee on Government Accounts of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants.

During the year the Bureau participated in Canada's contribution to underdeveloped countries both under the United Nations Technical Assistance Program and the Commonwealth's Colombo Plan for technical co-operation in South and Southeast Asia. Fifteen United Nations Fellows from British Guiana, China, Chile, Colombia, Egypt, India, Jordan, Korea and Pakistan, respectively, and two Colombo Plan Fellows, one from Pakistan and one from Ceylon, spent periods ranging from a few days to four months studying various aspects of the Bureau's organization and techniques. Other visitors to the Bureau during the year included UNESCO, Rockefeller Foundation, and Kellogg Foundation Fellows, members of the East Asia Public Health Mission, the Turkish Economic Mission, and senior government officials from various countries. In addition, the Bureau loaned three of its officials to facilitate the program of the United Nations in underdeveloped areas. The Director of the Census Division was loaned to the Government of Colombia for one year to supervise the compilation of its Census and at the end of the fiscal year had completed three-quarters of his assignment. The Chief of the Live Stock and Animal Products Section was on loan to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to assist in the improvement of reporting services for agriculture statistics in Chile, completing his assignment at the end of the fiscal year. The Senior Research Statistician was loaned to the Republic of Indonesia for one year from March 1, 1953 to act as General Statistical Expert of the Government Planning Bureau of that country.

The Advisory Board of Publications continued to review the Bureau's publishing program with a view to eliminating all unnecessary publications, ensuring that each new publication was fully justified, achieving further economies through consolidation of material and avoidance of duplication, and, in general, improving the quality and format of DBS publications.

Due to the elimination of reports, reduction in their size, transfer of regular reports to the Reference Paper or Memoranda classes, and the purging of free lists, a saving of over 3,000,000 pages annually has been achieved.

The Canada Year Book was not published during this fiscal year, resulting in a considerable financial saving. The consolidation of the 1952 and 1953 editions enabled more of the 1951 Census results and later annual data to be included, and facilitated a major re-organization of Year Book material.

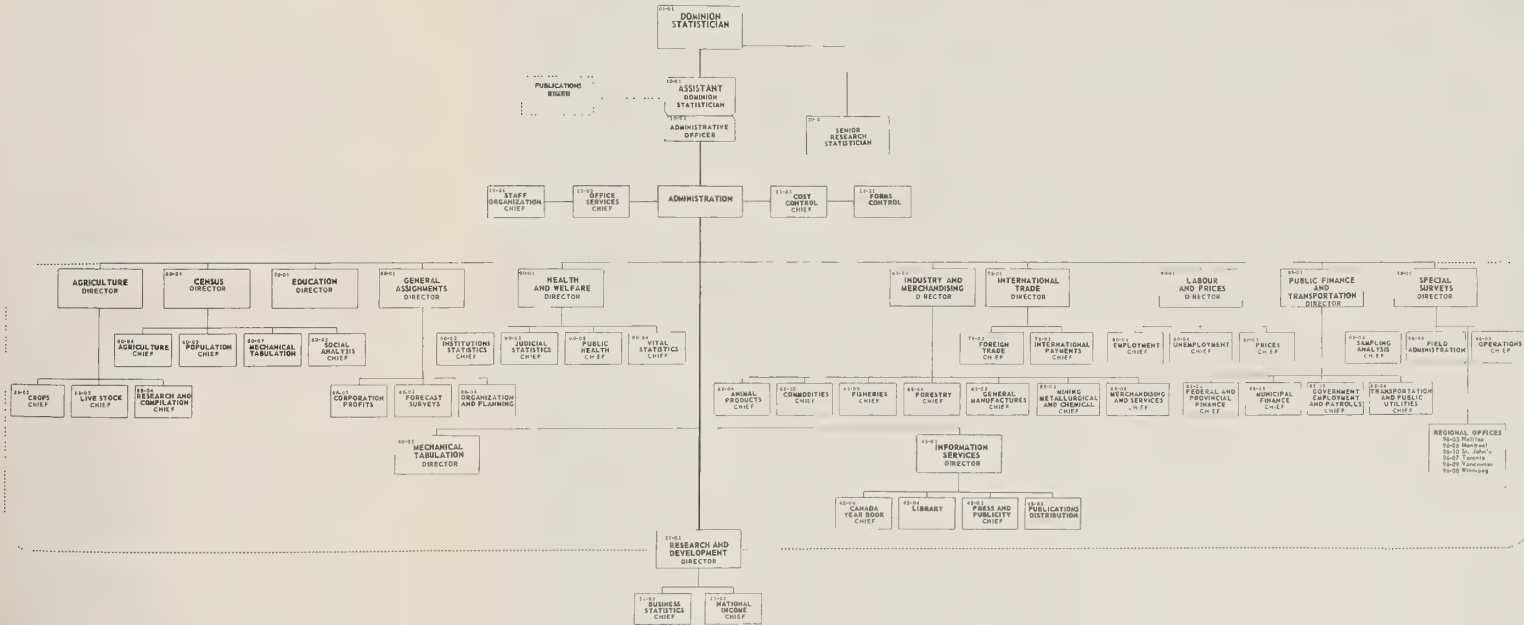
The improved organization and methods instituted during recent years have been instrumental in keeping additional staff requirements to a minimum. These include improvement in the utilization of mechanical equipment, curtailment of the size and number of reports issued, use of sampling methods, simplification of forms and standardization of the format of reports and stationery.

H. Marshall

Dominion Statistician

Ottawa, September 3, 1953

GENERAL ORGANIZATION



DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Chart showing organization

DETAILED REVIEW

Administration Division

Personnel

The regular staff of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at March 31, 1953, numbered 1,319 (615 permanents and 704 temporaries) a decrease of one from the total at the same date in 1952. Additions during the year numbered 272 and separations 253. In addition, the regular staff was reduced by 20 as a result of transfers to the 1951 Census staff and other adjustments. The 1951 Census staff totalled 179 at March 31, 1953, a net decrease of 336 over the same date in 1952. Additions to the Census staff during the year numbered 58 and separations 394.

New positions authorized by the Treasury Board numbered 64 including 10 seasonal positions for tourist statistics. There were no student assistant positions established for 1952. Permanent appointments totalled 32. During the year 22 employees took furlough leave totalling 640 working days.

Training courses were organized in collaboration with the Staff Training Branch of the Civil Service Commission and the Department. Refresher courses in typing, shorthand, and English were held throughout the year.

Drafting

During the year, the Section prepared 1,299 economic charts, maps, diagrams and various illustrations for the Divisions of the Bureau and other Departments and agencies of the Government.

Office Services

During the year, 176 requisitions were raised on the Department of Public Works for goods and services for which they are responsible and 213 requisitions were reported as completed.

Supplies

Printing and stationery requisitions, numbering 949 and amounting to \$281,178.97, were submitted to the Department of Public Printing and Stationery. Issues of postage stamps to Regional Offices amounted to \$9,438.80.

Addressograph

Forms addressed numbered 4,593,207; forms folded, 969,375; plates embossed, 191,202; and plates corrected, 76,593.

Stenographic Pool

Letters transcribed from dictation totalled 6,366 and 18,412 pages were typed, including metal and paper plates, statements, lists, etc. In addition; 9,540 pieces of typing such as telegrams, teletype messages, envelopes, forms and reminders, were handled.

Mail and Messengers

During the year, 9,615 bags, containing approximately 5,197,262 pieces of mail, were deposited with the Post Office at a total cost of \$156,870.53.

Composing Unit

Production during the year included: planning and layout, 11,430 tables and pages; vari-typing, 12,166 tables and pages; stripping and pasting, 11,228 tables and pages; miscellaneous vari-typing, 1,584 hours.

Forms Control

Effective April 1, 1952, a new Forms Control Section was organized for the purpose of simplifying forms and questionnaires and adapting them to the most efficient and economical method of tabulation. A systematic index of forms was established. Approximately 1,200 forms and questionnaires submitted by various Sections were reviewed. Of these, 96 questionnaires totalling 211 pages were redesigned to improve quality of enumeration and simplify addressing, editing, and tabulation. In addition, a number of office forms were revised and improvements made in other questionnaires.

Accounts

All accounts received from government departments and individual suppliers were submitted for payment prior to the end of the fiscal year. Accounts checked and prepared for payment numbered 13,000.

In addition, the Main Estimates were prepared in November 1952 and the Further Supplementary Estimates in January 1953. Accounts were maintained in connection with the United Nations International Seminar on Statistical Organization. An imprest Banking Account was established for the new Regional Statistics Office at Edmonton.

While the accounting work in connection with the 1951 Census decreased, the operation of Labour Force Surveys on a monthly rather than a quarterly basis, beginning November 1, 1952, increased the number of enumerators and other accounts in this connection from approximately 2,000 to 3,500 for the year.

A revised estimate of the requirement of funds for the operation of the Bureau was made in order to provide for the additional expenditure of approximately \$100,000 for the three additional Labour Force Surveys

conducted during the year. Of this \$85,000 was provided by Transfer between Allotments and \$15,000 through the Further Supplementary Estimates.

A Committee comprised of representatives from the Bureau, the Administration Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce, and the Treasury Office of the Department of Trade and Commerce was established to review and report on the accounting requirements of the Bureau and to make recommendations concerning:

1. distribution of charges in connection with the Bureau's printing program;
2. distribution of operating costs of the Bureau to provide information for: (a) preparation of the annual estimates; (b) cost control; (c) administration purposes; and (d) any other matters which may apply to accounting requirements.

Health Unit

The Office Management maintains close liaison with the Health Unit, a branch of the Civil Service Health Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare, located in the Bureau. Visits of Bureau employees to the Health Unit during the year numbered 14,935 as compared with 13,950 during the preceding year. Further details are shown below:

	<u>Year ended</u> <u>March 31, 1953</u>	<u>Year ended</u> <u>March 31, 1952</u>
Total visits	14, 935	13, 950
Male	4, 314	4, 562
Female	10, 621	9, 388
First visits	12, 004	10, 388
Repeat visits	2, 931	3, 562
Nature of visits:		
Illness	5, 471	5, 259
Accident	791	889
Consultation	517	931
Return to work visits	8, 156	6, 871
	14, 935	13, 950
Returned to work	14, 655	13, 679
Sent home	280	271
	14, 935	13, 950

Employees requiring medical examination and special investigation are referred to their family physician or to the Health Centre of the Civil Service Health Division where complete advisory and diagnostic services are available.

Civil Defence

The Bureau's Civil Defence Organization received practical training in rescue and fire fighting at Connaught Ranges Training Centre in November. It assisted the Corps of Commissionaires at the "Open House" night at the new Bureau building in December and gained valuable experience in warden and police duties. During the spring a careful study was made of the problem of evacuation of the building in the event of fire and a detailed plan formulated.

Agriculture

New developments initiated during the year included preliminary steps to increase the establishment of the Bureau's Agricultural Maritime Representative office and ultimately transfer to that office part of the Maritime June and December survey work as well as Maritime potato surveys and the fluid-milk survey for Nova Scotia. Preliminary discussions were held with the Quebec Bureau of Statistics regarding the transfer of part of the June survey work to that office to help speed up the publication of results. Discussions were held with Federal Department of Agriculture officials with respect to a new survey of marketings and slaughter of animals not covered by 'commercial' operations.

As data from the 1951 Census of Agriculture became available, a review of the various agricultural statistics series was undertaken for the purpose of evaluating the methods used, making the actual revisions, determining the methods to be used in future, and the additional data needed. Much work has been accomplished in integration of mailing lists for the many surveys undertaken by the Division with the master list obtained from the 1951 Census of Agriculture.

Crops

Expansion of the number of correspondents, redesigning of questionnaires, and development of improvements in sampling techniques and sources of check data continued. Mail questionnaire surveys of small-fruits growers were initiated in the Maritime Provinces and the survey of vegetable growers was greatly expanded. Various sampling techniques for these crops were tried out on an experimental basis in that area. In co-operation with the Forms Control Section, the task of adapting all the major schedules used in the Crops Section to the pegboard method of compilation was completed.

Arrangements were completed for the transfer from the Provincial Department of Agriculture to this Section of the compilation of the British Columbia crop reporting schedules. This arrangement facilitates compilation of the greatly increased number of returns being received from British Columbia correspondents and permits greater uniformity in editing procedure as between provinces.

During the summer, the Head of the Crop Reporting Unit visited the Prairie Provinces to discuss various problems in the Bureau's co-operative program of crop reporting with the officials concerned. He also visited a number of the Bureau's telegraphic crop correspondents, officials of the Board of Grain Commissioners, the Canadian Wheat Board, and various grain elevator and processing companies to develop closer liaison in work relating to grain statistics and the Bureau's crop reporting program. The officer in charge of the Special Crops Unit visited provincial statisticians and others concerned with special crops statistics in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia. Particular attention was given to the techniques used for the collection of special crops statistics and in developing sources of check data. Arrangements were made with Prairie Province officials to undertake probability surveys of honey production in 1953.

Officers of the Section served as secretaries or members of several of the commodity committees of the annual Dominion-Provincial Conference on Agricultural Production held at Ottawa, Nov. 30-Dec. 1, 1952. This work involved preparation of detailed statistics and writing of comprehensive situation and outlook reports for many of the commodities concerned.

Thirteen recommendations affecting the work of the Crops Section were made at the meeting of the Continuing Committee on Agricultural Statistics (Nov. 27-29, 1952) and, wherever possible, necessary action was taken.

The following regular publications were issued during the year: *The Wheat Review* (monthly); *Coarse Grains Quarterly*; *Grain Statistics Weekly*; *Grain Milling Statistics* (monthly); *The Sugar Situation* (monthly); and the *Grain Trade of Canada, 1950-51*. Data on monthly crushings of oilseeds were prepared for publication in *Oils and Fats*. Surveys were completed and statistics compiled for inclusion in the following press releases: *November Estimate of Production of Principal Field Crops*; *December Estimate of Value of Field Crops*; *Revised Estimate of Production and Value of 1952 Field Crops*; *Seasonal Estimate of Fruit Production, 1952*; *Third Estimate of Fruit Production, 1952*; *First Estimate of Honey Production, 1952*; and *Final Estimate of Honey Production, 1952*. A special compilation covering per capita consumption of food (crop-year basis) was issued in January. The following estimates were prepared for publication in the *Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics*: Preliminary Estimates of Production and Value of Forage, Vegetable, and Field Root Seeds, 1952, and Preliminary Estimate of Acreage, Production, and Value of Hops, 1952, with Final Estimates for 1951. In addition, 13 telegraphic crop reports, 7 reports on acreage, condition, production, and stocks of field crops, and 4 Memoranda on condition and production of fruit crops and on production and value of maple products were released. Regular reports on crop conditions, production, and prices were supplied to the Food and Agriculture Organization.

Live Stock

Estimates of live stock and poultry numbers on farms, based on semi-annual surveys at June 1 and December 1, annual estimates of wool and meat production and consumption, together with monthly and annual statistics relating to dairying, poultry and egg production, fur farming and cold storage holdings of food commodities were issued.

The wool survey mailing list for the Maritimes was expanded to include all farms reporting sheep at the 1951 Census of Agriculture. The schedule was redesigned for pegboard tabulation.

Discussions with officials of the National Dairy Council and the Federal Department of Agriculture resulted in the decision to make several changes in collection and publication of statistics on cheese stocks and production. The Manitoba Milk Control Board having discontinued the collection of statistics on fluid milk in Winnipeg, arrangements were made for direct collection of this information through the same type of schedule used in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The government program of storing and canning certain meats caused considerable difficulty in the accurate reporting of meat stocks, necessitating constant checking with individual firms and with the Federal Department of Agriculture. A monthly check with the Agricultural Prices Support Board re their holdings of frozen Wiltshire sides, bone-in and boneless beef was inaugurated. Similar checks are made currently with the Federal Department of Agriculture and the Ontario Cheese Producers Association concerning the storage holdings of creamery butter and cheddar cheese, respectively.

An agreement was reached with Nova Scotia to co-ordinate the collection of fluid milk statistics on one form, thus eliminating duplicate reporting.

The 1950 egg and dairy products production and disposition figures for inclusion in the census volumes were calculated on the basis of May, 1951 Census of Agriculture information.

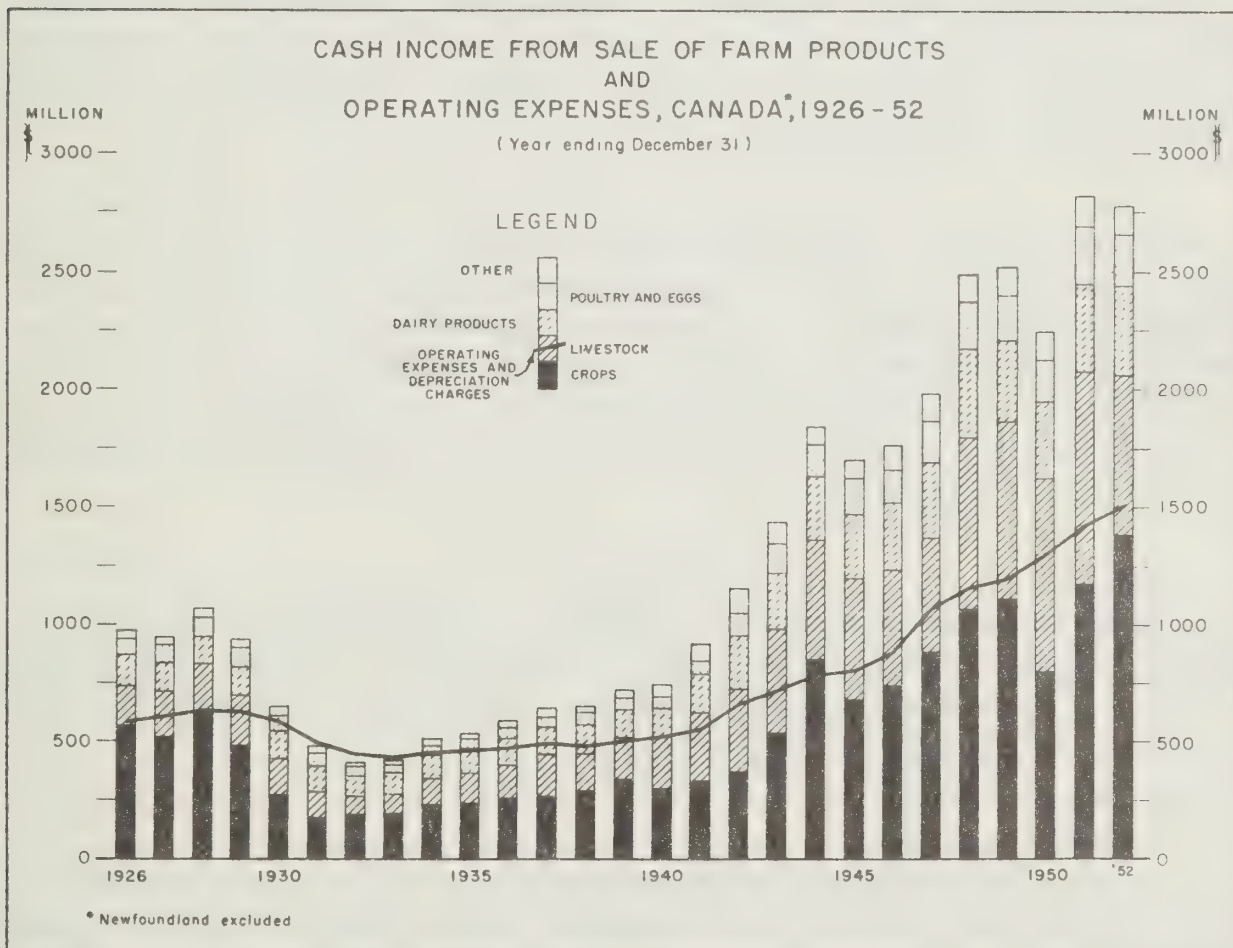
Research and Compilation

The semi-annual surveys of crops and live stock were conducted by the Compilation Unit, 600,000 questionnaires being distributed in June and December to farmers throughout Canada. The use, in several provinces, of mailing lists based on the 1951 Census of Agriculture resulted in a considerable increase in the number of returns. Approximately 55,000 pegboard-type questionnaires were tabulated for other monthly and periodic farm surveys conducted by the Division.

The Farm Finance Unit prepared and published scheduled Memoranda on farm income, farm wage rates, annual value per acre of farm land, and indexes of farm prices and production. Regular sample surveys of monthly

farm prices, periodic farm wage rates, value per acre of farm land and value per head of live stock and poultry were conducted. Forecasts of the farm prices and production indexes and of cash and net income were provided for use of other government departments. Some study was given to quarterly farm inventory and expense statistics required for quarterly income estimates.

The major task of the Research Unit was the intercensal revision of acreage and live stock number estimates 1941-51. Considerable progress was made in the tabular summary of historical data required for intercensal revisions. With respect to the Division's system of integrated mailing lists, based on the 1951 Census of Agriculture, detailed procedures for maintenance were established to ensure that deletions, corrections, and additions are reflected throughout the system.



Census

Agriculture

The checking and balancing of machine tabulations of the 1951 Census, including data from the agriculture sample, was completed. The final volume tables were prepared, checked, and sent to the printer. Four

bulletins giving data on field crops, live stock numbers, farm machinery, condition of farm land, tenure and area of improved land were issued, also a bulletin classifying farms by economic class, and one giving data on vegetables, fruits, greenhouse and nursery products. A punch card from the sample survey on residential mortgages and certain farming data was prepared, and about 10 p.c. of the schedules were edited and coded.

Population

Forty-seven reports giving the final results of the 1951 Census were issued. These included 4 bulletins giving population data by electoral districts, census metropolitan areas, rural and urban areas, and incorporated cities, towns, and villages; 6 special compilations giving population characteristics by broad groups for urban and rural areas; 12 bulletins showing classifications and cross-classifications of the population statistics by birthplace, origin, schooling, etc.; 1 special compilation on housing characteristics; 8 bulletins on housing and family classifications; 9 on the labour force population dealing with occupations, industries, employment and earnings of wage-earners; and 7 giving various population and housing characteristics by census tracts. A bulletin of population reference maps was also issued.

In the General Population Unit 1,741 pages of final tables for Volumes I and II of the 1951 Census were prepared and submitted for vari-typing. Machine tabulations for various population cross-classifications were checked and balanced. Material was prepared for the *Canada Year Book 1952-53* and *Canada 1953* and in answer to special requests. Counts of population by specified areas were made for the House of Commons Committee on Redistribution.

In the Housing and Families Unit 677 pages of tabular material for Volume III were prepared and sent for vari-typing. Special tables were prepared in answer to specific requests. An article on Housing was prepared for the *Canadian Statistical Review*.

In the Occupations and Employment Unit 1,048 pages for Volume IV and 654 pages for Volume V were prepared and submitted for vari-typing. An article on "Mark-sensing the Canadian Census Records" was prepared for *Estadistica*.

Mechanical Tabulation

The main tabulations of the 1951 Census program for agriculture, population, housing and families, and the labour force were completed. Approximately 170 million card passes were involved in these tabulations

in addition to sorting, reproducing, and collating operations. Some 150,000 punch cards were punched and verified for the Census of Distribution. Document punching, editing, and tabulating of the monthly surveys of the Special Surveys Division were carried out. A set of punch cards for all veterans in Canada was reproduced for the Department of Veterans Affairs.

Social Analysis

Estimates of population by marital status and origin, 1950, were prepared for publication. Estimates of 1951 population by (a) marital status and sex, (b) origin, and (c) households and families were prepared and comparisons made with the 1951 Census. Estimates by age and sex for provinces, 1941-51 were revised and a new series of age estimates for 1921-51 was published. A check of the 1951 Census count of children 0-4 years of age in each province was made against vital statistics records. The population by single years of age and sex, and the centres of population for Canada and the provinces, rural and urban were calculated for inclusion in the 1951 Census volumes. The chapters on Growth of Population and Rural and Urban Distribution of Population for Volume X were prepared in draft form as well as the historical chapter for the Administrative Report of the 1951 Census. A special compilation of the Canadian male population 20-39 years of age, showing education and occupation, was prepared.

A series of historical tables was prepared for a study on the "Social Aspect of Industrialization in the Province of Quebec". The 1952 report on the *Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages* was prepared. Progress was made in outlining the economic areas for which some 1951 statistics are planned, and the coding and compilation of data for a series of tables on citizenship was begun.

General

During the year 38,711 applications for proof of age were received and 47,669 letters furnishing details of age for old age pensions, birth certificates, etc., were sent out. Approximately 2,500 letters furnishing data on population, agriculture, etc., were mailed, and 5,995 pages of manuscript of census bulletins and tables for the volumes were proof-read. The production of positive micro-film 'copy' of the 1951 Census population documents was commenced. The preparation of population density maps for census metropolitan areas and population density tables in census subdivisions was continued. A comparative list of old and new municipal units in Alberta was prepared.

Education

School Statistics

The biennial *Survey of Elementary and Secondary Education, 1946-48* and the bulletin on *Teachers' Salaries, Qualifications and Experience in*

Nine Provinces, 1950 were published during the year and work on the 1948-50 survey and the 1951 teachers' salaries bulletin was well advanced. Tabulations for private schools for 1950-51 were completed.

A Dominion-Provincial Conference on Pupil and Teacher Statistics was held in May, its main objective being the establishment of three basic forms covering all essential data to be collected from the publicly-controlled elementary and secondary schools, and in such form as to permit mechanical tabulation. With a view to facilitating the adoption of these forms, the officer in charge of the Elementary and Secondary Education Section visited officials of the Departments of Education in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and contacted those of other provinces while attending the annual convention of the Canadian Educational Association.

Higher Education

Compilations of data for the academic year 1950-51 were completed. The *Preliminary Report on Enrolment as of December 1951* was also completed and was in the Printing Section at the end of the year. A reference paper, *Catalogue of Post-Graduate Scholarships and Fellowships open to Canadian Students*, was issued and work was begun on a complete list of all degrees awarded in Canada.

Material on the certificates of graduates from British and American secondary and post-secondary technical training institutions was prepared at the request of the R.C.A.F. as an aid in evaluating the academic qualifications of British and American personnel being trained in Canada.

Libraries

Compilations of data on public libraries, regional libraries and academic libraries for the 1950-52 *Survey of Libraries in Canada* were completed and questionnaires distributed to government and special libraries. Data on salaries were prepared for the Canadian Library Association and a directory of libraries was begun.

Adult Education and Research

The English edition of Reference Paper No. 33, *Survey of Adult Education in Canada* was issued. Forms for collecting adult education statistics for 1950-51 were sent to the Universities and Departments of Education. Some progress was made on the problem of collecting data on adult education carried on in the schools.

A paper entitled "Reporting to the Public on Indian Education" was prepared for submission to the panel on Indian Affairs of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration. Forms for the collection of statistics were devised in the light of those agreed to at the Dominion-Provincial Conference, in the hope that statistics on Indian schools might become an

integral part of Canadian education statistics. This Division also co-operated with the Indian Affairs Branch in the preparation of an age-grade-sex report to be used in Indian schools.

A survey of art galleries and museums was in progress.

General Assignments

The Construction Section of the Industry and Merchandising Division and the quarterly corporation profits surveys, initiated in the Research and Development Division, were transferred to the General Assignments Division during the year. This necessitated a complete reorganization and the Division is now divided into three main sections: Forecast Surveys, Corporation Profits, and Organization and Planning.

Forecast Surveys

The mid-year revised forecast survey of capital expenditures based on a sample of approximately 2,000 firms was carried out and the results compiled for the report *Private and Public Investment in Canada, Mid-Year Survey, 1952*, issued in June.

The 1951 Survey of Repair and Capital Expenditures was completed and the reported data inflated to effect full coverage. The preliminary survey for 1952 and the 1953 forecast were carried out and independent estimates made for sectors not covered by direct survey. The report, *Private and Public Investment in Canada, Outlook 1953*, was tabled in Parliament during the latter part of February. The investment detail by regions was prepared during March for release as a supplement to the above.

The 1953 survey of the production intentions of firms in the building materials industry was carried out during November 1952. Estimates of the supply of specific building materials to be produced during 1953 were computed and tabulated for the report, *Supply of Building Materials in Canada, Outlook 1953*, released in March 1953.

A special compilation of the 1951 Census of Construction data was prepared for the Canadian Construction Association Convention held in January 1953. The compilation of the type of structure breakdown of construction expenditures reported in the Repair and Capital Expenditures Survey for 1951, 1952 and 1953 was completed by the end of March. These statistics are to be released in a report, *Construction in Canada, 1951, 1952 and 1953*. The further development of construction statistics is under study. The reports *Proposed Construction as Indicated by Building Permits Issued in Canada* were completed each month for distribution to the agencies requesting this information.

Corporation Profits

The work on Corporation Profits, which was transferred from the Research and Development Division to General Assignments during the year, is still in the developmental stage. Two statements on Corporation Profits covering the first and second quarters of 1952 were compiled for internal use, the first in co-operation with the Research and Development Division. Surveys for the third and fourth quarters were completed and summary reports prepared and circulated to the Department of Finance, Department of Trade and Commerce, and the Bank of Canada. A start was made on the preparatory work necessary for further improvement and development of the corporation sample. From the beginning of 1950 to the end of the second quarter in 1952, the sample of firms reporting in each quarter had been inflated to estimated full coverage on the basis of 1949 annual sales of all corporations in Canada. For the last quarter of 1952, 1950 sales figures were available and the basis for inflation was adjusted to permit the use of these figures. The 1950 sales figures were also used to recalculate all quarters back to the first quarter of 1950. Two estimates of profits were calculated for 1951 using the 1950 sales figures.

In connection with the survey, which is conducted on an optional reporting basis, the Director of this Division accompanied by an officer of the Research and Development Division made personal calls on large non-reporting firms in Montreal, Toronto, Oshawa, Brantford, Hamilton and Windsor. The co-operation of many additional firms was thereby secured.

Organization and Planning

The major task of this Section is reviewing methods of procedure and investigating major problems in the work of the Corporation Profits and Forecast Surveys Sections.

Schedules for the 1953 forecast survey of capital expenditure were redesigned to overcome difficulties which became apparent in the collection of value of construction data by type of structure in the 1951 survey. Certain relatively large entries such as geological and geophysical survey costs on schedules received from mining, quarrying, and oil producing firms emphasized the need for separation of exploratory expenditures from those of a purely capital nature. In order to achieve this, a manual of instructions was drafted and circulated to various organizations representing oil producers, mine operators, and government experts in these fields. Comments and recommendations received were incorporated in the final draft of the manual of instructions. Some changes were also necessary in the mining schedule to allow for separate entry of exploration expenditures.

A detailed breakdown of capital expenditures in all minor industry groups in the manufacturing field for the years 1949 to date was undertaken. These detailed tabulations will provide basic data for completing

compilations requested by other government departments and agencies. New methods of procedure have been designed to permit earlier publication of total national figures on the forecast of repair and capital expenditures. In an effort to determine the possibility of eliminating one of the capital expenditure surveys, an analysis was made of the differences between published estimates of preliminary and of actual capital expenditures data on an industry basis for the years 1948-51. The preliminary estimates of capital outlay for the current year are first obtained in November and December of each year on the same schedule which collects forecast data for the year ahead. The final or actual data are collected in a separate survey conducted after the end of the year. It is this latter survey which it may be possible to eliminate. Most of the differences were found to be due to inflation techniques, basic value of production figures, and mechanical errors. A start was made on the second phase of the analysis which is designed to investigate the extent to which reporting errors are of a compensating nature.

Various special-purpose tabulations to show capital expenditures detail not ordinarily published were prepared for the use of the Industry and Merchandising Division, the Economics Division of the Department of Fisheries, the Department of Defence Production, and private agencies.

Since estimates of construction outlays by type of structure are being made for the first time from data obtained in the capital expenditures surveys, it was necessary to devise new inflation techniques to allow for sectors not covered by survey and for non-reporting firms. Methods of selecting a sample of firms from the construction industry to provide information on value of materials used, employment, and salaries and wages paid are being tested on the basis of the 1951 Construction Census data which provides complete coverage for that year.

Quarterly corporation profits reported in dollar value were calculated on an index basis to test the accuracy of this method against the dollar value figures being reported currently. All preliminary work was completed for the following industries covering 1950, 1951 and 1952: agriculture, fishing and forestry, mining, animal and vegetable food products, animal and vegetable non-food products, textiles, wood products, iron and its products, chemicals. Statistical material to be used as a final weighting factor for the calculated indexes was under revision by the Corporation Profits Section.

The search for new firms to maintain Bureau indexes on an up-to-date basis was continued. Approximately 12,000 nature-of-business schedules were mailed to prospective new firms, along with follow-up notices as required. Copies of the reports received were sent to the Divisions concerned.

Health and Welfare

A continuing review of the administrative organization of the Division culminated, during the year, in the preparation of reorganization plans aimed at accelerating the issuance of current reports, eliminating non-essential procedures, and improving the co-ordination of the various types of vital and health procedures. Schedules and forms were revised to eliminate unused data and to simplify reporting. All work procedures were analysed and diagrammed as production schedules to achieve maximum efficiency and speed and to permit co-ordinated programming of mechanical tabulation for all Sections, and of compilation and analytical work in each Section. Some retrenchment of less essential activity was made to allow redirection of emphasis towards improvement of service in the basic statistical series for which the Division is responsible.

In order to ensure that the available resources of the Division are directed into the most productive and useful channels, the services of two senior officers of the Department of National Health and Welfare were secured as members of a small interdepartmental committee set up to delineate the basic essential services which the Division should provide and to examine whether the statistical requirements of the federal health branch are adequately met without duplication of effort. An organizational meeting was held in February under the chairmanship of the Dominion Statistician.

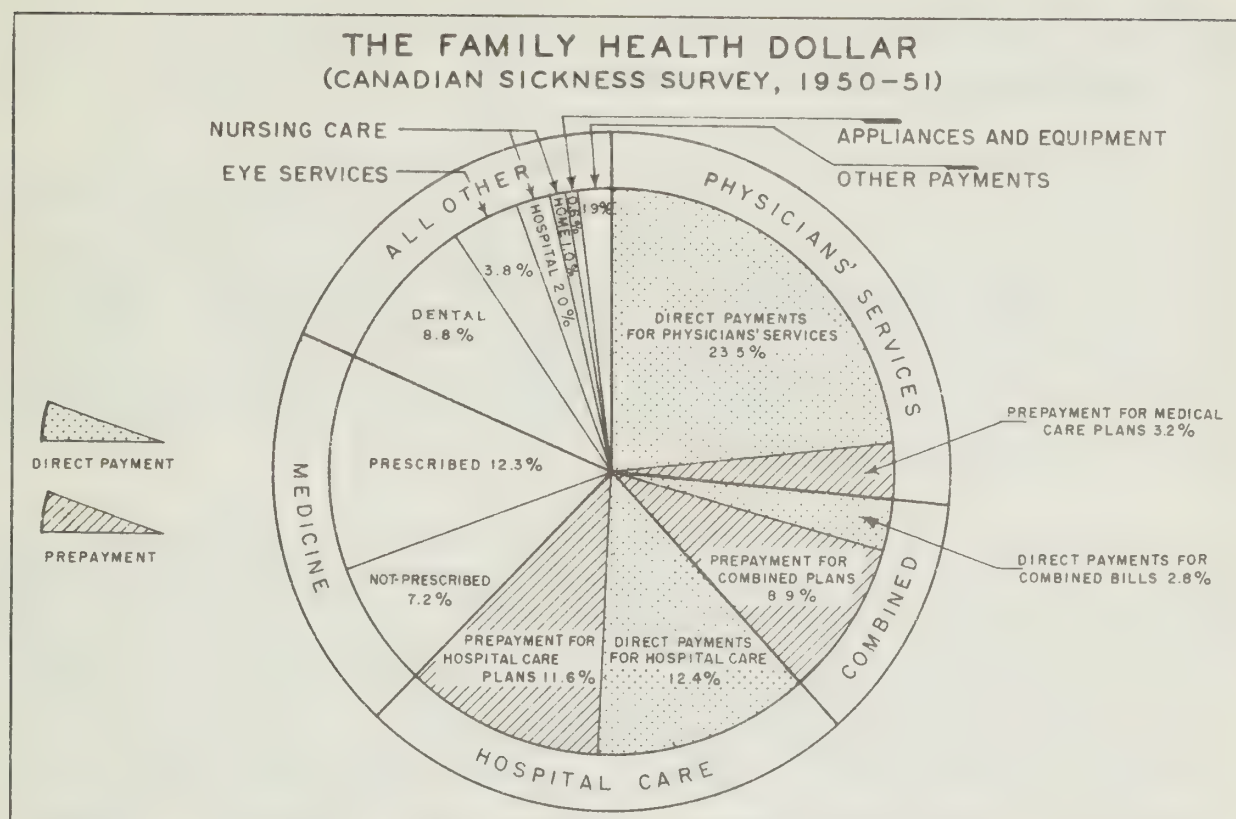
The Medical Advisory Committee to the Dominion Statistician (the Division's principal advisory agency) was active through several working sub-committees on such subjects as infant and neonatal mortality, hospital statistics, cancer morbidity and mortality statistics, and the classification of physical impairments.

In co-operation with the Census Division, a publication was issued containing annual estimates of population by age and sex for Canada and the provinces for the period 1921-52. Arrangements were made for the issuance of one-page supplements annually and of a new edition following each decennial census.

Public Health

The coding of questionnaire returns from the National Sickness Survey and tabulating of primary figures for volume of illness and service were completed and balancing and weighting procedures for national and regional estimates were begun.

An agreement was reached with the Department of National Health and Welfare on publishing results of the more important aspects of the Canadian Sickness Survey in bulletin form as they become available. National estimates of family expenditures on health services were submitted to the Dominion Council of Health for clearance and were being prepared for publication at the end of the period under review. Comparable regional and provincial estimates had been worked out and were being prepared in bulletin form.



The weekly surveys of notifiable diseases in Canada were published. Issuance of these figures was speeded up by a week and irregularity in publication dates eliminated by new arrangements with communicable disease control authorities in the provinces and by reducing processing time within the Bureau. Tables were prepared for an annual report for the year 1952.

The report *Illness in the Civil Service, 1950-51* was published. The 1951-52 report was prepared and submitted for vari-typing.

A special study of the incidence of influenza among civil servants was underway, also a study of absenteeism among Dominion Bureau of Statistics employees. A draft report of the height-weight study of Toronto school children was completed. Monthly summaries of services of the Victorian Order of Nurses by branches as well as national summaries were prepared and transmitted to the national office of the V.O.N. An annual summary for the year 1952 was prepared for transmission to the Order, and plans were made for publication of the more important data.

Vital Statistics

The regular monthly report on *Births, Marriages, and Deaths* was issued. The format of this report was revised effective with the January 1953 issue. Monthly indexes of current births, marriages, and deaths, and death clearance indexes continued to be supplied to the provincial Vital Statistics and Regional Family Allowance offices. The 1949 annual *Vital Statistics* and 1951 preliminary annual reports were released. Tabulation

of 1951 vital statistics was completed and figures supplied, under agreement, to the provinces. The quarterly vital statistics reports were temporarily suspended in order to accelerate further the release of the annual data.

The Section continued its task of preparing microfile cards for the 1921 Census Index. Microfile cards were also prepared for the use of the Registrar General of Ontario in testing this new method of indexing, with a view to facilitating searches of records and eliminating the necessity of the Bureau relisting vital statistics indexes for the provinces. Technical assistance was also provided to the provinces in connection with the microfilming of backlog registration records in the manner required for possible use on microfile cards.

The annual meeting of the Vital Statistics Council was held in March, 1953. A draft of proposed national and provincial tabulations was discussed and agreed upon. This program had as its objective agreement on basic uniform tabulations which would more adequately meet national and provincial public health and other needs and, at the same time, permit the release of annual tabulations earlier than has been possible in the past. Plans and schedules were drawn up in consultation with the Mechanical Tabulation Division to implement the anticipated decisions immediately. Several other matters discussed by the Vital Statistics Council were referred to appropriate Section officers for further study.

Institutions

The *Annual Report of Hospitals, 1949* and the *Directory of Hospitals, 1950* were released during the year. The *Annual Report of Hospitals, 1950* was completed and submitted for vari-typing. The *Preliminary Report of Hospitals, 1951* was issued, the tables for the 1951 final report were completed and the analysis was in course of preparation. Revisions in the form and content of Schedules I, II, and III of the *Annual Report of Hospitals* were completed. A *Handbook of Definitions and Instructions* for the schedules was also completed. Both the schedules and the Handbook were distributed to all hospitals through provincial departments of health. The 1952 returns based on these schedules were being prepared.

The *Annual Report of Mental Institutions, 1948* was published. Work on the 1949 report was completed and tables for the 1950 report were completed and analysis was in course of preparation. Morbidity cards for the 1951 report as well as 40 p.c. of those for the 1952 report were coded. Revision of mental morbidity cards and annual reporting schedules for mental institutions was completed and these source documents were introduced on Jan. 1, 1953. A comprehensive statistical instruction manual for the use of mental institutions was in course of preparation. The *Annual Report of Tuberculosis Institutions, 1950* was completed. Tables for the 1951 report were compiled and the analysis was under preparation. Approximately 70 p.c. of the morbidity cards for the 1952 report were coded. The *Census of Welfare Institutions, 1951* was completed and submitted for vari-typing.

Judicial

The 1950 reports on *Juvenile Delinquents* and *Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences*, and the 1951 report on *Police Statistics* were published during the year. The report on *Juvenile Delinquents* for 1951 was prepared and that on *Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences* was completed and sent for translation.

Two special compilations giving the results of the 1951 Census of Training Schools and of Corrective and Reformative Institutions were issued. In addition, the annual statistical tables on penitentiary admissions and discharges were completed and submitted to the Department of Justice for inclusion in the 1952 Report of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries.

Progress was made in the coding and tabulation of data on 1952 criminal and other offences, juvenile delinquencies, and summary convictions, and the coding of penitentiary returns for 1952-53. In addition, data were prepared on crime and delinquency for the 1954 *Canada Year Book*. Statistical material was prepared in response to a number of inquiries on various aspects of criminal offences, capital punishment, population of penal institutions, and Canadian methods of collecting and compiling criminal statistics.

Industry and Merchandising

General Manufactures

Progress was made towards earlier release of data. The compilations on General Manufactures for 1950 were completed three weeks earlier than the previous year. Study directed towards having more manufacturing establishments report on the short form continued. For instance all firms in the bakery industry with a production of \$50,000 or less (about 700 bakeries) will in future be asked to fill in a form containing two questions rather than the detailed form. Further study was also given to improving the presentation of the data in the reports issued by the Section.

The *General Review of Manufacturing Industries of Canada 1949*, formerly printed by letter-press, was vari-typed and printed by offset. The following annual reports were also published: *General Review of Textiles and Clothing, 1949*; *General Review of the Food Industries, 1949*; *General Review of Textiles (except clothing), 1949*; *General Review of All Textiles, 1950* and *Foods and Beverages, 1950*. The more than 30 annual industry reports for 1950 were published, also the *Preliminary Statement of Manufactures, 1951*, 13 industry reports for 1951, one preliminary report for 1952, and four quarterlies: *Stocks of Canned Fruits and Vegetables*; *Stocks and Consumption of Unmanufactured Tobacco*; *Production of Processed Foods*; and *Quarterly Production of Garments*. The monthly reports, *Shipments and Stocks of Prepared Feeds* and *Consumption and Stocks of Raw Rubber* were also published.

At the request of the Special Products Board, Department of Agriculture, the Section instituted a monthly survey of the physical inventories of canned meats which included returns from 58 manufacturers and 387 wholesalers and chain store operators in Canada.

Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical

Compilations in connection with the 1951 Census of the Mineral Industries were completed in January 1953, and similar work on the 1951 Census of Manufactures was finished in March. The 1951 annual reports for the 70 industries for which the Section is responsible were forwarded for printing, also the 1950 general reviews for the 7 major groups of industries such as iron and steel products, etc. The usual 31 monthly reports were issued on schedule. In addition, 18 special compilations were issued on commodities or groups of commodities, such as, consumption of petroleum fuels, the fertilizer trade, electric refrigeration equipment, pest control products, etc.

A preliminary estimate of mineral production during the calendar year 1952 was prepared and released on Jan. 2, 1953. A more comprehensive report was prepared also, and sent for printing.

Schedules for the 1952 Census of Industry were mailed in late January and early February 1953. Work was started on the editing and compilation of the incoming reports.

Forestry

Four industry reports, the last of the 1949 series, were issued in April and May. The 12 annual industry reports for 1950 and the provincial reports on the lumber industry were published.

Dominion totals for 1951 on the paper-using and wood-using industries were completed. All but two of the provincial sawmill totals were also prepared. The 1951 reports on *The Paper Box and Bag Industry*, together with special compilations on 1951 dealing with *Excelsior*, *The Woodenware Industry*, *The Beekeepers' and Poultrymens' Supply Industry*, *Coffins and Caskets*, *Lasts, Trees and Wooden Shoefindings*, *The Wood-Turning Industry*, and 9 provincial lumber industry reports were issued. The usual monthly reports and memoranda were published. The 1951 reports on *The Hardwood Flooring Industry* and *The Miscellaneous Paper Goods Industry* were prepared.

At the request of the Insulation and Hard Board Association, the Section redesigned its monthly questionnaire for rigid insulating board and undertook the collection of monthly statistics on hard board production and shipments. Practically all schedules for 1952 were mailed before the end of March.

Fisheries

For the first time a sample Census of the Fisheries of Canada was undertaken in conjunction with the decennial census. The sampling unit was the fishing enterprise, that is, the individual fisherman working by himself or with sharemen and wage earners, partnerships, firms and co-operatives. Various sampling techniques were employed, including both area sampling and names sampling, according to the local conditions. In addition, sampling ratios were varied depending on the density and accessibility of the fishing population. By the end of the year the Fisheries Census was completed except in Newfoundland and Labrador.

The annual report *The Fisheries Statistics of Canada 1949-50* was released. Future editions of this report will be released in sections as the data become available. The first section of the 1950-51 report, covering the fisheries in Prince Edward Island, was completed and sent for varityping.

The *Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics* was released on schedule and for the first time current statistics on catch of fish in Newfoundland were included. Also released monthly was the report *Cold Storage Holdings of Fish*. The cold-storage questionnaire was changed to a pegboard form with a considerable reduction in the amount of work required to tabulate the returns. The annual check of the cold-storage plants resulted in the addition of 23 new plants to the monthly list.

Arising from a request by the scientists of the Fisheries Department, a Reference Paper on the landings of marine animals and plants by fisheries areas by provinces for the years 1947 to 1950 inclusive was under preparation.

Animal Products

The regular monthly memoranda on *Production of Leather Footwear*, *Statistics on Hides, Skins and Leather*, *Margarine Statistics*, and *Oils and Fats* were published. The December issue of the Leather Footwear report contained additional information on the production of footwear with soles of material other than leather, by types, for the years 1945-52.

The following annual reports covering the calendar year 1951 were published: *The Fur Goods and Fur Dressing Industries*, *The Leather Tanning Industry*, *Miscellaneous Leather Products*, and *The Leather Belting Industries*.

In co-operation with the Agriculture Division, statistics were collected on the production of types of cheese other than cheddar or processed.

Authority was received for the collection, on a voluntary basis, of data on the production of footwear with uppers of materials other than leather. This inquiry was instituted at the request of the Shoe Manufacturers' Association and the Upper Leather Tanners' Association.

Commodities

Monthly estimates of the value of manufacturers' shipments were prepared using the new annual Sales Survey, created in 1951, together with (a) monthly shipments data available from 2,000 firms in the regular monthly shipments and inventory survey, and (b) monthly sales data available from a special one-question monthly schedule completed by 3,000 additional firms on a voluntary basis. These estimates represent an advance in timeliness, and tables were prepared to present them for the period January-June, 1952, in the *Preliminary Statement of Manufactures, 1951*.

In connection with the monthly series covering manufacturers' inventories, shipments, and orders on books at end of month, indexes of shipments have been revised by the inclusion of current progress payments data to show transfer of ownership rather than completed sales in such industries as shipbuilding, aircraft, etc. Progress payments apply to finished product, or work-in-progress inventory, and therefore follow closely the value of work done, whether the commodities are completed or not. Since the Annual Census of Production survey includes the value of work-in-progress in gross value of production in the industries referred to, the use of the monthly shipments indexes in estimating gross value of production has been greatly facilitated.

Indexes of inventories have been revised, in progress payments industries, to show (a) indexes of holdings, in terms of manufacturer's own investment, and (b) indexes of total holdings, including civilian goods already paid for by means of progress payments, and government goods for which, normally, there is no account in the standard records of the manufacturing establishments.

Revised indexes are now published in the monthly report, *Inventories, Shipments and Orders of Manufacturing Industries*.

The annual series covering value of manufacturers' year-end inventories and value of calendar-year sales, include all manufacturers with a gross value of production of \$50,000 or over. By using selected establishments representing no less than 75 p.c. of total inventory value in each industry, and by pairing these with 1951 reports, estimates of value of inventory held at Dec. 31, 1952, by components, by industries, by industry groups, and for Canada as a whole were made available by Mar. 31, 1953. At the same time, estimates of value of factory shipments, for 1952, were also prepared.

Merchandising and Services

The remainder of the reports for 1950 were released in April. All annual reports for 1951 were completed during the year and only five remained to be printed. Current reports were published on schedule and included: weekly—*Department Store Sales*; monthly—*Retail Trade, Wholesale Trade, Department Store Sales and Stocks, Chain Store Sales and Stocks, Ottawa Department Store Sales*, and *New Motor Vehicle Sales and Motor Vehicle Financing*; quarterly—*Retail Consumer Credit*.

A special survey of the Motion Picture Industry was made for the Parliamentary Committee on National Film Board activities.

Keen interest was evidenced by other government departments and business men in the effect on retail trade, primarily durable goods, of the removal, in May, of credit restrictions and easing of certain excise taxes.

The individual returns for the following "regular annual survey" trades were transcribed to census questionnaires and returned complete to the 1951 Census of Distribution: hotels; power laundries and dry cleaning plants; theatres—regular theatres, community halls, drive-in theatres, itinerant operators, film exchanges; advertising agencies; retail chain stores, chain department stores and service chains. In addition, the collection for the census of the tourist camps industry was completed and the information transcribed for census tabulations.

Commencing in October 1952, information was collected quarterly on small loan companies and results given to the Department of Finance and the Bank of Canada. Beginning with the first quarter of 1953, quarterly data on financing and balances outstanding were obtained from a sample of sales finance companies. Also beginning with January 1953, monthly sales of Provincial Government Liquor Commissions were collected to be used in retail trade estimates. The monthly report on *Chain Store Sales and Stocks* was reduced from a three-page to a one-page report with the January 1953 issue. A new annual survey on *Motion Picture Production* was planned and put into effect in January 1953 to cover 1952 operations. The annual hotel and farm implement questionnaires were designed for pegboard tabulation for the 1952 survey.

At the end of the year, all the surveys were well under way with returns generally better than a year previously. The 1952 annual report on *Motor Vehicle Sales and Motor Vehicle Financing* was completed and being vari-typed. The sample firms in the biennial survey of independent store operating results were put on addressograph plates in order to speed up final results. Considerable planning was done on the selection of new samples for continuing surveys (retail trade, wholesale trade, consumer credit) to be put into effect as soon as possible after completion of the 1951 Census of Distribution tabulation.

Census of Distribution

During the first half of the year most of the work of the Unit was concerned with the collection of returns for the Census of Distribution. Four follow-ups were dispatched during the period, involving 200,000 pieces of mail, and, in addition, letters and forms were prepared for mailing from the Regional Offices to 28,000 medium and large businesses, as well as lists and sets of index cards for use in the Regional Offices and in the Bureau. For this latter operation a new method of addressing was adopted whereby the name and address were typed once on master paper and duplicated by means of "banderettes" on the letters, forms, cards and lists,

thereby effecting a considerable saving of time. Incomplete and incorrect returns necessitated considerable correspondence, form letters being extensively used for this purpose.

Editing and coding of all retail schedules as well as punching operations were virtually completed. About 75 p.c. of all service schedules were edited and coded and somewhat more than 50 p.c. were punched. The editing and coding of wholesale schedules was well in hand and punching operations started.

The form of presentation of all census information was decided upon and approved by the Census Publication Committee.

Information Services

Canada Year Book

Work on the combined 1952-53 edition of the *Canada Year Book* was completed and plans for the *Canada Year Book* 1954 were underway. Ten reprints of sections of the 1952-53 Year Book were prepared for press these having been requested by other Divisions of the Bureau or other government departments. The Handbook, *Canada* 1952, was released for distribution and by the end of the year the Handbook, *Canada* 1953, was almost completed. The Bureau's Annual Report for the fiscal year 1951-52, also the semi-annual reports for 1952-53, were edited.

The Chief of the Section, accompanied by the Senior Research Statistician, attended three executive committee meetings in July 1952 with respect to portions of the Atlas of Canada project and accompanied the Director of the Information Services Division to an interdepartmental committee meeting in August where the submissions recommended by the Executive were finally approved. Plans were laid for the Canada Year Book Section to undertake the compilations of mapping material for Section V "Demographic and Social" with 67 maps on 13 plates, and Section VIII "Trade, Industry and Finance" with 32 maps on 14 plates. Mapping material for a number of plates for Section V was completed by the end of the year.

The regular series of statistics were supplied monthly to the United Nations, the International Labour Office, the International Civil Aviation Organization and others.

Revisions of material relative to Canada were prepared for the following national and international almanacs, year books, annuals, etc.: United Nations Statistical Yearbook, United Nations Demographic Yearbook, Moody's Manual of Governments and Municipalities, Statesman's Year-Book, Estadística Y Censos de Costa Rica, Department of Industrial Development of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, New International

Year Book, Canadian Almanac and Directory, Statistical Summary for Calendar Map for Rolph-Clark-Stone Limited, Canadian Geographical Society, Spitzen-organisation der Filmwirtschaft, Calgary Municipal Manual, Stock Exchange Official Year-Book, Yearbook of Food and Agricultural Statistics for United Nations, World Almanac, Whitaker's Almanack, Commonwealth Economic Committee on Wool, Provincial Bureau of Statistics, Alberta, Prince Albert Board of Trade, Estadistica published by the Inter-American Statistical Institute, and the Review published by the International Institute of Statistics. Work was begun on the material referring to Canada for Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia. Approximately 260 general inquiries from Canada and abroad were answered, varying in nature from minor requests to those requiring special attention and research.

Press and Publicity

The *Daily Bulletin* was issued each working day and the *Weekly Bulletin* each weekend. Reports, memoranda, and reference papers, reviewed and listed in these bulletins averaged nearly five a day and slightly above the total for the corresponding 1951-52 fiscal year. Wordage volume was about 10 p.c. greater, mainly due to the above-average length of articles dealing with the 1951 Census and the larger number of special compilations reviewed but not listed in the bulletin.

Starting in April a sheet of brief news notes was added to the *Weekly Bulletin* and to one issue each week of the *Daily Bulletin*. This feature brought favourable comment from publishing and other sources, and the notes have gained favour for column use in newspapers and various trade papers.

The release hour for the *Daily Bulletin* was advanced at Dec. 1 to 10 a.m. from the long-established time of 3 p.m. with the aim of making the information released each day available in time for use by the evening daily newspapers.

Bureau releases on a wide range of subjects continued to provide the basis for news stories and articles in daily newspapers, trade papers and other periodicals. Foreign trade, international trade in securities, prices, retail trade, housing, employment, labour income, field crops, and mineral production were among the subjects given prominence.

Many inquiries were received from periodical publications and newspapers, etc., for information about the new Bureau building. Most of these inquiries were met by the supply of the specially prepared mimeographed article. In addition, one complete article on this subject with additional information on industry statistics was written, and descriptive material and photographs supplied and other assistance given for the preparation of articles by staffs of several business papers as well as newspapers. Similar assistance was given for the preparation of a broadly distributed article on the Bureau's range of information and publications.

The current list of Bureau publications was completely revised, in consultation with Directors of Divisions, and final typewritten copy prepared for vari-typing.

For the international conferences held at the Bureau in October, the Section prepared text and make-up for the illustrated *Ottawa Handbook* designed to supply useful and interesting information about Canada's capital in brief and attractive form for visitors from other countries, and shared in the preparation of a booklet containing information specifically for those attending the Second Session of COINS.

Publications Distribution

During the year 21,688 letters were received, of which 11,400 contained money. The total revenue received in the Bureau during this year amounted to \$33,097.92.

The Bureau released 325 reports, 81 memoranda, 92 special compilations, and 11 reference papers during the year. Of these, 383 were in English, 13 in French and 113 bilingual. The method of reproduction was as follows: 12 by letter-press, 80 by Harris press, 275 by rotoprint and 142 by Davidson.

The approximate number of addressograph impressions made for distribution of documents amounted to 1,213,274, while nearly 5,500 addressograph plates were changed.

Library

The move to the new building involved a complete survey of the material in the library and the marking of each individual shelf with a location number to indicate its place in the new library. A location chart for all publications was drawn up, and each shelf marked so that upon transfer the publications would go into their proper position according to a basic plan previously adopted. It was possible to indicate material to be removed and put into storage for transfer to the National Library when that institution is organized. Most of this material, not available elsewhere in Ottawa, consists of long runs of Canadian periodicals which should be preserved for historical research.

The new quarters permit a more efficient layout of the Library. The provision of study cubicles and reading tables, and the central location in the new building, have resulted in increased use of the library by the staff.

In January, a "reserved periodical" system was introduced. This will make the more important technical journals available to those having most use for them without delay. About 100 such journals are kept in the library and loaned for short periods only. Lists are circulated periodically

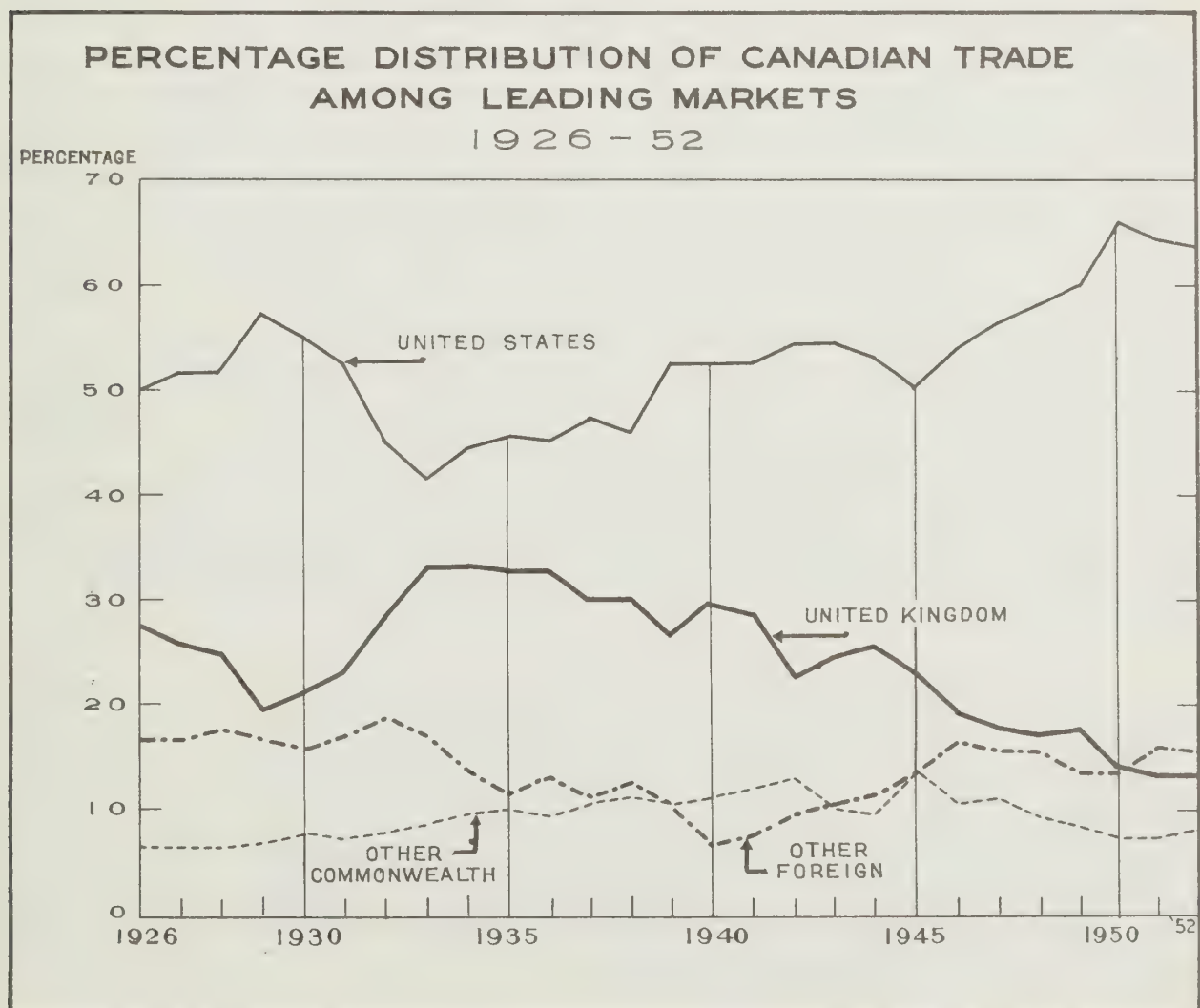
giving titles of those received and the more important articles included. Other improvements in the handling of current periodicals include the centralizing of their location in the library and the completion of a Kardex system for all periodical records.

With the Union Catalogue of the Canadian Bibliographic Centre now functioning, the library is frequently asked to meet requests coming through the Centre for loan of publications to other libraries. The Bureau library was also requested to report holdings of scientific periodicals to the National Research Council library which is engaged in organizing a checklist of such material in Canadian libraries. This should result in further use of our resources by research workers across Canada.

International Trade

Foreign Trade

Volume I (Summary and Analytical Tables), Volume II (Exports) and Volume III (Imports) of the annual report of the *Trade of Canada* for the year 1951 were published. Monthly *Trade of Canada* reports of Imports and Exports by commodities and countries and quarterly reports of *Articles Imported from Each Country* and *Articles Exported to Each Country* were issued.



Quarterly tabulations of Canadian trade, showing imports and exports under each item and each group of the Standard International Trade Classification, were prepared and forwarded to the United Nations Statistical Office, New York, and to the Organization for European Economic Co-operation, Paris.

A new index of commodities which enter into import trade, by statistical classification number, and a convertibility index of the Import Statistical Classification to the Canadian Customs Tariff were prepared for publication.

Numerous special trade statements and tabulations were prepared in answer to inquiries. Among these were regular statements provided on a service-charge basis, numbering over 7,500. The volume of import entries received and processed in the twelve months rose to a new peak of 3,300,000, an increase of more than one-half in four years.

International Payments

The following annual or special publications were issued during the year: *Canadian Balance of International Payments 1951*, *Travel Between Canada and Other Countries 1951*, *First Estimates of International Travel Expenditures in 1952*, *Review of Trade in Securities Between Canada and Other Countries 1952*, and *International Distribution of Ownership of the Petroleum Industry in Canada*.

Work on improving quarterly estimates of the balance of payments in recent years proceeded, along with the preparation of a special report, *The Canadian Balance of International Payments in the Post-War Period*. In this report there will be published, for the first time, quarterly estimates of the current account of the balance of payments for the period from 1946 to the end of 1952 and of capital movements for the period 1950 on. In addition, there will be included new analyses of current transactions and capital movements, international investments statistics for the post-war period, and more up-to-date detail on foreign investments abroad. The commentary will deal with the period as a whole. The quarterly figures for 1952 were used in writing the special article on Balance of Payments Trends in 1952, appearing in the *Canadian Statistical Review* of December 1952. Quarterly estimates were also employed in data used in the national accounts, in official forecasts of the balance of payments, and in constructing early estimates of the balance of payments in 1952 shown in the Budget Papers.

Data covering the bilateral balance of payments in 1951, global estimates for the first half of 1952, and first estimates of the balance of payments in 1952 were prepared for the International Monetary Fund and the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. In addition, current quarterly estimates were prepared for use in the national accounts and in statements employed in official forecasting of the balance of payments. Articles were prepared for the *Canada Year Book* on various subjects connected with the work of the Division.

The adaptation to new sources of information following the loss of data on foreign exchange transactions continued. New annual schedules were drawn up to take the place of information formerly derived from foreign exchange control. Schedules covering 1952 were sent out to several thousand companies with international affiliations and investments and to insurance companies, trust companies, and others. Information received was being processed preparatory to the completion of information on the balance of payments in 1952. Schedules employed in collecting statistics on international security transactions were also revised in order to integrate data with information collected on related transactions.

Trade Analysis.— Work was begun on a revision of the export and import price indexes, to improve the sample of commodities and the weighting system used, and to transform the indexes to the Bureau's general post-war reference base (1949 = 100). A preliminary survey of discrepancies between Canadian and foreign trade statistics was underway.

The regular annual and semi-annual issues of the *Review of Foreign Trade* were published and articles were prepared for *Canada 1953*, the *Canadian Statistical Review*, and *Foreign Trade*.

Labour and Prices

Employment

The 1951 reports, *Annual Review of Employment and Payrolls* and *Annual Review of Man-hours and Hourly Earnings*, were published as well as the monthly bulletins on these subjects. The final results of the October 1951 annual survey of earnings and hours of men and women in manufacturing were published. Progress was made in collecting and editing the 1952 annual reports on these subjects.

Substantial progress was made in converting the index numbers of employment, payrolls and average weekly wages and salaries to the new 1949 base, and calculation of individual 1949 base figures for the approximately 25,000 establishments co-operating in the monthly surveys was virtually completed. The list of industries for which information on these subjects is currently published was reviewed. As a result, it was decided to make some substitutions and to add a few industries of growing importance to the Canada, provincial, and city tables which will be published in the new series on the 1949 base.

Efforts were made to obtain monthly statistics of employment and payrolls from a sample of small manufacturing plants, designed and selected by the Special Surveys Division. Certain changes were effected in the tables published in the monthly bulletins on man-hours and hourly earnings, to meet public demand for additional industry and area figures. Preparation of data for the 1952 annual review on these subjects was begun.

Many inquiries for special material were received from other government departments, employers, labour unions, and public relations organizations. The demand for data to use in wage negotiations was especially heavy.

Unemployment Insurance

The monthly *Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act* was issued regularly. Weekly, monthly, quarterly, and semi-annual reports on the operations of the National Employment Service were released.

Monthly reports on *Benefit Years Established and Terminated* were issued regularly. The annual report on *Current Benefit Years Under the Unemployment Insurance Act* for the calendar year 1949 was published, the 1950 report was completed as were tabulations for the year 1951. A special tabulation of Benefit Statistics was prepared for the meetings of the Unemployment Insurance Advisory Committee in July.

The semi-annual reports on *Hirings and Separation Rates in Certain Industries* were published.

Tabulations based on the 1951 sample of the insured population were completed and printed. Lists of establishments having one or more insured employees and employing ten or more persons were published for the Atlantic, Quebec, Ontario, Prairie and Pacific regions.

Prices

The construction of the new Consumer Price Index, up to and including August 1952, was completed. The new series was released on October 23 with the publication of a special report entitled *Consumer Price Index, January 1949-August 1952*. This introductory report contained a statement of the reasons for the new index, a general description of it, the complete weighting diagram and index figures from Jan. 2, 1949 to Aug. 1, 1952, with numerical and graphical comparisons with the Cost-of-Living Index.

Subsequent to the introduction of the Consumer Price Index, senior staff devoted considerable time to problems of converting wage contracts to use of the new index. Draft material outlining possible methods of contract conversion was prepared and assistance given in individual cases. A large volume of inquiries concerning the new index was answered.

Simultaneous calculation and publication of both the Consumer Price Index and the Cost-of-Living Index was begun in October, and, in order to allow time for transition to the new series, it was decided that the Cost-of-Living Index would be published through September 1953.

The publication of the new series for Canada marked a turning-point in the work of the retail prices unit. With the end of the revision program in sight, greater emphasis was placed on production, organization, and

research. New card records of commodity prices and price relatives on the 1949 base were initiated and a reorganization of the staff more in line with the main fields of consumer prices was carried forward.

Considerable progress was made on the revision of eight city indexes to the same basis as the Consumer Price Index and on a study of differences in patterns of seasonal consumption of food. A special study of comparative price levels in St. John's, Newfoundland, and the urban mainland of Canada was completed.

The Chief of the Section addressed several organizations on the subject of the new Consumer Price Index. Public relations affecting this Index have become a matter of considerable consequence.

A manual on methods of price collection was prepared and sent to regional offices for the use of staff engaged in price collection. Two officers of the staff held a series of regional conferences on price collection, which were attended by DBS staff in each region. The meetings covered all phases of price collection, from head office methods of editing prices to on-the-job instruction in specification pricing.

Work continued on the construction of a new index of building-material prices. Index calculations were completed and this series should be ready for publication within six months.

In addition to the regular output of current weekly and monthly indexes of wholesale and security prices, final revisions for the year 1952 were carried through for wholesale price index series. Statements were prepared in reply to inquiries for prices information also a number of special tabulations for purposes of deflating various Bureau value series.

A program of continuous liaison was instituted between the Prices Section and the National Income Section on the use of the price indexes in deflation of national account statistics. The first report of the liaison committee was submitted.

In connection with indexes compiled for allowance purposes, the International Prices Statistician of the Section visited eighteen posts in Europe where he learned at first hand the conditions encountered by Canadian government personnel.

Central Staff

A satisfactory start was made on the processing of data from a new small sample continuous family expenditure survey. This project is being carried out in co-operation with the Special Surveys Division. It will serve a number of purposes including provision of data required for a continuing review of the Consumer Price Index weighting system. A final reference paper on the 1947-48 family expenditure survey was made ready for pub-

lication. The usual work on the preparation of labour income estimates was continued and progress was made on a review of bench-mark material in this field derived from the 1951 Census.

Mechanical Tabulation

Regular monthly tabulations relating to the following were carried out: exports, imports, unemployment insurance benefits established and terminated, employment and payrolls, man-hours and wages, tourists, housing starts and completions, manpower, sickness in the Civil Service, shipping, Victorian Order of Nurses, immigration, and film distribution (National Film Board). The usual monthly indexes of births, marriages, deaths, and immigration were also provided.

The following tabulating programs were completed: census of welfare institutions, 1951 sickness survey; unemployment insurance benefits established in 1951, unemployment insurance benefits terminated in 1951, 1951 census of reformatories, 1951 immigration tabulations, a survey of family and individual incomes, 1951 report on farm implements and machinery, 1951 report on hours and earnings of manufacturing establishments, a survey of influenza in the Civil Service, tabulations relating to contributions to the Unemployment Insurance Commission during 1947-48, tabulations relating to benefits paid by the Unemployment Insurance Commission during 1947, 1951 family household tabulations, 1951 hotels, 1951 repair and capital expenditures, 1950 census of construction, 1952 unemployment insurance corpus tabulations, 1952 supplementary U.I.C. benefits, 1951 tuberculosis institutions, 1950 mental institutions, 1951 indictable crimes, 1951 juvenile delinquents, register of physicians, Newfoundland shorefish prices survey, 1953 forecast of repair and capital expenditure, and 1951 statistics of births, deaths, and marriages.

The punching and verification of cards for all persons enumerated during the 1921 Census was completed and the temporary staff and equipment used in connection with this work were released on Sept. 30. A test is being made to determine whether an index using Soundex Code or an ordinary alphabetic index should be compiled for use in making "Proof of Age" searches.

New work undertaken included: Quarterly Trade Statistics for the United Nations, an Annual Teachers' Report, and Monthly Immigration Forecast Tabulations for the Department of Citizenship and Immigration.

During the year a considerable number of older machines were replaced by more up-to-date verifying machines. An order was placed with International Business Machines Company for one of their newest type key-punch and key-verifying machines. It will be tested under actual working conditions in order to determine whether the replacement of present equipment is justified.

Public Finance and Transportation

Federal and Provincial Finance

Four regular annual publications on financial statistics of provincial governments were released. These were the two reports, *Direct and Indirect Debt* and *Revenue and Expenditure*, which provide final figures for the fiscal years ended nearest Dec. 31, 1950. Heretofore these were published as one report. The two memoranda, which provide condensed summaries of revenue and expenditure, were published for the succeeding two years. These were *Preliminary Analysis of Revenue and Expenditure, 1951* and *Summary of Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure, 1952*.

Information supplied each year to the Senate Finance Committee and others dealing with revenue and expenditure of all governments in Canada was distributed on a much wider scale than heretofore. Statistics of a similar nature, but in a more detailed form, were supplied to the Committees on Provincial-Municipal Relations in both Ontario and Manitoba.

Information dealing with the principal taxes and rates of all governments in Canada was also prepared for the first time in the form of a Special Compilation. Over thirty other special assignments were completed during the period.

The fifth Dominion-Provincial Conference on Provincial Financial Statistics was held at Ottawa in May 1952 to discuss the form and content of provincial public accounts and was attended by representatives of the Committee on Government Accounts of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants. The Continuing Committee on Provincial Finance Statistics and the Committee on Government Accounts of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants held joint meetings in August at which were present also representatives from the Canadian Bankers' Association, the Investment Dealers' Association, and the Dominion Mortgage and Investment Association. The *Continuing Committee Report* and the *Report on the Fifth Dominion-Provincial Conference on Provincial Financial Statistics* were printed and distributed to provincial officials and others concerned. A Reference Book containing all the decisions of Conferences on provincial financial statistics was printed in loose-leaf form and distributed.

A second meeting of the Continuing Committee appointed by the 1952 Dominion-Provincial Conference on Provincial Financial Statistics was held in November to discuss further the form and content of provincial public accounts and to review previous Conference decisions with the Committee on Government Accounts of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants.

The Division continued its collection and analysis of data on provincial finance for the purpose of quarterly estimates of national income. Considerable progress was made towards obtaining full co-operation from all provinces in this undertaking. Capital expenditure survey reporting

forms dealing with the years ending Mar. 31, 1953 and 1954, were distributed to all provincial governments and returns were received from nine provinces.

Municipal Finance

The report, *Financial Statistics of Municipal Governments 1950*, was published. Provincial and municipal reports were edited and material compiled for interim and final reports on municipal finance statistics for 1951.

The French edition of the revised *Manual of Instructions on Municipal Accounting and Reporting* was received from the Queen's Printer and copies of both English and French editions were sent to the Quebec Bureau of Statistics for distribution to municipal finance officers and auditors.

Provincial departments and individual municipalities were circularized for estimates of capital repair and maintenance expenditure for 1952 and 1953, and these were compiled for the General Assignments Division.

As recommended by the Dominion-Provincial Conference on Municipal Statistics, a ten-year projection of estimated populations of all Canadian municipalities was prepared. Municipalities were also classified by type and size, according to the 1951 Census, for statistical purposes.

Surveys of municipal salaries and wages and sinking fund earnings were carried on.

Government Employment and Payrolls

The annual report, *Federal Civil Service Employment and Payrolls*, for the year ended Mar. 31, 1952, was published. Publication of the new monthly series, effective April 1952, of Federal Government employment statistics, titled *Government of Canada Employment and Payrolls*, was commenced in January. Data for the months of April to December 1952 were published before the year end. Data for subsequent months were processed progressively as received from Treasury Board. An "Explanatory Memorandum" relating to this new series of statistics was also prepared for distribution with the first issue. Comparative analyses of data on the new basis with that of the previous survey of Federal employment and payrolls were undertaken for the purpose of enabling other Divisions in the Bureau to adjust indexes. At the request of the Treasury Board, special analysis of data was also compiled for the Civil Service Federation of Canada.

A special analysis of Federal Government expenditures on salaries and wages in the Province of British Columbia for 1952 was completed for that Province. Routine work was continued on Provincial Government employment and payroll data. Special attention was directed to ironing out organizational and procedural problems in the procuring and analysis of

returns from the Provinces of Manitoba and Newfoundland, which commenced regular reporting for January 1952. Analysis and commentary on employment and payroll data provided by these two Provinces were referred to the provincial authorities concerned for comment. Reporting and analysis of provincial employment data now being received is being maintained on a current basis. A special analysis of these statistics was provided to the Province of Manitoba for use in a study of the civil service of that Province.

Transportation

Annual reports issued during the year included: *Highway Statistics, 1950; Summary of Monthly Operating Revenues, 1951 for Railways; Summary of Monthly Transit Reports, 1951; Warehousing, 1950; Preliminary Civil Aviation, 1951; Central Electric Stations, 1950; Motor Vehicle Registrations, 1951; Express Statistics, 1951; Canadian National Railways, 1923-1951; Canadian Pacific Railway Company, 1923-1951; Canal Statistics, 1951; Telegraph and Cable Statistics, 1951; International Bridge, Ferry and Tunnel Statistics, 1951; The Motor Vehicle, 1951; Shipping Report, 1951; Steam Railways, 1951, Part I; Telephone Statistics, 1951; and Motor Carriers, Freight and Passenger, 1950.* In addition, the regular weekly and monthly editions were produced.

The increasing demands from railways, trucking associations, government authorities and others interested in Canadian transportation, for additional information and for more complete coverage concerning road transport prompted an endeavour to improve existing statistics. An appraisal of the situation was made for the Bureau during the summer months by W.J. Waines, Dean of Arts and Sciences of the University of Manitoba, and his recommendations are under study by officers of the Division.

Following advice that the Board of Transport Commissioners had appointed a firm of chartered accountants to prescribe a uniform system of accounts for railways, meetings were held with representatives of other Sections of the Bureau concerned with certain aspects of railway statistics with a view to co-ordinating the Bureau's overall requirements for statistical data in relation to any new accounting system. An outline of the needs of these Sections together with copies of statistical forms and questionnaires currently being used were transmitted to the railway auditors. Representations were also made to the Railway Association of Canada as to the desirability of setting up committees representative of all interests concerned to study and report on desirable improvements in the classification of commodities for railway traffic statistics and the classification of railway employees and their compensation.

Requests for freight-rate increases and for wage and salary adjustments coupled with studies on freight-rate equalization brought many inquiries for data on freight traffic and other railway statistics. Statistics were supplied to the Alberta Government, the Railways and Railway Brotherhoods, the United Grain Growers, Canadian Federation of Agriculture and others. Hearings of the Board of Transport Commissioners on

railway level-crossing problems also evoked demands from interested parties for much detail, historical and current, on railway crossing accidents, protection of crossings, etc. Material was furnished the Railway Association of Canada for their study on rail-truck competition. A special tabulation was prepared for the Fuels Controller on consumption of fuels by railways and the electric power industry. Assistance was given the Canadian Automotive Transportation Association, Canadian Good Roads Association and others in their publicity campaigns.

Assistance was given to the Departments of Defence Production, Resources and Development, the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, the Shawinigan Water and Power Commission and others interested in hydro progress and future electric-power requirements. Special tabulations embracing traffic through the North Atlantic to and from Canadian Atlantic ports during the five danger months were prepared for the Canadian delegation to the North Atlantic Ice Patrol Meeting at Washington scheduled for early April. Requests for aviation express statistics were received in connection with the public hearings of the Air Transport Board on the application of the Canadian Pacific Air Lines for a licence to transport cargo between Montreal and Vancouver. The Department of National Defence was also assisted in the preparation of a bulletin on Canada's Sea Trade.

Meetings were held with representatives of the Canadian Maritime Commission, the Canadian Construction Association, and the Canada Good Roads Association, in connection with shipping and highway transport statistics. Liaison continued with the Railway Association of Canada and the accountants employed by the Board of Transport Commissioners, on a revision of railway accounting. Committees on the classification of commodities carried as railway freight and of railway employees were set up by the Association. The work of the Committee on freight classification was nearly complete and awaited joint discussion.

Preliminary exploratory work was conducted on the possibility of doing a "pilot" survey of motor-carrier freight transport in a representative area following the recommendations resulting from the study last summer of this and related problems in the field of highway transport statistics conducted by the University of Manitoba.

Research and Development

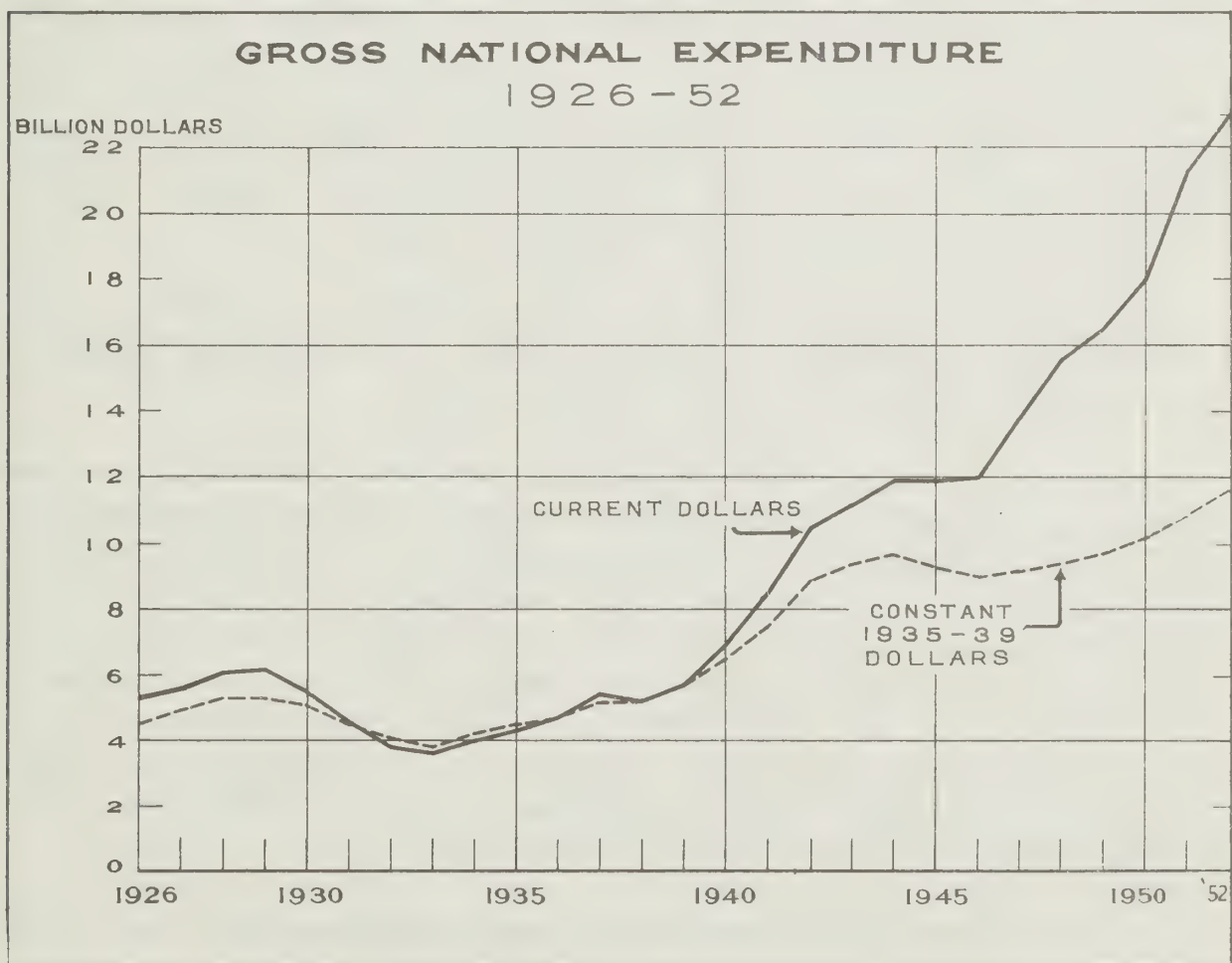
National Income and Related Work

The 1951 estimates of National Income, Gross National Product, and Gross National Expenditure were revised and published in the report *National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, Revised Preliminary 1951*. Also published was *National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, Preliminary 1952*. This material together with a number of additional tables and charts was used in the annual report of the Bank of Canada and in the White Paper giving the economic background to the annual Budget Speech.

Another task was the preparation of quarterly National Accounts estimates preparatory to general publication in 1953. In connection with the quarterly estimates, data back to the year 1947 were revised and brought up to date in each sector of the National Accounts. The data were seasonally adjusted and deflated, meetings were held to discuss methodological and statistical problems, a written description of sources and methods was prepared for publication, and an analysis of the data was begun. The work on this project is continuing.

The Bureau's commitments under the terms of the 1947 Tax Rental Agreement were wound up, and the final certificates required to recalculate preliminary tax rental payments of the previous five years were issued by the Dominion Statistician. In addition, discussions with officers of the Department of Finance regarding the statistical basis for a new Taxation Agreement with the provinces were completed. Certificates were issued by the Dominion Statistician to those provinces which had signed the Agreement with the Federal Government.

The Chief of the Section prepared a paper, "National Accounts in Canada", for the Inter-American Seminar on National Income which met in Santiago, Chile, in January 1953. The monograph, *Government Transactions Related to the National Accounts 1926-1951*, was published. An article entitled "Economic Conditions at the Close of 1952" was prepared for publication in *Canada 1953*. Twelve monthly articles on current economic conditions were prepared for the Canadian Statistical Review.



Work progressed on a number of continuing projects, such as the inter-industry commodity relationships study, the quarterly corporation profits study, and the size distribution of incomes of families and of individuals.

Business Statistics

Reference Paper No. 34, *Revised Index of Industrial Production, 1935-1951*, was published in conjunction with the December 1953 issue of the *Canadian Statistical Review* which contained an explanatory article together with the extension of the new indexes to the current period.

Quarterly volume index from 1949 to 1952 by industries for all sectors of the economy were constructed from available volume data for comparison with deflated Gross National Expenditure and to evaluate the contribution of individual industries to the volume of national production. The work sheets were developed to continue this work on a current basis in conjunction with the placing of both the current and constant dollar estimates of the national accounts on a quarterly basis.

Work was continued on reconstruction of the preliminary estimates of real output for all industries for the period 1935-49. The construction of a net volume index of agricultural production for the period was practically completed and progress was continued in the preparation of indexes for other sectors of the economy.

Progress was also recorded in the construction of bench-mark net indexes of industrial production from Census of Industry data for the period 1946-51 on the new base of 1949 = 100. Research was initiated into the possibility of extending the monthly collection of quantity data for use in the index of those industries, such as chemicals, for which little current data are available. Results will be turned over to the Industry and Merchandising Division for implementation where feasible.

Assistance was given to the interdepartmental committee on productivity in the preparation of a technical report on concepts and statistical methods for the construction of productivity indexes.

The report, *Survey of Production, 1938-1950*, containing revised series according to the Standard Classification of Industries and incorporating new methods of compilation, was published. Special articles and tables for the *Canada Year Book 1954* and *Canada 1953* on this subject were prepared. The annual report, *Cheques Cashed in Clearing Centres, 1952*, was prepared for publication. It contains definitions and analysis of the survey made by the Canadian Bankers' Association in January 1953 of cheques cashed in all banks of the country. As a result of this survey, the coverage of the current series is being extended to 17 additional centres to compensate for loss of coverage since pre-war.

The preparation and editing of the tables for the monthly and weekly editions of the *Canadian Statistical Review* was continued, as was the

computation of the new current index of industrial production. Preparations were made for the publication of a supplement to the *Canadian Statistical Review* which will be printed shortly. Monthly reports on *Cheques Cashed in Clearing Centres* and quarterly reports on *Commercial Failures* were also issued.

Special Surveys

Regional Offices

The Regional Offices organized and carried out the field work of the seven Labour Force Surveys (nos. 27-33) conducted during the year. In September 1952 the Bureau was directed to increase the frequency of the Labour Force Surveys from quarterly to monthly. Commencing in November five monthly surveys (nos. 29-33) were carried out during the balance of the fiscal year. In order to maintain this field operation, the areas of responsibility were revised and new Regional Offices were created in Edmonton and in Ottawa-Hull with a consequent increase in field representative positions. A new sample based on 1951 data was introduced in the field in Manitoba and Prince Edward Island.

In conjunction with the 26th Labour Force Survey, supplementary surveys were made of non-farm incomes and of heating equipment and fuel. In conjunction with the 27th Labour Force Survey, supplementary surveys were made on housing characteristics and farm wages. Special surveys on interprovincial migration and on mortgages, farm equipment, labour and expenses were carried out, partly in conjunction with the 27th Survey and partly in additional sample areas. A special survey was made to obtain data on differentials between rents paid for controlled and uncontrolled living accommodation. Work was carried out in collaboration with the Department of Fisheries and the Fisheries Section of the Bureau on a sample survey to enlarge the 1951 Census of Fisheries data. A survey on radios, telephones, and household electrification was done as a supplement to the 28th Labour Force Survey. A monthly survey of approximately 200 households from coast to coast was commenced to obtain data on family income and expenditure.

Overdue reports were collected for other Divisions of the Bureau including the 1951 Census of Distribution returns. Of a total of over 8,400 of the former sent to the Regional Offices for collection, less than 600 remained uncollected at the close of activities and of a total of about 28,000 of the latter, only about 1,400 remained uncollected. In addition, about 3,000 monthly and quarterly reports were collected on the same basis.

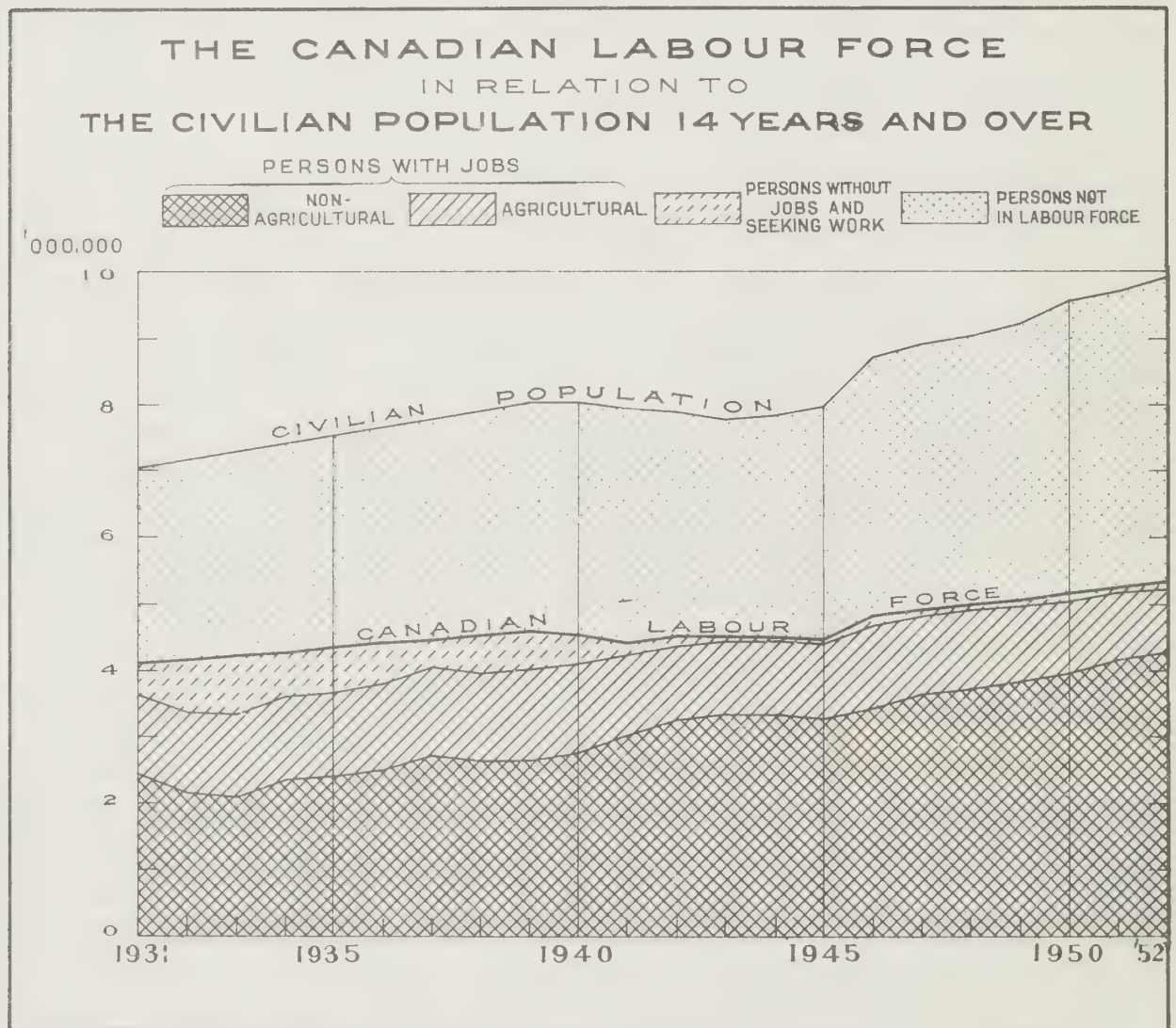
Field Administration

Enumerators' claims for information submitted for seven Labour Force Surveys, the Survey of Starts and Completions, Survey of Family Expenditures and Census of Distribution were processed and cheques dispatched. Regular monthly expense claims from part-time prices representatives were received and cheques obtained and mailed.

The collection dockets for overdue Bureau reports were distributed to Regional Offices. Regular follow-up work was carried on in connection with these dockets.

Operations

Along with the increase in frequency of the Labour Force Surveys, the Bureau was directed to accelerate the processing so that results would be available within 4½ weeks from the start of enumeration. This schedule has been maintained. Based on data obtained at the same time as the Labour Force information, the rental index was compiled up to February 1953 and has been placed on a monthly basis. The regular monthly survey of new residential construction was carried on. Material from the special survey on interprovincial migration and other supplementary surveys was compiled.



Sampling and Analysis

The regular rotation and revision of the Labour Force sample were continued during the year. In addition, the new sample based on 1951 Census data was completed for all provinces except Ontario, Quebec, and British Columbia. A sample was designed and selected for a survey of apartment rents and the results of this survey were compiled and analysed.

Work was continued on the sample of small establishments not covered at present in the collection of employment and payrolls data. A sample was designed and selected for a survey of heights and weights to be conducted by the Department of National Health and Welfare. Tabulation of results of the matching check between Labour Force Survey and Census data was completed and the analysis of variance of Labour Force Survey estimates was continued.

APPENDIX

Representation at Meetings and Conferences

The Dominion Statistician was Director of the United Nations International Seminar on Statistical Organization and presided at the meetings of the IASI Committee on the Improvement of National Statistics, both of which were held in the Bureau in the fall of 1952. He was Chairman of the Dominion-Provincial Conference on Economic Statistics, held in the Bureau in January. He attended the 27th session of the International Statistical Institute, a meeting of the Statistical Commission of the United Nations, and the annual meetings of the American Statistical Association, the Royal Society of Canada, and the Canadian Political Science Association.

The Assistant Dominion Statistician attended the meeting of the United States National Committee on Vital and Health Statistics and a meeting of the American Hospital Association.

The Senior Research Statistician attended the Summer Institute of the Society of Social Research. His assistant attended two meetings of the Advisory Board on Air Pollution.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics was also represented by the Director or other officers of the Division concerned at meetings of the following organizations:

Agriculture

Advisory Committee on Agricultural Economics, Ontario Research Council.

Agriculture Department's Production Conference.

Canadian Association of Nurserymen.

Continuing Committee, Dominion-Provincial Conference on Agricultural Statistics.

Dominion-Provincial Conference on Agricultural Production.

Interdepartmental Committee on Fruit and Vegetable Statistics.

National Dairy Council.

Ontario Creamery Association.

Ontario Soil and Crop Improvement Association.

Outlook Conference, United States Department of Agriculture.

Education

Canadian Association of University Business Officers.

Canadian Educational Association.

Conference on Adult Education.

Dominion-Provincial Conference on Education Statistics.

National Conference of Canadian Universities.

General Assignments

- Canadian Construction Association.
- Canadian Good Roads Association.

Health and Welfare

- American Public Health Association.
- Canadian Association of Social Workers.
- Canadian Penal Association.
- Canadian Public Health Association.
- Canadian Welfare Council.
- Committee on Health Insurance of the Canadian Welfare Council.
- Committee on the Provision and Financing of Health Services for Canadians.
- Dominion Council of Health.
- Dominion-Provincial Meeting of Venereal Disease Control Directors.
- Dominion-Provincial Meeting of Workmen's Compensation Boards on Statistics of Industrial Accidents and Illness.
- Health Insurance Committee of the Canadian Welfare Council.
- Hospital Accounting Institutes of Alberta, Manitoba, the Maritime Provinces, Ontario, and Saskatchewan.
- Legal Committee of the Canadian Social Research Council.
- New York State Joint Legislative Committee on Problems of the Aging.
- Program Committee of the International Conference of National Committees on Vital and Health Statistics.
- Program Preparatory Committee of the World Health Organization.
- United States National Committee on Vital and Health Statistics.
- Vital Statistics Council for Canada.

Industry and Merchandising

- Canadian Electrical Manufacturers Association.
- Canadian Food Processors Association.
- Canadian Manufacturers Association.
- Canadian Pulp and Paper Association.
- Canadian Woollen and Knit Goods Manufacturers Association.
- Chemical Institute of Canada.
- Dominion-Provincial Wildlife Conference.
- Independent Public Accountants Association.
- Prospectors and Developers Association.
- Sixth Commonwealth Forestry Conference.
- Woodlands Section, Canadian Pulp and Paper Association.

International Trade

- Canadian Manufacturers Association, Export Study Group.
- Canadian Tourist and Publicity Bureaus.
- Dominion-Provincial Tourist Conference.
- National Foreign Trade Council (New York).

Labour and Prices

Canadian Manufacturers Association.
Canadian Political Science Association.
Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, Industrial Relations Section.
Silk and Rayon Institute.

Public Finance and Transportation

Association of American Railways.
Canadian Association of Liquor Commissioners.
Canadian Automotive Transportation Association.
Canadian Committee, World Power Conference.
Canadian Good Roads Association.
Canadian Tax Foundation.
Committee on the Classification of Railway Carloadings Reports.
Conference of Municipal Finance Officers Association.
Continuing Committee on Provincial Finance Statistics.
Dominion-Provincial Conference on Provincial Finance Statistics.
Federal Government Accountants Association (Washington).
Institute of Public Administration of Canada.
International Civil Aviation Organization.
Meeting of Provincial Statisticians and Highway Department Officials.
Municipal Finance Clerks and Officers Association.
National Committee on Governmental Accounting.
Ontario Municipal Clerks and Finance Officers Association.
Railway Association of Canada.
World Power Conference.

Research and Development

Conference on Income and Wealth.
Dominion-Provincial Conference on Economic Statistics.

In addition, numerous meetings were held with other government officials, federal, provincial, and municipal; with correspondents and business executives; and with United Nations and United States officials, for the purpose of discussing mutual problems arising in the various statistical fields, enlisting co-operation and unifying returns and, in general, assisting in the advancement of the work of the Bureau.

Gov. Doc
Can
S

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

LIBRARY

AUG 7 1956

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

(Annual

Report of the

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS)

1953/54

For the Fiscal Year
ended March 31, 1954

11-
201

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDED MARCH 31, 1954



EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1954

*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Vincent Massey, C.H., Governor
General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.*

May it Please Your Excellency:

The undersigned has the honour to forward to Your Excellency the report of the Dominion Statistician on the activities of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1954.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "C. D. Howe". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a prominent initial "C" and a long, sweeping underline.

Minister of Trade and Commerce

Ottawa, Canada

May 31, 1954

CONTENTS

	Page
Report of the Dominion Statistician.....	5
Detailed Review:	
Administration.....	9
Agriculture	11
Census	13
Education.....	16
General Assignments	17
Health and Welfare	18
Industry and Merchandising.....	22
Information Services	26
International Trade	29
Labour and Prices.....	32
Mechanical Tabulation.....	34
Public Finance and Transportation	35
Research and Development	40
Special Surveys.....	43
Appendix.....	47

REPORT OF THE DOMINION STATISTICIAN

*THE RIGHT HONOURABLE C.D. HOWE,
MINISTER OF TRADE AND COMMERCE,
OTTAWA.*

Sir, — During the fiscal year ended March 31, 1954, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics endeavoured to perform with efficiency and economy the task entrusted to it by the Statistics Act, namely —

“to collect, compile, analyse, abstract and publish statistical information relative to the commercial, industrial, financial, social, economic and general condition of the people”.

This task has been greatly facilitated by our new functional building specially designed for statistical work.

Work on the 1951 Census is well on the way to completion. Of the final volumes, two on Population, two on Agriculture, two on the Labour Force and one on Housing and Families were published during the year and preparation of the remaining volumes is well advanced.

Since the organization, taking, and compiling of the census is such a large and costly undertaking, it is important that research be carried out and tests made of new methods which might speed up the work and reduce the cost of operation. During the year several experiments were carried out with the object of improving further the procedures used.

Under the joint direction of the Dominion Statistician and the Director of the United States Bureau of the Census, a meeting, attended by officials of the two Bureaus, was held in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics during the week of June 22-26 to discuss the possibilities of a continuing programme of examination with regard to census problems common to the U.S. Bureau of the Census and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

It was agreed that a Canada-United States Census Study Organization consisting of senior officials of the two Bureaus should be established on a continuing basis and should keep under review the place of censuses and of comprehensive sample surveys in the social and economic structure of the two nations. The immediate considerations are techniques and subject matter in relation to requirements for data to avoid needless expenditure of time and substance and to accelerate release of information.

It was further agreed that most questions required specialized treatment by small groups experienced in specific fields and that small working groups should be established in each organization to investigate all material available and exchange information preliminary to consideration by the full study organization. A committee composed of two members

from each Bureau was set up to co-ordinate the efforts of the working groups and to consider the proper timing of further meetings of the full organization.

Several Bureau officers participated in a round table discussion on "Social Implications of the 1951 Census" held in the University of Toronto, November 20-22. A number of special compilations of census material were prepared for this purpose.

In September 1953, Treasury Board decided that the 1940 National Registration records should be microfilmed in the interest of economy. These records are becoming increasingly useful for proof of age in connection with Old Age Security and Assistance as well as for delayed Birth Certificate purposes. The Bureau was requested to undertake this task.

The National Registration records amount to approximately nine million master cards. At the end of March, 1954, approximately three and one-half million or 40 per cent of the records had been processed for microfilming. It is anticipated that the whole microfilming operation will be completed by the end of 1954.

Searches from these records have totalled approximately 13,000 since November 1953. Approximately 2,600 requests per month from 20 regular Old Age Security and Old Age Assistance points across Canada are received. Information is also supplied to the R.C.M.P. and other Government Departments who find that the information on these records assists them in various ways.

The Advisory Board of Publications continued to review the Bureau's publishing programme with a view to eliminating publications whose usefulness has declined, ensuring that each new publication is fully justified, achieving further economies through consolidation of material and, in general, improving the quality and format of Bureau publications.

Although economy must ever be kept in mind, the Bureau's work programme and the publication of the results thereof must not stand still. The primary and continuing function of a national statistical system is to provide the quantitative information necessary for an intelligent understanding of the economic and social structure of the nation, the forces which activate it, and their interrelationships. Hence the Dominion Bureau of Statistics must be ever on the alert to the changing economic and social scene. The rapid expansion of the Canadian economy, the effects on our social structure of the addition of large numbers of immigrants to our population, and the increasing emphasis on social welfare give rise to insistent demands for more and better statistics. Some examples may be cited.

With the development of pipe lines for oil and gas it became necessary to have statistics on this increasingly important mode of transport. Monthly and annual reports on pipe line operations were inaugurated during the year under review.

The increasingly widespread recognition of the National Accounts as an essential background for analysing problems of public policy and

those of a business nature and the consequent demand for more current information led to the inauguration of quarterly estimates of the National Accounts.

Another major development during the year was the publication of quarterly statistics on the Canadian balance of international payments. Demand for these statistics has been augmented in recent years by the existence of fluctuating exchange rates for the Canadian dollar and the public interest in the principal factors of supply and demand in Canada's foreign exchange transactions.

During the year consumer price indexes for nine city or city combinations were published for the first time. These series utilize the same concepts and techniques employed in constructing the consumer price index for Canada which had its inception in the preceding year.

Frequent demands are made on the Bureau for the provision of historical statistical series to facilitate analyses of various kinds. A *Statistical Supplement to the Canadian Statistical Review*, published for the first time during the year under review, consolidates for reference purposes all the data for the years 1926-52 previously published in separate issues of the Review. This has met with widespread favourable comment and it is planned to issue such supplements biennially.

The amendments to the Statistics Act, assented to March 31, 1953, have enabled the resumption of publication of lists of the names, addresses, and types of products of firms or businesses (provided particulars comprised in any individual return are not revealed).

In the field of social statistics, additions to the Bureau's publishing programme during the year under review included an annual report on Notifiable Diseases and monthly and annual reports on Home Nursing Services prepared in collaboration with the Victorian Order of Nurses. The increasing importance of immigration and its effects on Canada's social structure led to the inauguration of a series of annual reports on the characteristics of persons granted Canadian citizenship.

A meeting with representatives of various organizations and interested government departments was held in the Bureau in March to discuss the desirability of continuing the forecast surveys of the hydro electric power industry; which had previously been carried out by the Department of Defence Production, and the co-ordination of these surveys with the work of the Bureau in the field of hydro electric power statistics. The consensus was that an official forecast survey would meet all the needs set forth at the meeting; that it would be desirable to have such a survey designed and carried out along the lines of the similar types of surveys that are being done in the United States; and that the statistical results would be of continuing interest not only to the industry at large but to government as well. A Committee was set up to lay the groundwork for development of the forecast survey in Canada along the lines proposed.

Other important conferences held in the Bureau during the year included the Sixth Dominion-Provincial Conference on Provincial Financial Statistics, June 15-17, and the Sixth Dominion-Provincial Conference on Municipal Statistics, October 26-28.

The Dominion Statistician attended the meeting of the International Labour Organization at Geneva, January 25-29, as Statistical Expert from Canada. The purpose of this meeting was to advise the Officers of the Governing Body in connection with the determination of the Member States of chief industrial importance. The Dominion Statistician also attended the annual meeting of the Canadian Political Science Association, of which he was President, held in London, Ontario, June 3-5, and the annual meeting of the American Statistical Association held in Washington, December 27-31. At this meeting he was elected President of the American Statistical Association for 1954. He addressed the Society of Industrial and Cost Accountants at Peterborough in March. The Assistant Dominion Statistician was a member of the Canadian Delegation to the 28th Session of the International Statistical Institute held in Rome, September 6-12.

During the year six United Nations Fellows—two from Colombia, one from Brazil, one from Burma, one from Haiti, and one from Israel; a Fellow of the Division of International Health (U.S. Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare) from India; and three statisticians, one from Pakistan and two from Australia, under the Point IV Training Programme spent part of their training period in the Bureau studying its organization and methods. A group of French statisticians of the Population Statistics Division of INSEE, under the sponsorship of the Mutual Security Agency in Washington, D.C., visited the Bureau to study census organization and methods. Other visitors from foreign countries included statisticians and statistical students from India, Pakistan, Formosa, Burma, Egypt, and Mexico.

The Director of the Census Division, who had been loaned to the Government of Colombia for six months to supervise the compilation of its Census, completed his assignment on December 31. The Senior Research Statistician, who had been loaned to the Republic of Indonesia for one year as General Statistical Expert of the Government Planning Bureau of that country, completed his assignment on February 28. The Chief of the Population Section of the Census Division was loaned to the Government of Pakistan as Demographic Statistician for six months.

The improved organization and methods instituted in recent years continue to bear fruit. Despite considerable expansion in the Bureau's programme, the regular staff at March 31, 1954, was 1,306, a decrease of 13 from the total at the same date a year ago. The 1951 Census staff totalled 63 at March 31, 1954, a decrease of 116 from the same date in 1953.



H. Marshall,
Dominion Statistician.

Ottawa, Canada
May 3, 1954

GENERAL ORGANIZATION



DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
Chart showing organization

DETAILED REVIEW

Administration

The Administration Division continued to study and apply the principles of up-to-date organization and methods to ensure the use of the most efficient equipment, to improve work-flows, eliminate superfluous operations, standardize questionnaires and forms, better working conditions and, in general, to improve the business aspects of the Bureau's activities.

Personnel

The Personnel Section dealt with problems concerning establishment, recruitment, pay, promotions, reassignments, and related matters and maintained close liaison with the Civil Service Commission.

The regular staff of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at March 31, 1954 was 1,306, a decrease of thirteen from the total at the same date in 1953. Additions during the year numbered 236 and separations 249. The 1951 census staff totalled 63 at March 31, 1954, a decrease of 116 over the same date in 1953. Additions to the census staff during the year numbered 27 and separations 143. During the year the Bureau conducted 99 promotion competitions.

A substantial amount of work was done in the reorganization of records to cope with the Public Service Superannuation Act which came into effect January 1, 1954.

A Suggestion Award Committee was formed—19 suggestions were received, 13 were rejected and 6 are still under consideration.

Health Unit

The office management maintains close liaison with the Health Unit, a branch of the Civil Service Health Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare, located in the Bureau. Visits of Bureau employees to the Health Unit during the year numbered 13,466 as compared with 14,935 during the preceding year.

Employees requiring medical examination and special investigation are referred to their family physician or to the Health Centre of the Civil Service Health Division where complete advisory and diagnostic services are available.

Office Services

Vari-type, stenographic, addressograph, supplies, mail, and messenger services were maintained.

The Drafting Section prepared 1,330 economic charts, maps, diagrams, and various illustrations for the divisions of the Bureau and other departments and agencies of the Government.

Space has been allocated to the different divisions for the storage of semi-active and historical records. All records are being carefully examined as time permits and those of sufficient importance will be micro-filmed. The micro-filming of the National Registration records, a major project, has already been discussed. (See page 6.)

Accounts

The Accounts Section is responsible for the preparation of the Annual Estimates of funds required to operate the Bureau, the verifying and preparation of accounts for approval and submission to the Treasury Office for payment.

This Section maintains distribution records of all expenses to provide information on the operating costs of the various divisions and their sections and of the regional offices of the Bureau.

During the year seven meetings of the Committee to review the accounting requirements of the Bureau were held. Several of these meetings were in collaboration with officials of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery to review the charges for the printing of Bureau Publications. As a result of these discussions, a policy was established by the Department of Public Printing and Stationery whereby government departments which order large quantities of various publications will be charged on the basis of the actual printing cost, rather than a portion of the selling price. This policy should reduce the charges to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics account by approximately \$8,000 per year.

During the year a further analysis of the 1951 Decennial Census field accounts was made in order to obtain information for administrative and future estimating purposes.

In order to meet the requirements of the Public Service Superannuation Act, the work of preparing salaries records and superannuation contribution forms was undertaken.

The organization and administration of the campaigns for the Community Chest and Government of Canada Savings Bonds were conducted within the Accounts Section. In both campaigns the quota was exceeded.

Advisory Board of Publications

The Advisory Board of Publications held 17 meetings during the year. Seven reports and three memoranda were added to the regular publishing programme. Four reports and one memorandum were discontinued. The format of various publications was studied and alterations made in the interests of standardization and economy.

A Sub-Committee set up to examine the "Cover, Title-page, and Mast-head Design of DBS Publications" submitted several suggestions for improvement. These are now being put into practice. Another Sub-Committee was set up to study the standardization of tabular presentation. It presented proposals for standardization of vertical and horizontal rules and spacing which, it is felt, will improve the appearance and readability of tables in Bureau reports.

Civil Defence

The members of the Bureau's Civil Defence Organization attended a six weeks' Civil Defence Indoctrination Course held at the National Research Council Auditorium during the latter part of January and February. This course provided the basic training for new team members as well as bringing previously trained members up-to-date on the latest developments in civil defence.

Agriculture

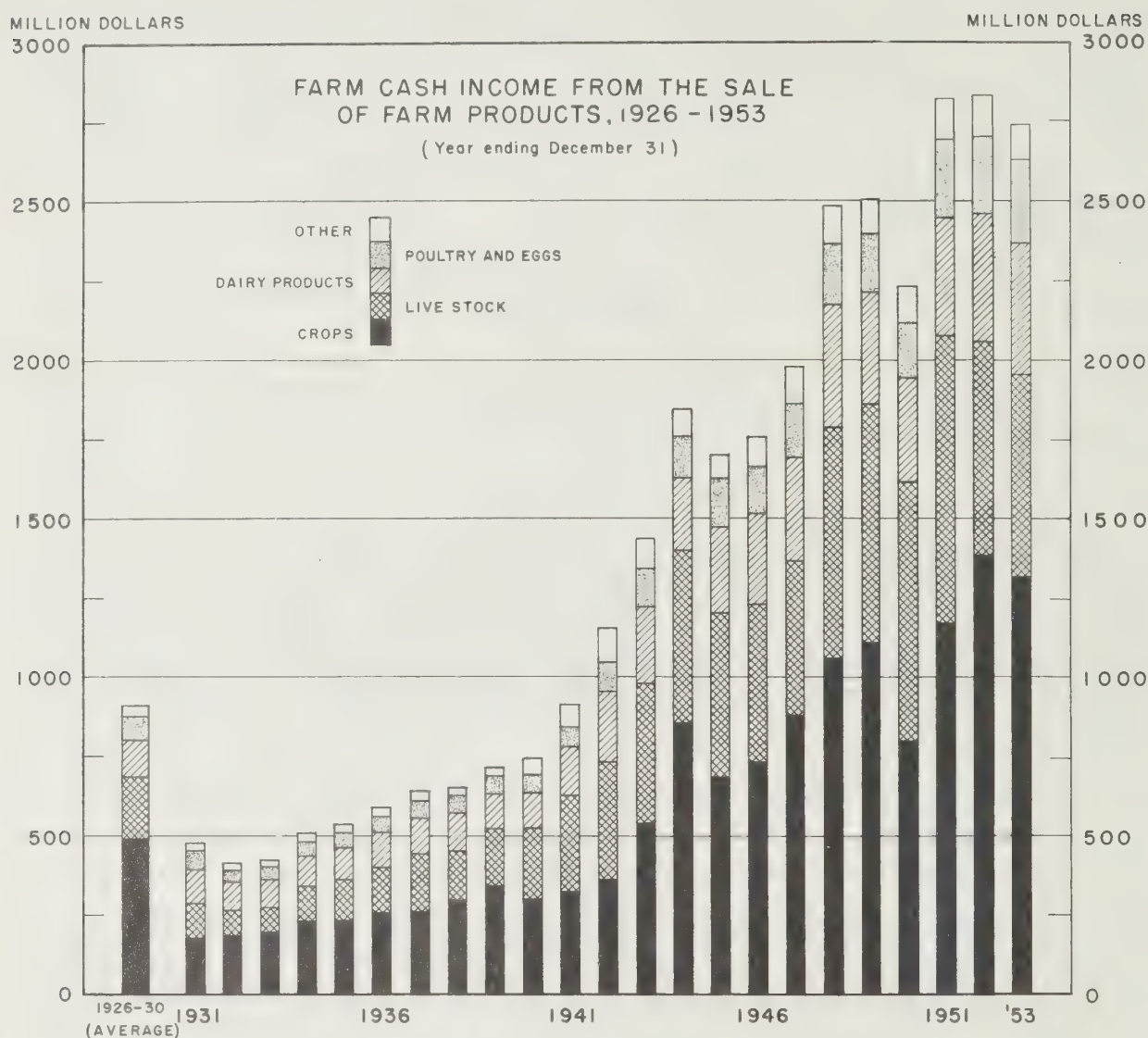
The general function of the Agriculture Division is to provide current estimates of the volume and value of production of crops, live stock and other farm products, farm utilization of such products, prices received by farmers, and farm cash and net income. The Division also collects data on the manufacture of dairy products, flour millings, oilseed crushings, and sales of nursery stock. Certain marketing data are provided through agencies such as the Board of Grain Commissioners and the Federal and Provincial Departments of Agriculture. All such data are used by the Agriculture Division to provide information on utilization of farm products at home and abroad.

Current agricultural statistics at the farm level are nearly all collected through the mail questionnaire method. Specific instances are the June and December crop and live stock surveys from which estimates of crop acreages and numbers of live stock are made, seasonal crop surveys (field crops, fruit and vegetables), monthly prices, poultry and dairy surveys, and quarterly hog surveys. Most of the surveys are non-random in character and provide information only on the amount of change which has taken place from a previous period. For the most part the census provides the basic starting point or bench-mark, and data for the first year after the census are related directly to the census year, the second year related to the first and so on until a new census base is reached. This explanation is important because much time has been spent during the past two years in revising estimates for the intercensal period 1941-51. This work has not yet been completed because of the heavy drain on staff for current activities.

The census also provides the basic mailing list for the majority of the special surveys. Preparation of this list, to be used for the two major sample surveys, and its integration with the lists for special surveys continued to take a great deal of the Division's time. During the year, however, it became possible to utilize the list for selection of new correspondents on a systematic basis for regular surveys and for the random selection of names for trial probability sampling surveys.

Some extension of the work of the Agriculture Division took place during the year. At the request of the Federal Department of Agriculture, two new surveys were started in the fall of 1953, namely, a quarterly hog survey and a quarterly survey of local butcher and other non-federally inspected commercial slaughter of live stock. Plans were made during

FARM CASH INCOME, 1953



the year to speed up the publication of the June live stock survey results. More timely and more frequent statistics were requested to help forecast supplies and to provide more detailed checks on disposition in order to improve the accuracy of live stock production estimates.

The Division continued to review the needs for statistics, the methods of estimating, and the range of data to be published with inter-divisional committees within the Bureau, interdepartmental committees, and at the annual conference held with provincial statisticians. Methods continue to be investigated within the research and operating sections of the Division to the extent of resources available. A number of trial probability surveys have been undertaken this past year including surveys of crop acreages, potato yields, small fruit production, vegetable acreages, honey and maple product production. Results are being analysed with respect to accuracy, cost, and timeliness. One of the major difficulties in the work so far is the cost in time and effort of obtaining reports from correspondents who do not reply to mail questionnaires. Provincial departments have been doing some of this follow-up work as a co-operative venture. If the Bureau had to hire people to call on non-respondents for reports or to interview all those selected in a random survey, the cost for the various surveys undertaken by the Division would

be very large indeed. Improvement in estimating certain agricultural statistics is definitely needed, however, and probability sampling affords a worth while approach to such improvement and it is planned to continue this experimental work,

The Director of the Division attended the annual Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization held in Rome, Italy.

The regular publications were issued during the year. Those prepared in the Crops Section included: *The Wheat Review* (monthly), *Coarse Grains* (quarterly), *Grain Statistics* (weekly), *Grain Milling Statistics* (monthly), *The Sugar Situation* (monthly), *The Grain Trade of Canada* (annual), 23 reports in the *Crop Reporting* series, and 8 reports in the *Fruit and Vegetable Production* series.

Prepared in the Live Stock Section were annual reports on *Live Stock and Animal Products Statistics*, *Production of Poultry and Eggs*, *Production and Consumption of Meats*, *Wool Production and Supply*, *Fur Production*, *Fur Farms*, and monthly reports on egg production, stocks of fruit and vegetables, dairy and poultry products, meat, lard, etc.

Also published were reports on farm cash and net income, farm wage rates, index of farm production, prepared in the Research Section, and the *Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics*.

Census Division

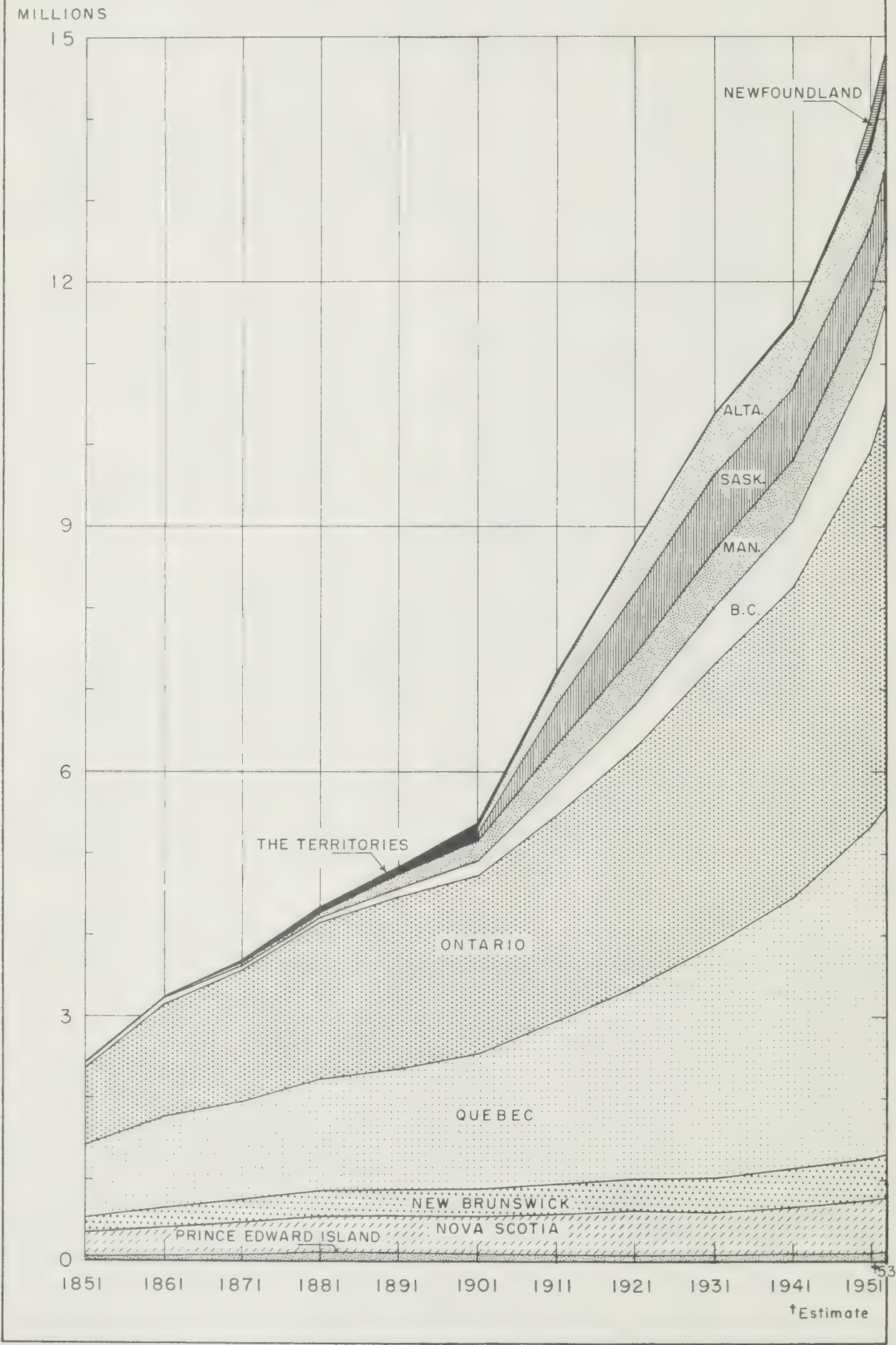
The main function of the Census Division is organizing, taking, and analysing the Decennial Censuses of Population, Housing, and Agriculture of Canada and the Quinquennial Censuses of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. The Division is also responsible for the work of searching census records (under certain regulations to safeguard the secrecy of documents) to establish the age of applicants who cannot otherwise prove their age for Old Age Security, Old Age Assistance, Blind, Veterans, and other pension schemes.

During this fiscal year the work of compilation, preparation of copy for census volumes, special bulletins, and other material was continued. As a result the following volumes became ready for distribution:

- Volume I – Population – General Characteristics.
- Volume II – Population – Cross-classifications of Characteristics.
- Volume III – Housing and Families.
- Volume IV – Labour Force – Occupations and Industries.
- Volume V – Labour Force – Earnings and Employment of Wage-earners.
- Volume VI – Agriculture – Part I and Part II.

Three special bulletins were issued, one giving the population of unincorporated villages and hamlets, the second, an estimate of households and families in 1953 and the third, the first annual report on Canadian Citizenship Statistics.

GROWTH IN CANADA'S POPULATION, 1851 - 1953



In addition, considerable work was done on the compilation and preparation of the remaining volumes of the 1951 Census.

In addition to the above compilations, the Census Division has carried out various compilations for special requests. Among many other requests were special compilations for a round table discussion of the "Social Implications of the 1951 Census" which was held at the School of Social Work of the University of Toronto and which was attended by several officers of the Division.

During the year several experiments were carried out to determine the feasibility of employing the mark-sensing principle, which was so successful in the 1951 Census of Population, for the Census of Agriculture. A test was carried out in a number of areas and the results are presently being studied and analysed. Several other experiments were carried out with the intention of improving some of the procedures used in the Census.

Recognizing the importance of international comparability in statistics and also the importance of international co-operation in this work, a "Canada-United States Census Study Organization" was instituted for the purpose of studying jointly problems of common interest in census operations. An organization meeting attended by senior officials of the United States Census Bureau and of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was held in Ottawa in June. At this meeting general problems relating to the censuses and sample surveys of the two countries were discussed. It was agreed that the immediate considerations are techniques and subject matter in relation to requirements for data to avoid needless expenditure and to accelerate release of information. Small working groups were established and co-ordinators appointed to prepare data for consideration by the full organization. Studies are presently being made of: techniques and concepts of an agriculture census; processing technique and equipment; field organization; training-office and field; geographic operations; sampling, accuracy and related subjects; enumeration techniques.

Again in recognition of the principle of international co-operation in statistics, the Director of the Division was seconded for the greater part of the year to the Technical Assistance Administration of the United Nations to carry out a census assignment in South America. Similarly, another officer of the Division undertook a six months assignment in Pakistan.

Officers of the Division attended various meetings such as seminars on Citizenship, on Rural De-population and other Related Matters, the Dominion-Provincial Conference on Immigration, the National Committee on Agricultural Economics, etc.

With respect to the second function of the Division, namely, the searching of census records to establish the age of persons, searches were made and over 34,000 letters furnishing proof of age were sent out.

Education

The Education Division co-ordinates the provincial statistics of education, supplementing them where necessary to attain comprehensive, comparable, nation-wide statistics, and makes analytical studies and special surveys. This involves close collaboration with the provincial Departments of Education and direct inquiry in the case of some classes of institutions.

The field includes elementary and secondary education—public and private schools, Indian schools, special schools, and classes and teacher training schools—higher education, adult education, libraries, museums, and archives.

Annual publications include: *Preliminary Statistics of Education, Teachers' Salaries and Qualifications in Nine Provinces*, and *University and College Enrolment Reported in the Current Year*. Biennial publications include: *Survey of Elementary and Secondary Education*, *Survey of Higher Education*, and *Survey of Libraries*.

Elementary and Secondary Education

During the year under review work was completed on the first set of new forms approved by the Dominion-Provincial Conference of 1952, to be used for the academic year 1952-53. As a result, information on the destinations of students withdrawing from school will be available for six provinces instead of two and age-grade-sex tables will be available for all provinces. Further, additional tabulations have been prepared for the bulletin on *Teachers' Salaries, Qualifications and Experience*, on interprovincial movement of teachers, losses from the profession, teaching load, and teachers of special classes and subjects.

During the year the compilation of education statistics for the Province of Nova Scotia was added to the work already being done annually for Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland. The Division also assisted in preparing financial report forms of school boards in New Brunswick.

An officer of the Division attended the annual convention of the Canadian Trustees' Association and of the Canadian Education Association. At the latter the collection of information on teacher training was discussed with the teacher-training group. As a result, forms were sent to all teacher-training schools. Most of the returns were received by the end of the fiscal year.

Special compilations were made for the *Joint Brazil-United States Economic Development Commission on Agriculture Education* and on teacher training for Unesco. At the end of the fiscal year, a survey for Unesco on the education of exceptional and handicapped children was in progress.

The *Preliminary Statistics of Education, 1951* was issued and by the end of the year preparation of the 1948-50 *Survey of Elementary and Secondary Education* and of the tabulations on private schools and business colleges for 1952-53 were close to completion.

Higher Education

The memorandum *University and College Enrolment Reported in Current Year* for 1952-53, also the 1953-54 edition, were issued during the year. The preparation of material for the *Survey of Higher Education 1950-52* was nearing completion by the end of the year.

Libraries

The material for the *Survey of Libraries, 1950-52* was prepared for the printer and preparation of a *Survey of Museums and Art Galleries* was almost completed.

General Assignments

During the year the Division continued its programme of making available forecasts and current statistical data on capital investment and initiated a new report on construction containing statistical data on a more up-to-date basis than had been possible previously. Investigation, development, and compilation of statistical material required by the Economics Division of the Department of Trade and Commerce in the study of current economic problems continued throughout the year.

Three reports on investment were prepared jointly with the Economics Division of the Department of Trade and Commerce. The first of these, *Private and Public Investment in Canada, Outlook 1953, Regional Estimates*, released early in April, contained forecast estimates of capital and repair expenditures for the current year on a provincial basis as well as information on expenditures expected in the manufacturing industry for thirteen metropolitan areas. This report was followed in July by the issue of a press release setting out the results of a sample survey of investment; this provided revised estimates of the Canadian capital investment programme for 1953.

The White Paper on capital investment, *Private and Public Investment in Canada, Outlook 1954* was tabled in the House of Commons on February 26, 1954. This report and the regional estimates were based on the results of two surveys covering about 18,000 establishments, together with a number of indirect surveys and independent estimates in fields which were not considered adaptable to coverage by direct survey methods. Agriculture, fishing, independent stores, and miscellaneous commercial and services groups are included in this latter category. At the year end, tabulations were being prepared for the regional estimates covering the 1954 investment intentions.

After two years of investigational work on construction statistics, a new series integrated with the capital expenditures series was released in a report entitled *Construction in Canada, 1951-1953*. Although the detail shown in this publication is much the same as that given in former Bureau reports on the construction industry, the methods used to collect and compile the data were very different from those previously in use.

First, the breakdown of the total value of construction by type of structure was collected in the capital investment surveys which formerly obtained only total outlays on construction. The figures given for average number of persons employed, salaries and wages paid, and cost of materials used were based on ratios of these items to total value of work performed which were derived from the 1951 Census of Construction and applied to the value of work figures obtained in the capital expenditures surveys. The most important advantage of the new methods is the timeliness with which the statistics of the construction industry may be released. It is now possible to provide a forecast of construction for the full year during the first half of the same year. On the other hand, probably the most serious disadvantage of the new series is the break in continuity between it and the former series. However, on balance, it is felt that the advantages outweigh the disadvantages.

A survey of construction firms was carried out during 1953 to obtain the ratios mentioned in the foregoing paragraph which are likewise to be applied to total value of construction figures obtained in the 1952, 1953, and 1954 surveys of capital and repair expenditures, along with the type of structure breakdown. The next annual report on the construction industry is expected to be published during May 1954.

During the year monthly data on proposed construction, as indicated by building permits issued in Canada, were released to various interested government agencies.

Work continued on the development of quarterly corporation profits data. Statements were prepared for each quarter and circulated to the Department of Finance, the Department of Trade and Commerce, and the Bank of Canada. In an effort to improve the sample, a substantial number of additional firms were contacted with the result that over 600 new respondents were added to the sample survey.

The search for new firms to maintain Bureau indexes on an up-to-date basis continued. Over 12,000 *Nature of Business* schedules were mailed to prospective new firms.

Special tabulations of capital expenditures and other economic statistics were prepared for various government departments and private agencies.

Health and Welfare

Health and Welfare statistics provide numerical generalizations for appraisal of the health and social conditions and needs of the people of Canada. Since their usefulness for this purpose hinges largely on timeliness and clarity of presentation, the programme of the Health and Welfare Division during the year 1953-1954 included active efforts to bring about improvement of these two features. Promotion of better reporting, streamlining of tabulation and compilation procedures, and a complete overhaul

of the contents of published reports yielded gratifying results in the form of greatly accelerated publication and considerable improvement in the quality of the published statistics.

At the same time, the essentially developmental nature of health statistics was reflected in certain shifts of emphasis in line with the changing pattern of Canadian health problems. High mortality from infective and contagious diseases in youth has given place to higher incidence of chronic and degenerative illness in later life. Prolonged life expectancy and the emergence of crippling and disabling conditions have posed new problems in medical care, preventive medicine, and hospital administration, which, in turn, have prompted the extension and development of morbidity and institutional statistics to a point of equal importance with the traditional vital statistics. In all aspects of health statistics, increased knowledge of the purely medical characteristics of disease has permitted diversion of effort toward statistics of the social and economic attributes of illness and hospitalization.

Public Health

The main function of the Public Health Section, which in the past has involved principally the analytical study of mortality, fertility, and demographic trends and the exploitation of selected sources of illness data, was re-oriented more strongly during the year toward a primary concentration on its present and future role—measurement of the volume, nature and effects of illness in the general population.

To this end, most of its activities were devoted to continuation of the task of compiling the results of the nation-wide Canadian Sickness Survey. The series of interim publications dealing with expenditures for health care was completed with the release of a report containing regional figures of family expenditures for health services, and the second phase of the programme was launched by completion of work on the first release concerning the volume of sickness in Canada. Other material covering the volume of medical, hospital, and other health care had reached varying stages of preparation at the end of the year. Concurrently with the compilation of data for publication, considerable time was devoted to the preparation of methodological descriptions of the Survey and to the development of uniform terminology and definitions generally applicable to morbidity statistics.

The year's work in connection with selective illness statistics was featured by the issuance for the first time of an *Annual Report of Notifiable Diseases* containing current and historical figures of incidence and case rates for about 40 notifiable diseases. By providing health authorities with a background picture of long term trends of communicable diseases, the report will enhance the usefulness of the current *Weekly Summary of Notifiable Diseases* and will relieve the staff of the burden of preparing replies to a large number of requests for this type of information. In addition, a one-time comprehensive historical summary of notifiable diseases was prepared for printing as a separate supplementary publi-

cation. During the year consultations were held with officers of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources and the Department of National Health and Welfare regarding the draft of a Public Health Ordinance covering reporting of notifiable diseases in the Northwest Territories. Reporting practices in the various provinces were also under study preparatory to a full scale review of the notifiable disease reporting system throughout Canada.

Two annual reports of *Illness in the Civil Service*, for the years 1951-1952 and 1952-1953, were published according to an accelerated production schedule established for current and future work. An analysis was begun on tabulations of illness in nine selected departments for which figures of the population at risk were available. The indexed information concerning Civil Service reporting illness was placed on a more up-to-date basis.

Under arrangements made with the Victorian Order of Nurses, monthly reports on home nursing services were prepared showing distributions of its services geographically and by type of service. An annual report for the year 1952 was completed and sent to printing at the end of the year.

Vital Statistics

The regular *Monthly Reports of Vital Statistics* were released at an accelerated pace throughout the year due to a change in the method of reporting and to the elimination of figures for selected cities. The latter were found to be of quite limited usefulness and to have been responsible for much of the previous delay in the issuance of this report.

The uniform tabulation programme agreed upon by the Vital Statistics Council at its 1953 meeting was put into effect for the tabulation of 1952 vital statistics. As a result these statistics were completed and released to the provinces at a much earlier date than had been possible under the more extensive tabulation scheme of previous years.

The arrears of publication into which the annual reports of vital statistics had fallen were almost overcome during the year with the release of the reports for 1949 and 1950 and the imminent release of the 1951 volume. In addition, the Preliminary Annual Report for 1952 was published and the regular 1952 report was virtually completed for vari-typing.

With the concurrence of the Publications Advisory Board, the contents of the 1952 report were substantially reduced and the planned format completely revised by rearrangement of material, consolidation of tables, elimination of undue detail, and the enlargement of summary, historical, textual, and graphic material. In addition to the economies expected to result, the new format will increase the usefulness of the report to health authorities and the general public.

Investigation was continued into the use of various methods of photographic reproduction in accordance with a request of the Vital Statistics Council that the Section continue its research on modern develop-

ments in photographic and direct reproduction applicable to the maintenance and handling of vital statistics records of births, marriages, and deaths.

The current monthly indexes of births, marriages, and deaths were routinely supplied to the Family Allowances Administration and to provincial Vital Statistics offices. In co-operation with the Mechanical Tabulation Division, these indexes were turned out at a progressively accelerated rate.

Coding and punching of current records for statistical purposes has also been speeded up. In consultation with provincial Vital Statistics offices, a programme of provincial precoding of geographical particulars was introduced to short-cut arduous coding procedures within the Bureau. A revision of the geographical code structure was also initiated to facilitate the annual tabulation of data for local areas and with a view to reducing much of the time-consuming work of compilation.

Institutions

Strong emphasis was directed during the year to improvement in the currency and quality of the statistics of hospitals and other health institutions. In all, 12 annual and one quinquennial report, together with a special statistical handbook, were released during the period.

In the field of hospital statistics, 2 annual reports, those for 1950 and 1951, were released together with the first of 2 volumes comprising the 1952 report. The decision to divide the annual reports henceforth into two volumes was taken to facilitate earlier publication on a continuing basis. The first volume contains data on accommodation, services, personnel, etc., which can be reported several months earlier than the financial data which appear in the second volume. Preparation of the material for the second volume was nearing completion at the year end.

The 1952 report is the first to be based upon the extensive new reporting schedules formulated by the Dominion-Provincial Conference and the Continuing Committee on Hospital Statistics. A number of difficulties associated with the use of the schedules by hospitals were resolved during the year by correspondence and by attendance of officers of the Section at training institutes. On the basis of the year's experience, several modifications were made in the schedules for the following year.

In view of the Canadian Hospital Association's decision to publish a *Directory of Hospitals*, it was decided to discontinue the publication of the Bureau's biennial Directory. Since there appeared to be an increased demand for the smaller annual *List of Hospitals*, its publication was maintained and the issues for the years 1952 and 1953 were released.

Considerable progress was made in mental health statistics. Arrears of publication of the *Annual Report of Mental Institutions* were completely overcome with the release during the year of 4 annual reports, those for 1949, 1950, 1951 and 1952, and a production schedule was worked out which will bring about still further acceleration. In addition, the contents

of the report were rearranged for greater clarity and ease of reference and, wherever feasible, comparative data were presented graphically. A *Mental Statistics Handbook* was released containing instructions and definitions for reporting, together with additional material designed to improve the usefulness of the handbook for purposes of reference, teaching, and general information.

Comparable improvements were made in the publication of tuberculosis statistics. The annual reports of Tuberculosis Institutions for the years 1950, 1951, and 1952 were released during the year, and a number of improvements in the contents were introduced along the same lines as in the reports of mental institutions.

The Section's responsibility for a quinquennial census of welfare institutions was discharged with the preparation and publication of the *Census of Welfare Institutions, 1951*.

The effect of the accelerated production rate for annual reports in freeing professional personnel for more analytical treatment of institutional data resulted in the formulation of tentative plans for a series of auxiliary analytical reports on various aspects of mental illness and hospitalization.

Judicial

The annual series of reports on various aspects of criminal and judicial statistics for which the Judicial Section is responsible were released on schedule during the year.

A slight improvement in production resulted in publication of the 1951 and the 1952 *Report of Juvenile Delinquency*. The 1952 *Report of Police Statistics* was published. The 1951 *Report of Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences* was released, and the 1952 report was completed and sent for printing at the end of the year.

Coding of penitentiary admissions and discharges was completed for the preparation of tables for inclusion in the 1953 Report of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries, and the coding of data concerning juvenile delinquencies for 1953 was nearing completion. Statistical material was prepared in response to a number of inquiries on various aspects of criminal offences, corporal and capital punishment, and juvenile delinquency.

Industry and Merchandising

Compilations for the 1951 Census of Industry were completed early in the year under review, and the major part of the tabulations for the 1952 Census was completed at the year end. Some 112 annual industry reports were prepared for publication as well as 55 monthly reports, 5 quarterlies, 2 weeklies, and about 25 regular annual reports on commodities or groups of commodities.

Work on the 1951 Census of Distribution was nearly finished at the year end. On the basis of these tabulations, new samples are being selected for the current monthly estimates of the retail and wholesale trades and of inventory holdings in these fields.

The 1951 Census of Fisheries was completed, and most of the manuscript for the final report was sent forward for printing.

Work on special inquiries from industry, commercial concerns, individuals, and government departments continued to be heavy.

General Manufactures

A shipments concept, instead of the production statistics heretofore compiled, was adopted for the 1952 returns of manufacturers for a large number of industries where it was known that inventory changes from year to year were only of a minor nature. The concept was not changed for industries known to experience wide fluctuations in inventory holdings, pending further study for the need of both production and shipments statistics. For the 1954 returns of manufacturers, it is planned to implement the shipments concept for all industries. When, through study, it is found that production statistics are still needed, such industries will be required to report details of the physical volume of products manufactured in addition to the quantity and factory selling value of shipments.

During the year the General Manufactures Section spent considerable time on the Input-Output Studies initiated by the Research and Development Division of the Bureau. All of the material cards were prepared and distributed to the industry experts concerned and marked headway was achieved in processing the cards.

A new quarterly report on *Bakery Products*, covering about 250 baking establishments, was started with the first quarter in 1954. This survey has been undertaken on the recommendation of the National Council of the Baking Industry.

Three summary reports on the manufacturing industries were published during the year as follows: *General Review of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, 1950*; *Geographical Distribution of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, 1950*; and *The Manufacturing Industries of Canada by Provinces, 1951 (Part 1)*. In addition, 32 annual industry or commodity reports were released and the usual 4 quarterlies and 3 monthlies.

An estimate of principal statistics for the manufacturing industries in 1952 was assembled for inclusion in the *Preliminary Statement of Manufactures, 1952*.

Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical

Compilations for the 1952 Census of the Mineral Industries were completed in February. Manuscripts for 20 industry reports for 1952 were forwarded to the vari-typer unit. The 11 monthly reports on minerals were released on schedule. A new monthly report on Iron Ore was started in January, 1954. A preliminary estimate of mineral production during the

calendar year 1953 was released on January 2, 1954, and a more comprehensive preliminary report was prepared and forwarded for printing. At the year end the mineral statistics unit assumed responsibility for the compilation of quarterly and monthly statistics on the consumption of non-ferrous metals; this work was done formerly in the Department of Defence Production.

Compilations for the 7 major groups of the 1952 Census of Manufactures for which this Section is responsible were completed in January, 1954, about 6 weeks earlier than last year. Manuscripts for 51 industry reports were forwarded to the vari-typer unit. The 20 monthly reports were issued regularly. In addition, 18 special reports on commodities or groups of commodities were prepared for publication.

Schedules for the 1953 Census of Industry were mailed in January and early February, 1954. Work was started on the editing and compilation of the incoming reports.

Forestry

The Forestry Section began publication of two new monthly Memoranda: The *Peeler Logs, Veneers and Plywoods* Memorandum gives statistics on deliveries, consumption, and stocks of peeler logs, and production, domestic and export shipments, and stocks of veneers and plywoods; the *Hard Board* Memorandum gives production and domestic and export shipments of hard board.

Nine annual reports on particular industries, 2 monthly reports on production, shipments, and stocks of sawmills, and 18 special compilations for sawmill operations in the various provinces and for small wood-using industries were also published.

Animal Products

Nine industry reports for 1952 were prepared and forwarded to the vari-typer unit, also 4 industry reports for 1951. The 4 monthly reports were published on schedule.

A complete revision of the inventory figures for lard and edible tallow was carried out in co-operation with the Cold Storage Unit of the Agriculture Division. An extensive revision of the data on wettings of goat and kid skins was also carried out and the revised statistics included in the June issue of *Statistics on Hides, Skins and Leather*.

Commodity

During the year the Commodity Section developed a March 15th estimate of value of manufacturers' inventory holdings as at December 31st of the preceding year, as a standard annual service to the National Income Unit; revised its monthly inventory, shipments and orders series, mainly by instituting a 1952 base and by providing for a mathematical adjustment at the end of each year, to establish a historical monthly

series in exact agreement with the annual year-end inventory survey; received approval of a plan whereby the year-end inventory data will be collected on the regular Annual Census of Industry schedule, except special-case firms, thereby ensuring that some 30,000 manufacturing establishments will be exempted from completing a separate Inventory schedule; proceeded with its experiments in the current estimation of Value of Manufacturers Shipments, by major industrial groups, and for significant individual industries, to the point where a regular quarterly publication of these estimates can be undertaken.

Beyond the points included in the general summary, it may be noted that in the annual inventory survey, an attempt is being made to secure logging inventory held by establishments reporting in the wood-using industries. The whole problem of logging inventory is difficult and the establishment of clear and meaningful data for any part is an important step.

In the matter of current estimates of value of manufacturers' shipments, supplementary data on physical shipments, labour, and prices, have been incorporated with the actual sales and shipments data collected, and an improvement in seasonal accuracy has resulted.

The publication *Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries* was enlarged for the month of December, 1953, to include all revisions from December 31, 1951.

Fisneries

Regarding the 1951 Census of Fisheries, the enumeration work in Newfoundland and Labrador was completed in August, 1953, and all tabulations for the Census were completed before the year end. The manuscript for the final report has been prepared and will be released shortly.

The annual report *Fisheries Statistics for Canada 1951* was released in 7 sections, one for each of the following: Canada, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, British Columbia, and a combined release for the other provinces. The sections for Prince Edward Island and British Columbia for 1952 were also released.

The *Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics*, and the monthly report on *Cold Storage Holdings of Fish* were issued regularly.

A special interdepartmental committee was set up to study the present methods of collection and compilation of fisheries statistics for the Maritime Provinces, and to suggest possible improvements in quality, timeliness, and presentation.

Census of Distribution

Work on the collection and editing of reports of the 1951 Census of Distribution was completed. The material was mechanically tabulated and most of the tables were vari-typed and made ready for printing.

Four preprint bulletins were released during the year, 2 on Retail Trade and 2 on Wholesale Trade. In addition, a special tabulation on Retail Trade by Metropolitan Areas was released as a supplement to the *Daily Bulletin*.

Merchandising and Services

Five annual reports for 1951 and 21 reports for 1952 were released during the year. In most cases, the release dates for the 1952 annuals were considerably ahead of those for 1951. The usual 6 monthly reports, 1 quarterly, and 1 weekly were published on schedule.

Most of the statistical surveys on merchandising are tied to the decennial census. Completion of the Census of Distribution is the cue for revisions to and improvements in most of the current statistical series. The census provides the bench-mark to which past estimates must be revised and on which future estimates must be projected. It also provides a mailing list from which to select sample panels necessary for continuing statistical programmes. Current 1952 reports were published on schedule, with most annual releases ahead of the 1951 publication dates.

During the fiscal year 1953-1954, results of the 1951 Census of Distribution were released. That portion dealing with retail trade provided the base for revising current monthly sales estimates, which had been projected from the 1941 base. It is noteworthy that the 1951 projected figure was within one per cent of the census total. Fluctuations occurred between trades and provinces, however, so that complete revisions were necessary. A new and improved sample of retail stores has been selected both for continued estimates of retail sales and for a new survey on retail inventories. Initial questionnaires will be sent to this sample during April, 1954, and revised estimates from the new sample panel projected as from January, 1954.

While some sample survey panels still remain to be replaced by new ones (e.g. wholesale trade, retail consumer credit), the largest postcensus project is nearing finalization, namely, the selection of new retail trade samples and revisions of retail estimates.

Information Services

The functions of this Division include the preparation of *The Canada Year Book* and the Official Handbook *Canada*, the dissemination of statistical information in general through the medium of the Press, the answering of general inquiries, the distribution of Bureau publications, and the operation of the DBS Library.

Canada Year Book

The *Canada Year Book 1952-53* and the Official Handbook *Canada 1953* were released for distribution in April and May 1953. *The Canada*

Year Book 1954 was in the final stages of production at the close of the fiscal year, while all material for *Canada 1954* was in the hands of the printers.

Steady progress was made on the demographic and social portion of the Atlas of Canada. The Director of the Division attended the Seventh and Eighth Meetings of the Atlas Executive Committee which dealt with the recommended contributions of Departmental Subcommittees to the Atlas, the position of Atlas Cartographer, preparation of fair drawings and the question of reproduction.

Regular series of Canadian statistics were supplied monthly to the United Nations, the International Labour Office, the International Civil Aviation Organization and others, while revisions of political and economic material relative to Canada were prepared for national and international year books, almanacs, directories, encyclopaedia and other publications.

Press and Publicity

The functions of this Section are, (a) to obtain the widest possible useful distribution of Bureau information to the public through the daily and periodical press; (b) to promote the circulation of Bureau reports so that they may reach the greatest possible number of business firms, organizations, and persons to whom they may be useful; and (c), to establish and maintain good public relations with the Press and with the trade and other associations concerned with the distribution of appropriate information to their members, and generally to inform the public on the services and publications of the Bureau.

As its principal method of disseminating Bureau information, the Section published the *Daily Bulletin* and the *Weekly Bulletin* containing news summaries of each day's and week's issues of reports, together with other information not available in separate printed reports, thus providing an overall coverage of the current information issued by the Bureau. Each bulletin lists the reports released on the day or during the week of issue; these are arranged so as to be identifiable with news items for the ready convenience of bulletin readers who may wish to order them.

Augmenting its service through the bulletins, the Section is organized for the ready supply of additional information to the daily and periodical press and for dealing with inquiries and requests from other sources.

Among measures to publicize Bureau publications, the Section arranged, in co-operation with the appropriate Bureau officers and with outside agencies, for the display of selected Bureau publications at six conferences or annual meetings of Canadian and international associations; prepared special material on the Bureau as a source of information for a marketing reference book; and supplied information for a variety of articles relating to the Bureau's work for publication in periodicals. The annually issued DBS list of *Current Publications* was completely revised. In ad-

dition, the Section completed a detailed Subject Index to the contents of *Current Publications*, in order to provide users of the list and those now receiving Bureau reports with a ready means of locating specific items of information.

Publications Distribution

This Section is responsible, in accordance with the general principles laid down by the Bureau's Advisory Board on Publications, for the distribution of the more than 400 publications of the Bureau. Close liaison is maintained with the Queen's Printer in the distribution of these publications and in the case of *The Canada Year Book*, the *Official Handbook Canada* and the *Canadian Statistical Review* the latter assumes the major sales role.

The Section maintains mailing lists and stock records, and performs the work of storing, packaging, mailing, and accounting. It also answers many inquiries daily regarding DBS publications and statistical information.

The Library

The installing of a new central charging desk, catalogue case, and display racks in the Library resulted in better appearance, more efficient operation, and greater comfort for the users. The use of the Library has continued at the same high level as in previous years, with the study carrels being in constant demand by members of the Bureau staff.

The extension of research and study at the Bureau has necessitated an increase in the purchase of new books on economic developments and statistics. A number of new periodicals have also been subscribed for.

Periodical circulation and storage have been improved by the organization of a centralized current periodical section for filing the 1500 current periodicals, while the periodical records have been completely transferred to Kardex. In addition, the collection of DBS publications has been completely reorganized by a system of filing publications under the name of issuing Division and Section, thereby permitting the rapid location of items required.

A regular system of distribution of old and duplicate material to university and other libraries in Canada and the United States has been organized by sending lists at monthly intervals to interested libraries. Several thousand items have thus gone to places where they are needed, including several hundred European statistical documents presented to the Library of the Federal Statistical Office at Wiesbaden, Germany, to replace material destroyed during the war.

The Librarian and professional staff attended the Canadian Library Association Convention held in August 1953 at Ottawa. The Bureau was host for some of the Convention meetings.

The Director of the Division, as representative of the Bureau on the inter-Departmental "Committee on Editorial Style Manual", attended the three meetings of the Committee held since its establishment in November 1953 to consider revision of *The Canadian Government Editorial Style Manual*.

International Trade

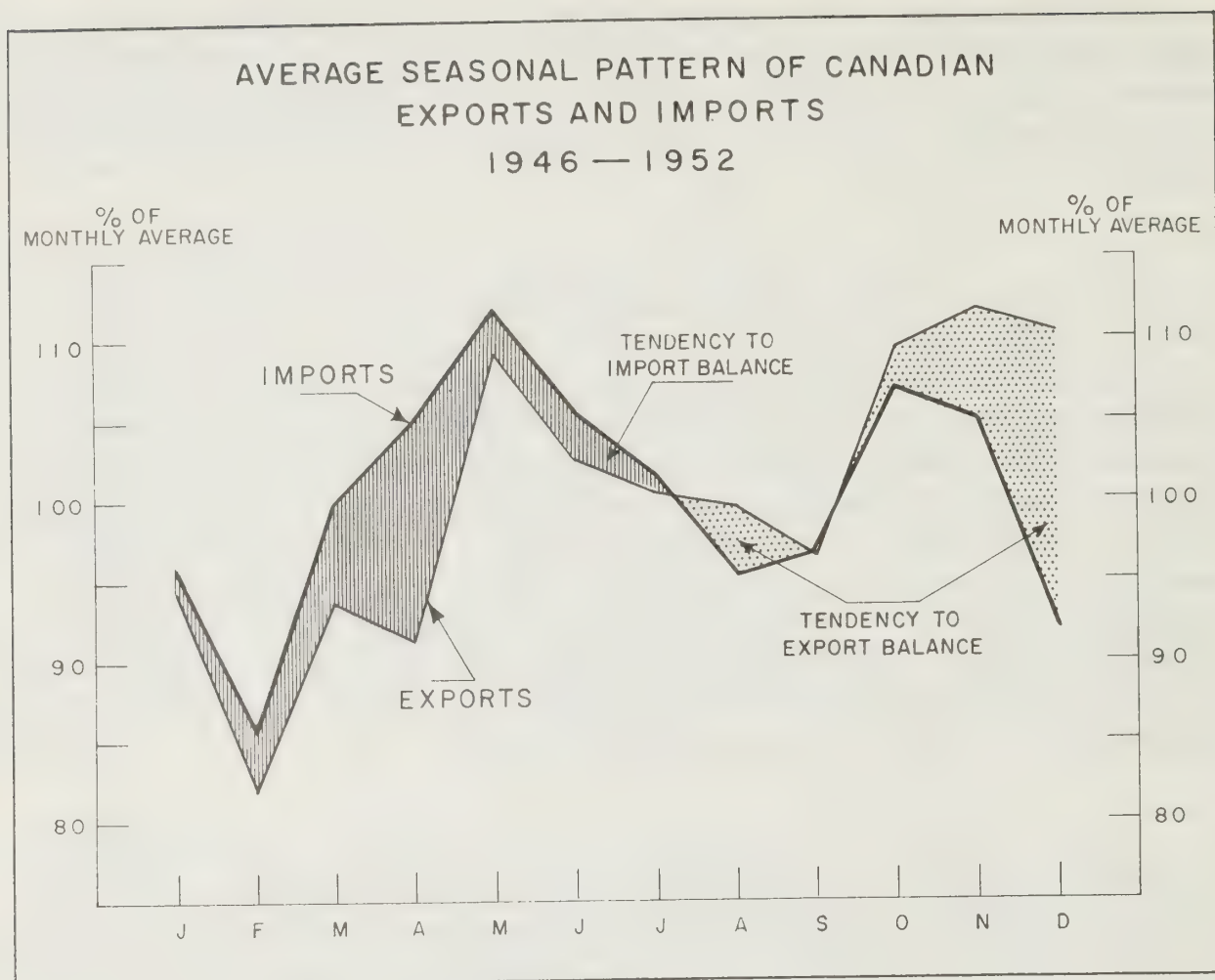
The programme of the International Trade Division is directed towards the improvement and extension of the service of preparing and presenting statistics of Canada's international commodity trade, balance of payments, and international financial position. Besides the compilation of basic series there is the provision of aids to analysis and analytical comment assisting in the interpretation of the data. The programme includes improvement in the presentation of statistics and the publication of more frequent series when information is in demand. However the processing of a great volume of statistical data each month continues to be one of the leading functions of the Division.

Among the major developments during the year was the inauguration of quarterly statistics on the Canadian balance of international payments. The new publication containing these data fills a public need for more frequent information on the balance of payments. Demand for these statistics has been augmented in recent years by the existence of fluctuating exchange rates for the Canadian dollar and the public interest in the principal factors of supply and demand in Canada's foreign exchange transactions.

Related to this development has been the more frequent presentation of reviews of Canada's international indebtedness position and the extent of inflows of non-resident capital. Interest in this field has been quickened, too, by public awareness of the impact of non-resident participation in some rapidly growing fields of enterprise in Canada, for example, mining and petroleum exploration and development.

Besides the provision of statistics of Canada's foreign trade in various regular bulletins and reports of the External Trade Section, there continued to be the extensive services provided to the business community and other government departments by that Section through meeting special requests for information on Canadian trade. Progress was made, too, towards the restoration of the compilation and publication schedules for these statistics which were interrupted by the sharp increase in foreign trade after 1950.

New arrangements with the Department of National Revenue affecting the compilation of foreign trade statistics were worked out during the year. As a result of the negotiations, separate copies of import entries will be furnished the Bureau for statistical purposes. Formerly the External Trade Section had the temporary use of copies of import entries



which were required by the Department of National Revenue for administrative purposes, as continues to be the case with customs invoices. The new arrangement, effective April, 1954, will facilitate the classification of Canada's import trade by eliminating the need for transferring statistical information from entries to work sheets as under the earlier arrangements.

Two supplementary series designed to facilitate the interpretation of Canadian commodity trade statistics were improved during the year. The sample of commodities used in the calculation of indexes of export and import prices and volume was adjusted in some groups, and, in addition, work was continued on the replacement of the present indexes by improved indexes in the Bureau's standard postwar reference base. The study of the influence of seasonal factors on fluctuations in the trade totals was continued, and indicators of the average seasonal behaviour of the trade totals in the postwar period were published for the first time.

The Division continued to participate in the Bureau's exploration of commodity classification problems directed towards developing a standard commodity classification for Bureau work. Such a classification will improve foreign commodity trade statistics by modernizing the range of commodity detail compiled and rendering it more comparable with other Canadian commodity statistics. The conversion of Canadian trade sta-

tistics to the standard form of classification used by the Statistical Office of the United Nations and other international bodies was also greatly improved during the year.

The meeting of special and recurring requests for information by international organizations has given rise to many special undertakings on the part of the Balance of Payments Section. During the past year new requests involving the presentation of balance of payments statistics in various ways were received and attended to. The Division was represented at meetings at the International Monetary Fund on the presentation of balance of payments statistics.

Among significant accomplishments during the year was the completion and publication of the special report, *The Canadian Balance of International Payments in the Postwar Years*. Besides providing a summary of statistics of the Canadian balance of payments and international indebtedness and analytical comment during the period as a whole, the report contains, for the first time, quarterly statements of the balance of payments for the postwar period. These statements form an indispensable background for the complete use of the new quarterly statements now being issued for current periods.

In recording international travel and estimating expenditures, additional refinements were made in employing effectively the large volume of data reported to the Division. Further trials were made with sample techniques to test their accuracy. Apparent success with this method has led to an extension of sampling procedures to reduce the processing of the great volume of returns without sacrificing accuracy.

In the continuing work of recording and appraising international transactions entering into the balance of payments, there has been an extension during the year in the collection of information formerly obtained from records of exchange transactions which terminated with the end of exchange control. This has required numerous investigations of international transactions of various kinds of business. In some spheres questionnaires are sent to business concerns. In other cases resort is made to information available from secondary sources. Attention has been mainly directed towards areas of activity which are of major significance. In this way it has been possible to hold down to a minimum the volume of questionnaires employed.

The production of regular quarterly estimates has meant that many international transactions have to be estimated from different sources than annual statements. Techniques have been devised which make most effective use of available information supplemented by samples and by more complete periodic records obtained at less frequent intervals. While this has increased the research done in the Division it has been accomplished without an increase in staff.

The Director addressed the Toronto Study Group of the Institute of International Affairs in April and delivered a paper at the annual meeting of the Canadian Political Science Association, at London, in June. He visited the Statistical Office of the Bank of England in September.

Labour and Prices

Current and comprehensive statistics of employment, earnings, and hours of work in non-agricultural industry, the operations of the Unemployment Insurance Act, and changes in the price structure of the economy constitute the main output of the Division. The integration of these statistics with other related data is also a matter which receives continuing attention. Likewise, the technical staff of the Division devotes a considerable part of its time to the review of collection and processing methods along with experimentation to improve the usefulness of data produced. This is of particular importance since the volume of data processed is large.

Employment and Payrolls

During the fiscal year 1953-54, index numbers of non-agricultural employment and aggregate payrolls, per capita earnings in dollars, and average weekly hours of work were published each month as usual on an area and industry basis. They appeared in two reports, *Employment and Payrolls* and *Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings*. During the year all index numbers in this field were transferred to a 1949 reference level. This change from a 1939 base period was made to meet the requirements of postwar comparisons, and in conformity with a decision of the Bureau to use 1949 data as standard postwar reference levels. The new index numbers were introduced in a special report *Employment, Payrolls and Weekly Earnings, January 1949-June 1953* which provided a considerable amount of historical background for some of the most frequently used index number series. Monthly employment indexes were carried back to 1921.

The detailed annual survey of earnings and hours in the manufacturing industry completed for 1952 gave special emphasis to numbers of wage and salary earners in classes of hours per week with separate figures for men and women. Data collected in the corresponding 1953 survey stressed classes of earnings per week as a basis for classifying wage and salary earners.

Experimentation with a sample of records from small industrial establishments continued. Payroll data from small establishments constitute a special cost problem because these concerns are numerous in relation to their total contribution to employment and earnings.

Unemployment Insurance

The volume of work resulting from operations of the Unemployment Insurance Act increased during 1953-54 and added materially to the complexity of the statistical output. This involved the preparation and publication each month of statistics of general interest and also the tabulation of a large volume of data of special interest to those responsible for the administration of the Act. Two monthly publications, *Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act* and *Benefit Years Established and Terminated* were issued regularly. In addition, the usual

semi-annual report on *Hirings and Separations in Certain Industries* and the annual *Current Benefit Years Under the Unemployment Insurance Act* were published.

Significant progress has been made in speeding up the compilation of annual statistical series on Unemployment Insurance. The records consist of separate documents on each individual and therefore constitute a large volume of material. Through the application of improved methods and the use of samples much time has been saved.

The Actuarial Sample is a continuous work history of 5 per cent of those to whom insurance numbers are issued. Special attention has been paid to this project during the past year in order to bring the compilations up to date. The history of the first five postwar years is considered especially significant for an evaluation of the present status of the Unemployment Insurance fund.

Prices

Price statistics compiled in the Division include the fields of urban consumer prices, prices of commodities at wholesale or producers levels, prices paid by farmers for living and farm operation, as well as prices paid by government personnel posted abroad, and security prices. Price indexes and averages for most of these groups were published monthly in the report *Prices and Price Indexes*. Comprehensive annual reports have not been issued since 1949, and, in order to fill this gap, a volume consolidating data for the period 1949-52 was prepared for printing during the year under review. It will provide appreciably more detail about price levels and movements of individual commodities than does the monthly report and will consolidate weighting diagrams for most price indexes published.

There was a marked increase in requirements for information regarding comparative price levels in various centres abroad where Canadian personnel are posted. Such information is required to establish differences in price levels between various countries and to take into account changes in foreign exchange ratios and the unstable nature of international price levels. Compilation of such data for civilian personnel was commenced a number of years ago and comparative indexes are used in the adjustment of living allowances paid to staff members of a number of departments. A first-hand knowledge of living conditions encountered by civilian staff abroad is an important part of this undertaking. In continuing a programme to acquire such information, the section chief visited three posts in Central America and the statistician-in-charge of the international prices unit visited all posts in South America. Indexes related to prices paid by Department of National Defence personnel in Europe were calculated for the first time. In connection with the establishment of these indexes, the statistician-in-charge visited a number of National Defence establishments in Europe.

As usual, the movements of prices paid by farmers were reviewed three times during the year in a publication *Price Index Numbers and Commodities and Services Used by Farmers*. In 1953-54 consumer price

indexes for nine city or city combinations were published for the first time. These series utilize the same concepts and techniques as those employed in constructing the Consumer Price Index for Canada, which had its inception in the preceding year. A reference paper entitled *Non-Residential Building Materials Price Index 1935-1952* introduced a new construction price index which may be considered as complementary to a residential building material price index completed about a year earlier. Some progress was made in planning a reorganization of wholesale price data. During the year wholesale price index requirements were examined in relation to problems of commodity price classifications, index concepts and uses. The Chief of the Prices Section was a discussant on wholesale price index numbers at the annual meeting of the American Statistical Association, and delivered two addresses to chapters of the Society of Industrial and Cost Accountants.

Central Staff

During 1953-54 the first results of a new family expenditure survey were released. These related to food purchases in 1952-53 and will be followed by data on other kinds of expenditure. Progress was made also in the development of current estimates of paid workers showing provincial totals for broad groups of industries. Such figures will supplement cross-sectional records of the labour force already provided by monthly sample surveys. Finally, regular estimates of labour income were continued and published in the monthly report *Estimates of Labour Income*.

Mechanical Tabulation

The regular tabulation programmes were carried out on schedule. A number of special tabulating programmes were undertaken during the year and are either completed or nearing completion. Assistance was also given to a number of other government departments including Citizenship and Immigration, Agriculture, National Health and Welfare, Fisheries, and Northern Affairs and National Resources, also the National Film Board, and the Civil Service Commission.

Tests carried out under actual working conditions on new key punching and key verifying machines proved very satisfactory and a plan to replace all older models of these machines with the latest models has been approved. The new features of these machines together with their increased speed of operation will result in a considerable saving which will be reflected in a reduction of machines and operators.

During the year it was found possible to release 8 key punching machines, 4 sorting machines, and 1 interpreting machine, resulting in a considerable saving in machine rentals and operator salaries.

Throughout the year contact was maintained with developments in Electronic data processing equipment, with regard to possible applications for this equipment in the statistical tabulating field.

Public Finance and Transportation

The work of the Public Finance and Transportation Division centres mainly on the two major fields of public (government) finance and transportation statistics. In addition, statistics of government employment and payrolls and for various public utilities, the operations of which have an important relationship to either the government or transport sector of the economy, are prepared.

Comprehensive summaries of federal, provincial, and municipal finance data are prepared to measure the volume and extent of government expenditure on the services that each are providing within their constitutional limitations and the sources from which public revenues are derived to meet the cost of these services. In the transportation field, current and comprehensive statistics are provided for the several forms of transport, e.g., railways, road transport, coastwise shipping, canals, air transport, and the continuous transport of goods in bulk by pipe lines. The government employment data provide information on the numerical strength of persons employed in direct government services and in the services of enterprises and other activities, government-owned but separately constituted and operated outside the general budgetary accounts of government. Similarly, current and detailed statistics are provided with respect to the hydro electric power industry, telephone and telegraph systems, warehousing, urban transit systems, express companies, and for water transport companies.

Federal and Provincial Finance

Considerable progress was made in obtaining government financial documents or information therefrom before official release by the governments concerned as a means towards the publication of more current statistics of public finance. Discussions with representatives of provincial governments also resulted in establishing a more satisfactory basis for collaboration in the preparation of provincial finance statistics with a view to reduction of the time lag in publication of final statistics.

The 6th Dominion-Provincial Conference on Provincial Financial Statistics was held in Ottawa, June 15th to 17th, 1953. The main topic for discussion at this meeting was the final recommendations of a Committee which was set up to consider and report on the standard basis for the preparation and presentation of provincial finance data in provincial public accounts. Other problems related to provincial finance statistics were also discussed. Reports of the Committee deliberations and of the Conference were prepared and provided to provincial and other government authorities concerned.

As a result of these public accounts studies, provincial governments are now introducing modifications in their official published documents to conform with the standards recommended.

To meet the needs of other divisions of the Bureau, three special compilations of capital, repair and maintenance expenditures of provincial governments were instituted, such to be prepared progressively as the estimates, speeches, and public accounts of the provinces become available each budget year. Field visitations were carried out in Ontario and the Western Provinces to discuss Bureau needs in the public finance, national income, and public investment fields, and suggestions for obtaining information desired on a current basis. Problems concerning implementation of the recommendations of the Dominion-Provincial Conferences in this field were also discussed.

As a result of the programme of work developed in recent years, this section is now producing current analyses of provincial revenues and expenditures as estimated for the current year; preliminary statistics on the same basis for the immediately past year; and a detailed presentation of provincial government finance, including debt, resources, and other related data when final figures become available on the official public accounts basis.

Municipal Finance

The 6th Dominion-Provincial Conference on Municipal Finance Statistics was held in Ottawa October 26-28th, 1953. A meeting of the Continuing Committee appointed at the previous (1948) Conference was held immediately preceding the Conference to finalize its report and recommendations on matters referred to it for consideration.

The work of conferences and committees in this field is concerned mainly with problems of collection and compilation of financial and other municipal statistics by provincial government authorities which serve as the basis for the construction of national and provincial totals on a uniform and comparable basis and the co-ordination of these data with federal and provincial government finance, by the Bureau. Thus the main considerations of this most recent conference centered on the general question of implementing previous conference recommendations on the use of uniform classifications, municipal accounting and reporting procedures, and arrangements for establishing a satisfactory basis for securing more current statistics of municipal finance. Reports of the Committee and Conference proceedings were prepared and distributed to the authorities concerned.

Through the co-operation of provincial authorities, some improvement was effected in the publication date of *Financial Statistics of Municipal Governments*, although it is still not possible to provide either interim or final statistics of municipal finance at as early a date as desired. The main interests of the section now lie in remedying this situation, and in developing current summaries of intergovernmental subsidies and assistance payments for municipal services and encouraging progress towards these objections may be expected following the conference recommendations in that connection.

The section continues to provide special compilations of municipal finance data for other divisions of the Bureau, including capital, repair and maintenance expenditures for the report *Public and Private Investment in Canada*. The coverage of the publication "Principal Taxes and Rates for the Federal, Provincial and Selected Municipal Governments" was extended by including therein relative information for 1953 for a larger number of municipalities.

As an aid towards the improvement of municipal estimates of population in intercensal years, the Bureau prepared a special projection of municipal population based on the 1951 decennial census, which was supplied to provincial government authorities for use in checking estimates reported by their constituent municipalities.

Government Employment and Payrolls

This section produces a monthly report of employees and their earnings in the various departments, branches and services of the federal government and also aggregates for federal government enterprises and other subsidiary undertakings. These data are summarized and published by the Bureau under co-operative arrangements with Treasury Board and the Civil Service Commission and are provided to other government departments as well, as an aid to the administration of personnel problems, and for use in general economic analyses in relation to other employment statistics.

The data thus obtained also serve to meet the needs of the Bureau internally for comprehensive information on employment in all sectors of the economy. Similar data for nine of the provincial governments are also provided to the Bureau on a monthly basis. Various special analyses are also prepared for internal use.

A major problem in this field of statistics is that of classifying government activities according to the Standard Industrial Classification which, in turn, will provide a co-ordination of government employment and earnings data with that of private industry. A major step in this direction was undertaken in conjunction with the taking of the 1951 Census, and work is continuing thereon with a view to applying such a supplementary classification to the government employment sector statistics that are collected during intercensal years.

Further consideration has also been given to the organization and development of a survey of employment of local municipal governments. This area represents an important gap in the statistics presently available, especially from the standpoint of the government sector of the economy which represents the largest employer of labour in the country.

Transportation

In addition to regular monthly and weekly reports, 24 annual issues were published during the year. Pipe Lines (Oil) statistics were issued for the first time, covering the years 1950, 1951, and 1952. In addition,

further progress was made towards earlier publication of various transport statistics by extending the policy of producing topical reports within a given series which were previously contained in one volume.

Constant demands from railways, trucking associations, government authorities, and others interested in Canadian transportation problems for additional information and for more complete coverage in some areas of transport continue to emphasize the need for improving existing statistics. The most important development in this direction in the year under review was in the field of road transport where plans were completed for carrying out a pilot survey of motor traffic on a sample basis in the Province of Manitoba. Discussions were held with representatives of the provincial government, trucking associations, and others, to enlist the necessary co-operation in carrying out such a survey. It is expected that experience in taking this pilot survey will point the way towards the application of random sampling methods in obtaining statistics of road transport motor traffic on a nation-wide basis, the lack of which at the present time is a serious gap in the statistical coverage in the transport sector of the Canadian economy.

A further important development took place in the field of hydro electric power statistics. Studies were commenced with a view to instituting forecast surveys of capacity and capability in the hydro electric power industry on a regional basis, in continuation of similar types of surveys formerly carried out by the Department of Defence Production. Representatives of the Bureau and other government departments concerned met with representatives of the Canadian Electrical Association and the Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission to ascertain the views of the industry on such statistics and also to enlist its support and co-operation in the formulation of plans and subsequently in procuring data from power companies in the conduct of the survey. A meeting was subsequently arranged through the Canadian Electrical Association for a delegation of Canadian power interests across the country, together with a representative of the Bureau, to meet with officials of the Edison Electrical Institute in New York to discuss their experience in developing similar surveys in the United States and other problems in the general field of statistics of this industry. The Canadian surveys, when developed along the lines discussed at these two meetings, will follow the general pattern of the U.S. surveys and thereby permit the co-ordination of related statistics both internationally and for strategic regions where problems of the supply and resources of electric power are common to both countries.

Further discussions took place in relation to the uniform system of accounts for railways which is to be prescribed by the Board of Transport Commissioners but not yet implemented, in light of its relationship to the general question of railway statistics.

Special meetings were also held with representatives of the Board of Transport Commissioners on the general question of co-ordinating the work of the Bureau with the interests of the Board in railway statistics

and towards developing more detailed information on freight traffic carried by railways. A Uniform Classification of Commodities for Canadian railway freight statistics was completed by a Committee of railway representatives of the Railway Association of Canada and representatives of the Bureau and the Board of Transport Commissioners. The revised classification as adopted by the Board of Transport Commissioners was published by the Railway Association and put into effect for statistical reporting purposes as of January 1, 1954.

Studies were begun in co-operation with representatives of the Department of Transport to consider the desirability of reorganizing the system of providing canal statistics. Arrangements were also effected to obtain monthly forecasts of exports of crude petroleum via oil pipe lines as an adjunct of similar information being collected in the Bureau for the petroleum industry.

Assistance was given to the Departments of Defence Production, Resources and Development, the Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission, the Shawinigan Water and Power Company, and others interested in hydro progress and future electric power requirements. Special tabulations were made for the World Power Conference, the Canadian General Electric Company, manufacturers of power equipment, and various electrical publications.

A special tabulation of the number of tonnage of vessels which crossed the North Atlantic to and from Canadian Atlantic ports during the five months the North Atlantic Ice Patrol operated was made to be used in the reallocation of the cost of this service. Special tabulations of shipping data were prepared and submitted to the Canadian Maritime Commission, Department of External Affairs, West German Government, to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Maritime Foundation Company, other water transportation companies, and various port authorities. Requests for aviation statistics were received from the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, Statistical Division of the R.C.A.F., Canadian National Railways, United Nations, Trans-Canada Air Lines, and other air line companies.

The Director presented a paper on "Uniform Classifications and Their Use in Relation to Municipal and Other Government Finance Administration" at the annual conference of the Municipal Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada, held in Miami, Florida, in May. He addressed the annual convention of the Canadian Good Roads Association held in Victoria in October on the subject "Developments and Problems in Road Transport Statistics" and the Canadian Automotive Transport Association, at its first annual meeting, held in Ottawa in November, on "The Work and Interests of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in the Field of Road Transport Statistics".

Research and Development

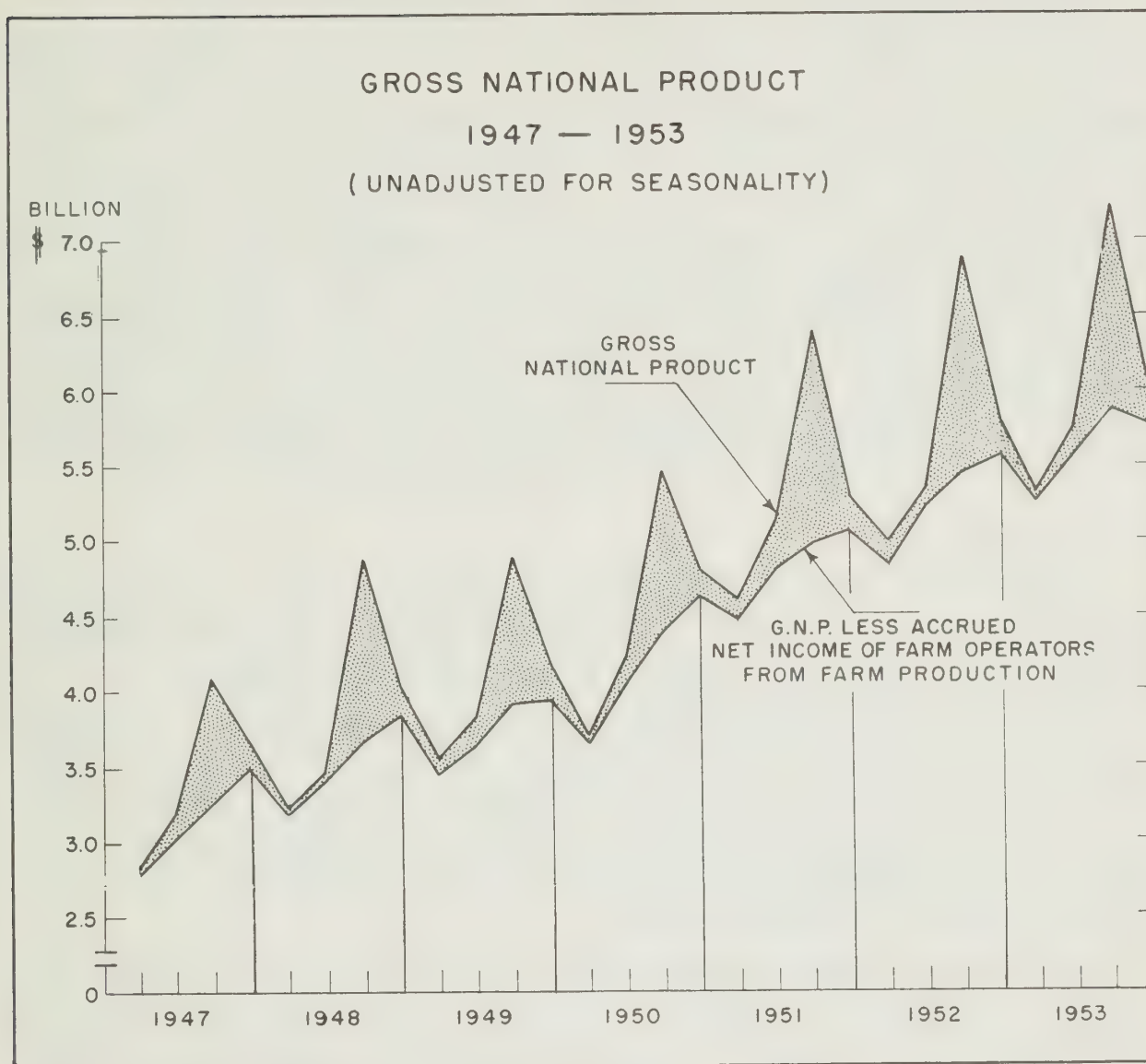
The regular work of the Research and Development Division includes major publications such as the *National Accounts Income and Expenditure* and the *Canadian Statistical Review*, together with a comprehensive programme of research and development directed toward the improvement of the overall series produced by the Division. During the past year the National Income Section completed a major project by issuing for regular publication the quarterly *National Accounts Income and Expenditure*. These quarterly accounts filled a long-felt need for more current information on the major economic variables in the Canadian economy, within the framework of the National Accounts. This and other developments within the National Income Section are detailed below. Within the Business Statistics Section, the regular programme of issuing the *Canadian Statistical Review* and a number of other reports was continued; in addition, work was carried forward on the development of real output estimates on a quarterly and annual basis. A major new report, the biennial supplement to the *Canadian Statistical Review*, was begun during the year.

Within the Division as a whole, the general programme of developing and co-ordinating economic statistics was carried forward. Liaison was maintained with other divisions of the Bureau and with other departments of government. In March the Interdepartmental Advisory Committee on Economic Statistics met to discuss certain major items in the Bureau's overall research programme, including the quarterly survey of corporation profits, inventory statistics, new census of industry schedules, expenditure and income surveys, real output, labour force statistics, productivity studies, input-output studies, import-export flow studies, direct estimates of personal saving, and national accounts. A comprehensive report reviewing the progress made on these projects was prepared; it served as the basis for the discussion.

National Income and Related Work

The outstanding development during the year was the publication of the National Accounts on a continuing quarterly basis. The major reference document *National Accounts Income and Expenditure by Quarters, 1947-1952* was released in November 1953 and the statistics have been carried forward currently in a series of regular quarterly publications. The release of quarterly estimates of Gross National Product and Expenditure and Personal Income and Expenditure in terms of current dollars, constant dollars, and on a seasonally adjusted basis, fills an important gap in the statistics available for studying current economic trends. The completion of this project in 1953 was a result of a long period of experiment and development.

The Gross National Product per capita and provincial population ratios used in the calculation of the federal tax rental payments to the provinces were prepared for the fiscal year 1953-54. The annual certi-



ficates to the provinces and to the Minister of Finance were issued by the Dominion Statistician in June, as required by the terms of the 1952 Tax Rental Agreement.

The preliminary 1952 estimates of National Income, Gross National Product and Expenditure were revised and published in the report *National Accounts Income and Expenditure, 1949-1952*.

The preliminary 1953 estimates were prepared and issued in *National Accounts Income and Expenditure Preliminary, 1953*. Prior to publication by the Bureau, the 1953 material was made available to the Bank of Canada for use in its annual report. In March, additional tables and charts, and revised 1953 data were prepared for the White Paper giving the economic background to the Annual Budget Speech. Discussions were held with officials of the Department of Finance on the presentation of this material.

During the year, twelve monthly articles on current economic conditions were prepared for the *Canadian Statistical Review*. Articles on Economic Conditions at the Close of 1953, and on National Income were prepared for publication in *Canada, 1954*.

Work progressed on a number of continuing research projects. The interindustry commodity flow study for the year 1949 was carried a stage further, with much of the work now being well advanced. A study of the commodity import content of the various components of Gross National Expenditure was substantially completed for the year 1948. The development from survey data of income size distributions for the year 1951 was carried forward and is expected to be ready for publication in 1954. Plans were completed for the publication of the quarterly corporation profits survey on a continuing basis in 1954. Exploratory work was begun on the seasonal adjustment of a number of key monthly series. Work continued on the improvement of inventory statistics, with particular reference to holdings of independent retailers for which a new sample survey was designed in collaboration with the Industry and Merchandising Division.

Business Statistics

During the year, a preliminary 1953 estimate and four quarterly estimates of total real output classified by industry were prepared for comparison with volume estimates of Gross National Expenditure.

Work continued on the preparation of real output estimates by industry for the historical period 1935-1951. As work on the commodity-producing sectors neared completion, emphasis was placed on obtaining more accurate data for the service industries, preparatory to calling a meeting of the Interdepartmental Panel on Real Output to discuss the estimates and plans for publication.

The work on the construction of bench-mark indexes of industrial production for the period 1946-1951 was nearly completed. Studies of the feasibility of collecting monthly data for additional industries were turned over to the Industry and Merchandising Division for implementation where possible.

A major task during the year was the preparation for publication of the first Supplement to the *Canadian Statistical Review* (1953 Supplement). This report consolidates, for reference purposes, all the data for the years 1926-1952, previously existing only in numerous back issues of the Review.

The report, *Survey of Production, 1938-1951* was published. Special articles and tables for the *Canada Year Book* and Handbook on this subject were prepared. The 1953 annual report on *Cheques Cashed in Clearing Centres* was also issued.

The preparation and editing of the tables for the current editions of the *Canadian Statistical Review* and the computation of the currently published *Index of Industrial Production* were continued. Twelve monthly reports on *Cheques Cashed in Clearing Centres* and four quarterly bulletins on *Commercial Failures* were also issued.

Progress reports on Real Output and on Productivity were prepared for discussion at the meeting of the Interdepartmental Committee on Economic Statistics. Papers on these two subjects were also read by officers of the section before the Economics Seminar of the Bureau.

The Director attended the meetings of the International Association for Research in Income and Wealth, held in Castelgandolfo, Italy in September, 1953.

The Chief of the National Income Section attended the annual meetings of the American Economic and Statistical Associations in Washington, D.C., December, 1953.

The Chief of the Business Statistics Section presented a paper on the Measurement of Real Output at the annual meeting of the Canadian Political Science Association at London, Ontario, in June. He also gave a lecture on the 1951 Decennial Census to students in public hygiene at the University of Montreal in October, and prepared an article on Consumer Credit for publication in the Montreal Gazette in January.

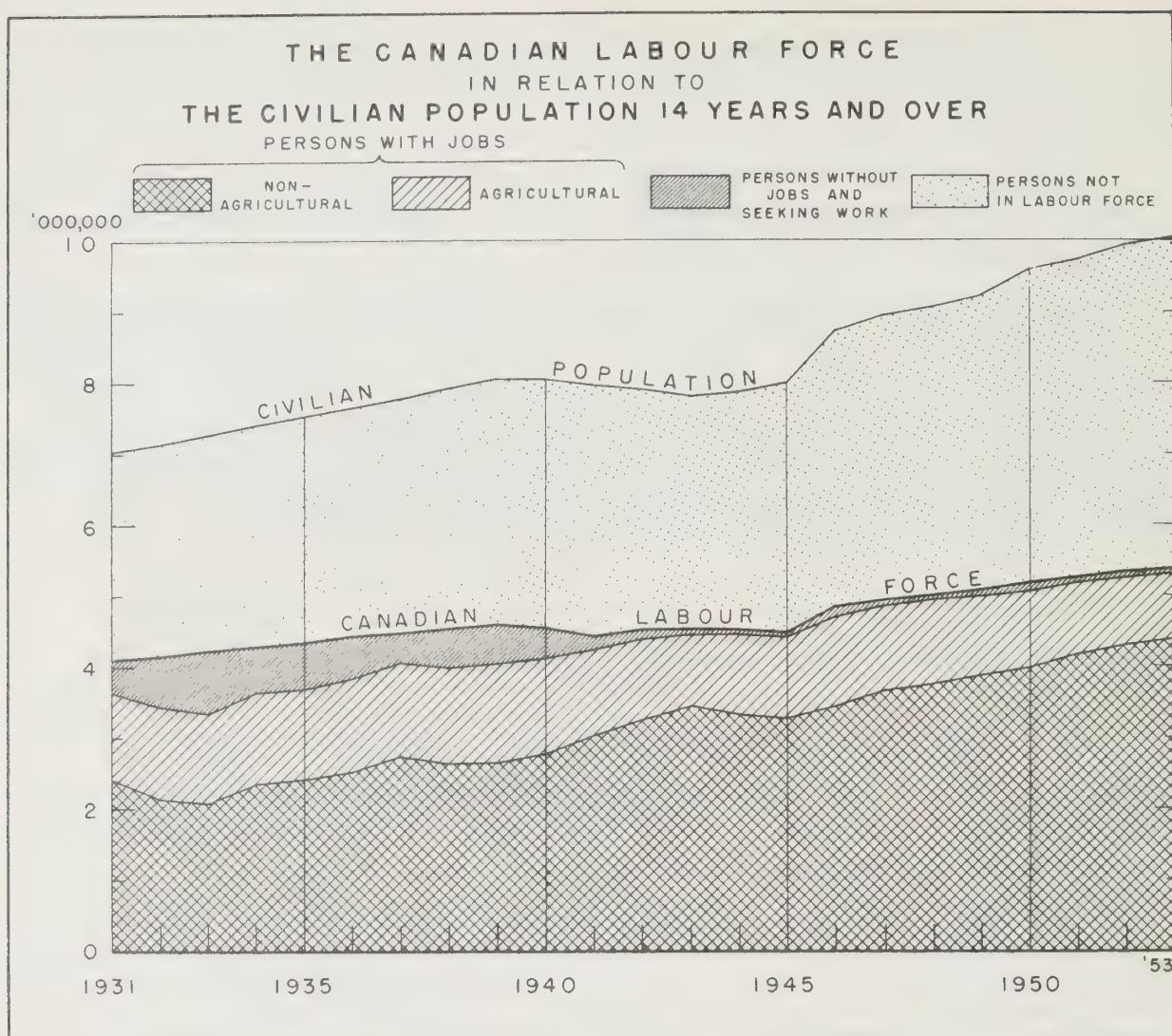
Special Surveys

The Special Surveys Division obtains current information on the population, labour force categories, and household or dwelling characteristics in Canada for the use of individuals, business, and government in development planning.

The Division's main continuing function is to collect data, through sample surveys, on labour force characteristics, interprovincial migration, family structure, housing characteristics, expenditure patterns, and other population fields. Sample surveys have the advantage of speed of collection, tabulation, and publishing so that current statistics are produced on a more timely basis than as a result of a full census. Costs are kept relatively low and administration is less complex. With eight regional offices from St. John's to Vancouver, the Division now handles the field work for all divisions in the Bureau. The various projects requiring field work are integrated by the Division within the available field resources.

During the year ended March 31, 1954, the Division initiated research projects in sampling and statistical methods and completed or continued others. The survey of the labour force was continued on a monthly basis and was programmed to make the results available 4½ weeks after enumeration commenced. In addition, the Division continued to conduct investigations to improve the quality of the statistical material and plans were formulated to investigate such particular fields as enumerator-respondent interaction.

Population data provided by the 1951 Census has been used in revising the Canadian Labour Force Sample. Under the new design the number of sample areas has been increased to 114, including 8 new metropolitan areas. Within metropolitan areas the selection procedure has been altered to ensure a proportionate representation of the suburban or peripheral areas surrounding the "built-up" core of the city. In the rural areas the selection of primary units was made proportionate to population size and incorporated a method of minimizing the number of times the



original non-exhausted units were replaced by new units. A new method of cluster selection in the multi-stage design was adopted to ensure a continued representation of all cluster sizes.

The Division conducted a monthly series of small surveys on family expenditures, testing new techniques in this field. Certain commodity groups were the subjects of separate interviews, e.g., expenditures for food and shelter were covered for a two-week period each month and clothing expenditures were collected for the preceding quarterly period each three months. At the end of the test period, a schedule covering all expenditure groups for the year 1953 was used for comparison with the results obtained through the "split" schedule. In the food group both "recall" and "diary" methods were tested to assess the relative advantages and disadvantages of each. The processing and analysis of the results from these surveys was undertaken by the Labour and Prices Division.

In the fall of 1953, a comprehensive survey of household facilities and equipment was made. Previously, surveys on separate kinds or groups of equipment had been taken at various times as supplements to the regular labour force surveys. Thus, for example, heating equipment and fuels were the subject of several such surveys and household electrification and possession of radio the subject of others. All of these oc-

casional surveys were combined into one survey to be carried out in September each year. For the first time, information was obtained through household interviews on the possession of television receivers and home freezers.

In March, the Division co-operated with the Census Division in conducting a test enumeration in eight areas using new developments of the mark-sense techniques. This test was carried out under conditions which were as similar as possible to those which exist in a regular census. Enumerators were engaged without tests of qualification and field staff from four regional offices acted as field supervisors. An observer from Ottawa gave the initial instruction to the field supervisors. One of the new features of the field work was the reduction of the instruction period to one day or less. The results of this test will be useful in improving both sample and census procedures.

The main service provided other Divisions was the collection of reports from business establishments who had failed to mail them to the Bureau within a reasonable time. Over 9,000 collection dockets were distributed to the regional offices and the reports were obtained by mail or interview.

Among the regular surveys continued during the year were the survey of starts and completions of dwelling units, financing of new residential construction, and interprovincial migration.

APPENDIX

Representation at Meetings and Conferences

The Dominion Statistician attended the International Labour Organization meeting in Geneva as Statistical Expert from Canada. He also attended the annual meeting of the Canadian Political Science Association in London, Ontario, as President, and the annual meeting of the American Statistical Association in Washington, as President-elect, as well as several meetings of the executive bodies of each of these organizations. He presided at several conferences held in the Bureau, for example, the Canada-United States Census Study Organization, the Dominion-Provincial Conference on Financial Statistics, the Dominion-Provincial Conference on Municipal Statistics, and the Conference of the Continuing Committee on Hospital Statistics. He addressed the Local Chapter of the Society of Industrial and Cost Accountants in Peterborough.

The Assistant Dominion Statistician headed the Canadian delegation to the 28th Session of the International Statistical Institute in Rome.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics was also represented by the Director or other officers of the Division concerned at the annual conferences or other meetings of the following organizations:

Agriculture

- Agricultural Institute of Canada, Saskatoon.
- Federal-Provincial Agricultural Production Conference, Ottawa.
- Food and Agriculture Organization, Rome, Italy.
- National Advisory Committee on Agricultural Economics, Saskatoon.
- United States Department of Agriculture Outlook Conference, Washington.

Census

- Canada-United States Census Study Organization, Ottawa.
- Conference of the Canadian Welfare Council, Toronto.
- Dominion-Provincial Conference of the Advisory Committee on Immigration, Ottawa.
- National Committee on Agricultural Economics, Saskatoon.
- Observation of the taking of a population census in Lyons, Ill.
- Observation of a trial census in Virginia.
- Round Table on Research Planning in Social Welfare, Toronto.
- Round Table Discussion on Social Implications of the 1951 Census, Toronto.
- Seminar on Citizenship, Department of Citizenship and Immigration and Citizenship Council, Toronto.
- Seminar on Rural De-population and Related Matters, sponsored by the General Council of the United Church of Canada, Toronto.
- Training of Census Crew Leaders in Washington.

Education

- Canadian Education Association, Halifax.
- Canadian Trustees Association, Halifax.

Health and Welfare

- Advisory Committee on Mental Health, Ottawa.
- Alberta Hospital Association, Edmonton.
- American Microfilm Association, Cleveland.
- American Public Health Association, New York.
- American Statistical Association, Washington.
- Canadian Hospital Association, Ottawa.
- Canadian Public Health Association, Toronto.
- Canadian Welfare Council, Toronto.
- Dominion Council of Health, Ottawa.
- International Conference of National Committees on Vital and Health Statistics, London, England.
- Maritime Hospital Association, Moncton.
- Ontario Hospital Association, Toronto.
- Round Table Discussion on Social Implications of the 1951 Census, Toronto.
- United States Public Health Conference on Records and Statistics, Washington.
- Victorian Order of Nurses, Ottawa.
- WHO Advisory Group on Classification of Disease, London, England.

Industry and Merchandising

- American Marketing Association, Montreal.
- Canadian Automotive Chamber of Commerce, Toronto.
- Canadian Electrical Manufacturers Association, Niagara Falls.
- Canadian Food Processors Association, Ste. Marguerite.
- Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Edmonton.
- Canadian Lumbermen's Association, Montreal.
- Canadian Prospectors and Developers Association, Toronto.
- Canadian Pulp and Paper Association (Technical Association), Montreal.
- Canadian Pulp and Paper Association (Woodlands Section), Montreal.
- Canadian Retail Federation, Montebello.
- Canadian Shoe and Leather Fair, Montreal.
- Chemical Institute of Canada, Sarnia.
- Controllers Conference, Canadian Retail Federation, Montreal.
- Institute of Canadian Trade Association Executives, Ottawa.
- National Council of the Baking Industry, Montebello.

International Trade

- Canadian Political Science Association, London.
- Conference on Balance of Payments, International Monetary Fund, Washington.
- Dominion-Provincial Tourist Conference, Ottawa.
- Institute of International Affairs, Toronto.

Labour and Prices

- American Statistical Association, Washington.
- Local Chapter of the Society of Industrial and Cost Accountants, Peterborough.

Mechanical Tabulation

- International Business Machines Customer Administrative School, Endicott.
- National Machine Accountants Association, Milwaukee.

Public Finance and Transportation

- American Association of Railways, Railway Accounting Officers Division, Chicago.
- Canadian Automotive Transport Association, Ottawa.
- Canadian Good Roads Association, Victoria.
- Canadian Transit Association, Montreal.
- International Municipal Congress of the Canadian Federation of Mayors and the United States Congress of Mayors, Montreal.
- Institute of Public Administration of Canada, Saskatoon.
- Municipal Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada, Miami.
- Ontario Municipal Clerks and Finance Officers Association, Gravenhurst.
- Quebec Chapter of the Municipal Finance Officers Association.
- Seminar on Employer-Employee Relations in Government Administration, McGill University, Montreal.

Research and Development

- American Statistical Association, Washington.
- Canadian Political Science Association, London.
- International Association for Research in Income and Wealth, Castelfandolfo, Italy.

In addition, numerous meetings were held with government departments, federal, provincial, and municipal; with correspondents and business executives; and with United States and United Nations officials for the purpose of discussing mutual problems arising in the various statistical fields, enlisting co-operation and unifying returns and, in general, assisting in the advancement of the work of the Bureau.

Gov. Doc
Can
S

CHIEF OF STATISTICS, DEPARTMENT OF
GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF STATISTICS

LIBRARY



AUG 7 1956



UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

(Annual

Report of the

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS)



1954/55

For the Fiscal Year
ended March 31, 1955

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDED MARCH 31, 1955



EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1955

*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Vincent Massey, C.M., Governor
General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.*

The undersigned has the honour to forward to Your Excellency the report of the Dominion Statistician on the activities of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1955.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "L. D. Howe". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first letters of each name being capitalized and prominent.

Minister of Trade and Commerce

Ottawa, Canada
June 30, 1955

CONTENTS

	Page
Report of the Dominion Statistician	5
Detailed Review:	
Administration	9
Agriculture	11
Census	14
Education	16
General Assignments	17
Health and Welfare	18
Industry and Merchandising	22
Information Services	27
International Trade	30
Labour and Prices	32
Mechanical Tabulation	35
Public Finance and Transportation	36
Research and Development	40
Special Surveys	43

REPORT OF THE DOMINION STATISTICIAN

*THE RIGHT HONOURABLE C. D. HOWE,
MINISTER OF TRADE AND COMMERCE,
OTTAWA.*

Sir, — During the fiscal year ended March 31, 1955, the preparation of the 1951 Census reports was completed with the exception of the Summary Volume (X). At the year's end several chapters of Volume X had been vari-typed and the Administrative Volume (XI) was being bound. The latter provides a permanent record of the procedures employed in the various stages of planning, enumeration, tabulation, and publication of the 1951 Census of Canada. It adds a further chapter to the historical record of census-taking in Canada; one which, it is hoped, may prove of value to statisticians and demographers in other countries as well as to Canadian census officials engaged in planning future censuses.

For the first time in Canada's history, a quinquennial census on a nation-wide basis will be taken in 1956. This was announced in the House of Commons by the Right Honourable C.D. Howe on March 7, 1955. It will include both a census of population and a census of agriculture. By 1956 Canada's population will have increased by an estimated 2 million over the 1951 Census figure of 14 million. This rapid growth rate together with shifts of population between provinces has indicated the need for a quinquennial census of the entire country to replace the partial censuses covering the three Prairie Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, which were carried out in previous mid-decade periods and which were started when the West was in its early stages of development. At the same time, the rapidly-changing conditions in agriculture and the difficulties of providing accurate estimates over a 10-year span have emphasized the necessity for an agricultural bench-mark to bridge this long interval.

Briefly, Canada's first venture into a nation-wide quinquennial census will be characterized by questionnaires which are restricted to basic inquiries, and the full use of the mark-sensing technique of field enumeration not only for population but agriculture as well. The Population Document will contain five enumerative inquiries in addition to the name and address of each person, viz., sex, age, marital status, relationship to head of household, and farm or non-farm residence. The Agriculture inquiries for each farm are contained on two mark-sensed documents and include approximately 75 basic inquiries mainly on crops, acreages, live stock, and farm machinery.

Counts of dwellings and households, including dwellings under construction and vacant dwellings, will be obtained from the Visitation Record which accompanies the Population Document. A new feature of the 1956

Census will be the method of obtaining by mechanical methods, without prior coding, data on household and family composition and ages of children, etc., by a mark-sense enumeration of the question on "relationship to head of household". Mechanical means can then be employed to produce a summary punched card containing the details of each household and family for the tabulation processing to follow.

It is safe to say that without the many new techniques and improvements introduced in Canada's Census of 1951, it is doubtful whether consideration could have been given to a nation-wide survey in 1956. These advances in census-taking methods and techniques have cleared the decks for action to allow for a much more extensive planning period than would have been possible under earlier systems.

The general programme of developing and co-ordinating economic statistics was carried forward during the year under review. Particular research topics included the quarterly survey of corporation profits, inventory statistics, refinement of industrial detail related to the national accounts, production and employment interrelationships, input-output studies, import-export flow studies, and income size distributions.

Several Divisions participated in the Bureau's Standard Commodity Classification project and this task was brought appreciably nearer completion during the year.

The new arrangement with the Department of National Revenue, whereby separate copies of import entries are furnished the Bureau for statistical purposes, was in effect throughout the year. This has facilitated the compilation of Canada's import statistics by eliminating the need for transferring statistical information from entries to worksheets as formerly.

Continued development of national and provincial health programmes and the expansion of voluntary prepayment plans was reflected in a growing demand for information resulting from the Canadian Sickness Survey. The bulletins published during the year in collaboration with the Department of National Health and Welfare provided information on various aspects of illness as well as on permanent physical disability. For the first time, data are now available on the extent of general illness in Canada. A submission on statistical aspects of morbidity was prepared for the Seventh Revision Conference of the World Health Organization. During the year work was begun on an integration of the various health statistical series into a single reference book.

Microfilming of the National Registration records, begun last year, was completed and the Searching Service has been maintained as required.

The Advisory Board of Publications continued to review the Bureau's publishing programme with a view to confining publication to essential information, ensuring that each new publication is justified, achieving further economies through consolidation of material and avoidance of duplication, and improving the quality and format of Bureau reports. The practice of pre-printing segments of reports for subsequent consolidation into a single volume was extended.

Special efforts were made to reduce further the time lag between the collection of statistics and their publication. The Daily Bulletin was used more extensively for making available advance summary information. A Committee on Timeliness of Bureau Statistics was appointed to study the situation within particular Divisions. This Committee acts as a forum for exchanging information on the procedures developed to solve the timeliness problem of which there are three main aspects: (a) delinquent returns, (b) processing work within the Divisions, and (c) operations performed by the Bureau's central services sections.

A Dominion-Provincial Conference on Agricultural Statistics was held in December. At this Conference the proposed short schedule for use in the 1956 Census of Agriculture was considered and adopted in principle. Also held in December was a Dominion-Provincial Conference on Motor Vehicle Accident Statistics.

The maintenance of effective co-operation with the provinces requires not only formal Dominion-Provincial Conferences from time to time but more frequent conferences and consultation between ranking personnel of the Bureau and provincial specialists in specific statistical fields. During the year under review there were such conferences or meetings of continuing committees covering public finance (provincial and municipal), hospital statistics, criminal statistics, vital statistics, agricultural statistics, and economic statistics. The continuing committee of the Dominion-Provincial Conference on Economic Statistics met in June to prepare the agenda for the second Dominion-Provincial Conference on Economic Statistics to be held April 18-21, 1955.

In addition to the officials who participated in the conferences, many officials of federal and provincial government departments, government officials from other countries, and representatives of business and industry visited the Bureau in connection with problems in their respective fields.

One of the most challenging problems of a large statistical organization such as the Bureau is that of integration. Effective April 1, 1954, a second Assistant Dominion Statistician, Dr. S.A. Goldberg, was appointed to assume, under the Dominion Statistician, responsibility for that function. He will assist the Dominion Statistician in promoting further integration of work within and between Bureau Divisions.

The vacant post of Director of the Education Division was filled by the appointment, in July, of Dr. E.F. Sheffield, formerly Registrar of Carleton College, Ottawa.

A senior officer of the Census Division was loaned to the Government of Jamaica for a six-months' period to assist in the compilation of the 1953 population survey of that country.

The Dominion Statistician attended meetings in New York of the Board of Directors of the American Statistical Association of which he was President, of the Chicago Chapter of the Association, participated in a Symposium on "Statistics in Modern Life" held by the New York Chapter in conjunction with Columbia's bicentennial anniversary, and presided at

the annual meeting of the Association held in Montreal in September. He attended a meeting of the Bureau of the International Statistical Institute at The Hague, also meetings of the Inter American Statistical in Washington, in his capacity as Vice-President of both Institutes. As a member of the United Nations Statistical Commission, he attended its eighth session in Geneva. The Dominion Statistician presided at the Dominion-Provincial Conference on Motor Vehicle Accident Statistics, the annual Dominion-Provincial Conference on Agricultural Statistics, and the annual meeting of the Vital Statistics Council for Canada. He participated in the Conference on the Measurement and Behavior of Unemployment, sponsored by the National Bureau for Economic Research and the Universities, at Princeton, N.J.

The Assistant Dominion Statistician, Mr. J.T. Marshall, was the Canadian delegate to the Eighth Session of the Population Commission at New York where he was elected Chairman of the Commission. The Senior Research Statistician, Dr. Nathan Keyfitz, was the Canadian delegate to the Conference of Labour Statisticians of the ILO held at Geneva November 23-December 3, where he was elected Chairman of the Committee on Real Wages. He was the Canadian alternate delegate to the Population Commission of the United Nations. The Director of the Health and Welfare Division, Mr. F.F. Harris, was the Canadian delegate to the International Conference for the Seventh Revision of the International List of Diseases and Causes of Death, held in Paris, France. Two senior officers of the Census Division, Mr. D.L. Ralston and Mr. A.H. LeNeveu were the Canadian delegates to the World Population Conference in Rome.

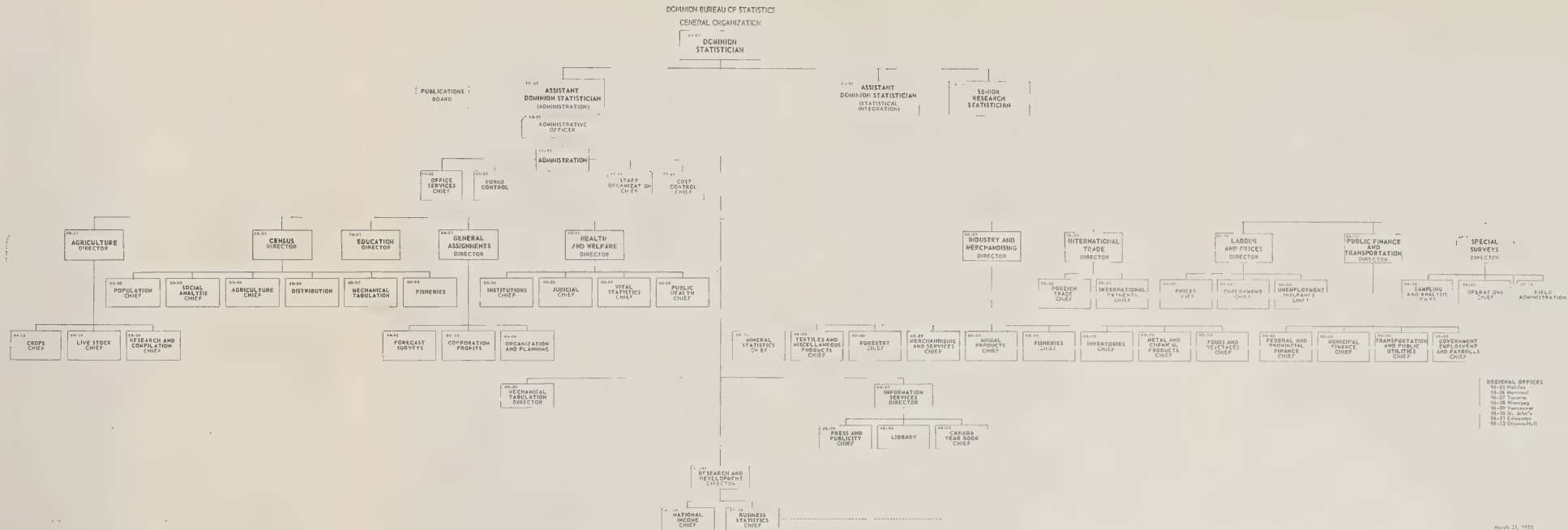
Six students from Indonesia under the Colombo Plan, one from Burma on a United Nations Fellowship, and one from Colombia on an ILO Fellowship spent part of their training period in the Bureau studying its organization and methods.

The success of the Bureau's work during the year under review was, in large measure, due to the effectiveness with which individual members of the staff performed their day-to-day duties.



H. Marshall
Dominion Statistician.

Ottawa, Canada
March 31, 1955



DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
Chart showing organization

DETAILED REVIEW

Administration

The Administration Division continued to study and apply the principles of up-to-date organization and methods to ensure the use of the most efficient equipment, improve work flows, eliminate superfluous operations, simplify and standardize questionnaires and forms, achieve better working conditions and, in general, improve the business aspects of the Bureau's activities.

Staff Organization

The Staff Organization Section dealt with problems concerning establishment, recruitment, pay, promotions, reassignments and related matters and maintained close liaison with the Civil Service Commission.

The regular staff of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at March 31, 1955 was 1,353, an increase of 47 from the total at the same date in 1954. Additions during the year numbered 257 and separations 210. The 1951 census staff totalled 22 at March 31, 1955 a decrease of 41 over the same date in 1954. During the year the Bureau conducted 114 promotion competitions.

The Suggestion Award Committee received 24 suggestions of which 7 were approved, 14 were rejected, and 3 are under consideration.

Establishment Review Committee

In conformity with a new procedure for the review and revision of departmental establishments, approved by the Cabinet, a committee was set up for the Bureau to assist the Minister and Treasury Board in determining establishments at the time of the main estimates. This committee comprised, in addition to the Civil Service and Treasury Board representatives, the Assistant Dominion Statistician for Administration, the Office Manager, and the Accountant.

Detailed data with respect to the actual existing establishment, plans for additional positions required in the next fiscal year because of new or expanded activities, the possibility of reducing staff requirements in certain cases, etc., were prepared and studied by the Committee and recommendations submitted to the Minister and to Treasury Board.

Health Unit

The office management maintains close liaison with the Health Unit, a branch of the Civil Service Health Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare, located in the Bureau. Visits of Bureau employees to the Health Unit during the year numbered 13,629 as compared with 13,466 during the preceding year.

Office Services

Vari-type, stenographic, addressograph, supplies, mail and messenger, and drafting services were maintained. Due to the completion of the 1951 Census volumes, the staff establishment of the Composing Unit was reduced from 42 to 30.

Microfilming of the National Registration Records was completed and the Searching Service maintained as required. During the year searches were made in response to some 29,000 requests for information concerning proof of age, for Old Age Security, Old Age Assistance, delayed birth registration, etc. Information was also furnished to other departments of the Government, to the Canadian Red Cross and other organizations.

The Stenography and Typing Pool has been equipped completely with electric typewriters which provide a much better and more uniform quality of work. The installation of these machines has permitted a reduction in staff from 21 to 18.

The Pool now extends its services to 12 sections of the Bureau which wholly depend on it for their stenographic and typing needs, and to 10 others which regularly submit monthly and weekly reports and bulletins. In addition, the Pool aids every section in the Bureau where lack of staff or increased work makes it necessary.

The operation of inter-office delivery trucks was centralized under the Mail and Messengers Unit. This and the delivery of supplies to the respective divisions on an hourly schedule have resulted in a considerable saving of time to the divisions.

During the year, the Drafting Section prepared 1,441 economic charts, maps, diagrams and various illustrations for the divisions of the Bureau and other departments and agencies of the Government.

Cost Control

The Cost Control Section is responsible for the preparation of the annual estimates of funds required to operate the Bureau, the preparation of financial encumbrances, the verification, preparation and approval of accounts and their submission to Treasury Office for payment, and the operation of the Commitment Control of expenditures.

This Section maintains distribution records of all expenses to provide information on the operating costs of the various Bureau divisions and their sections, the regional offices, and of the field work in connection with surveys and censuses.

During the year the Section provided information pertaining to salaries required by the Establishment Review Committee of which the Chief of the Section is a member.

The organization and administration of the campaigns for the Community Chest and Government Savings Bonds were conducted within this Section. In these campaigns the quota was exceeded.

Forms Control

Some 2,000 forms and questionnaires were submitted to the Forms Control Section for review during the year. Of this number, 313 questionnaires, totalling 1,000 pages, were re-designed and 534, totalling 730 pages, were revised. During this period, considerable emphasis was placed on re-designing and revising Census of Industry annual forms for compilation by the peg-board method.

Processing methods, forms design, and other problems were studied. During the latter part of the year work was commenced on certain of the 1956 Census schedules.

In order to facilitate cost analysis and the recording of printing jobs, a punch card method of recording composing and printing costs was designed. Use of this punch card will begin with the 1955-56 fiscal year.

Advisory Board of Publications

Eleven meetings of the Advisory Board of Publications were held during the year. One of these was a joint meeting with Directors of Divisions to consider the application of the recommendations in the "Report of the Sub-Committee on Cover, Title-page and Masthead Design of DBS Publications".

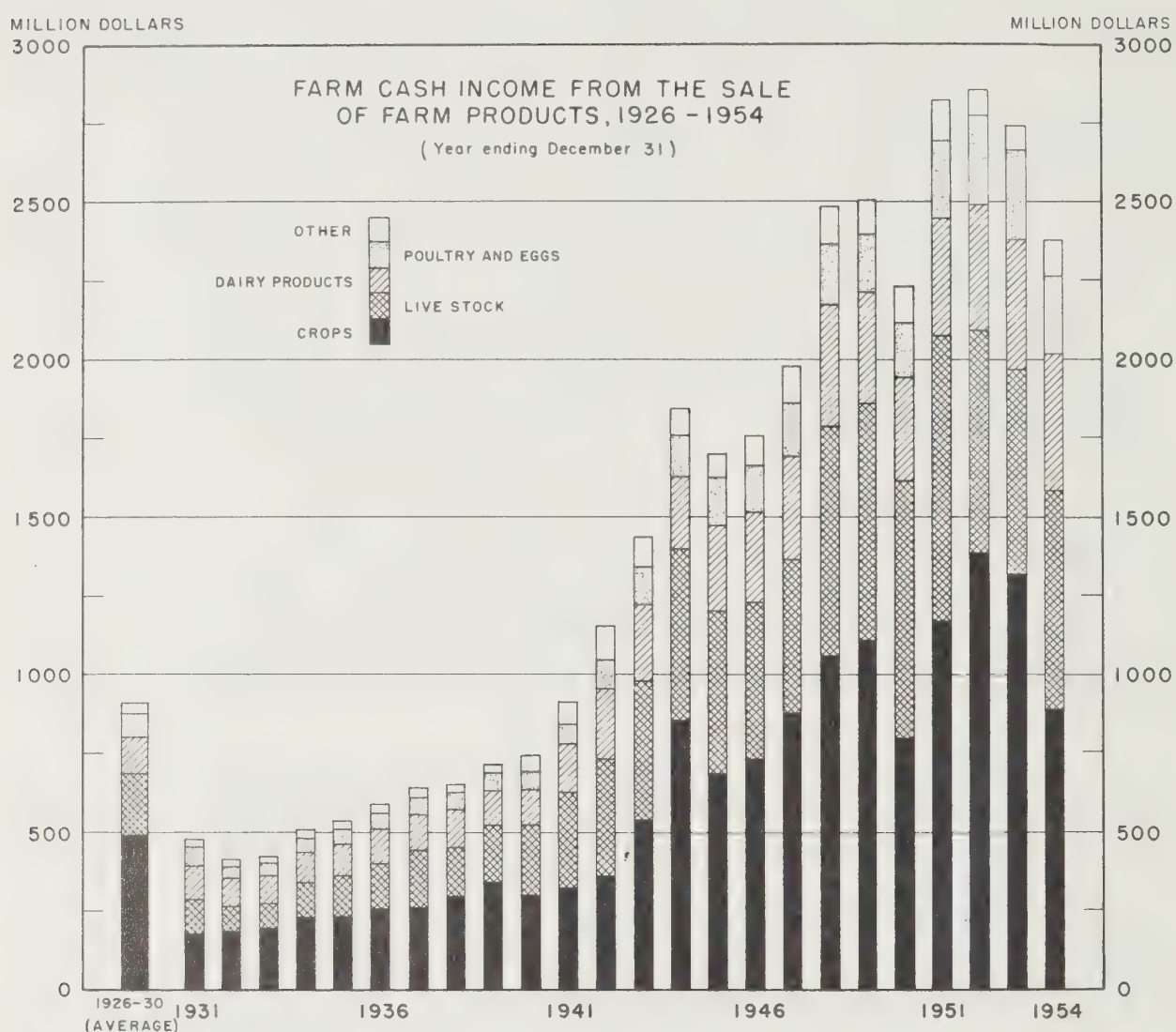
Three new reference papers were authorized dealing with *Canadian Trusteed Pension Funds*, *Distribution of Non-Farm Incomes by Size*, and *Undergraduate Scholarships open to Students entering Canadian Universities*, respectively, also an annual report on *Motor Vehicle Accidents*, an annual report on *Miscellaneous Products of Petroleum and Coal*, and a quarterly report on *Corporation Profits*. The re-issue of four reference papers to bring the material up-to-date was also approved as was the discontinuance of two reports, one dealing with condition of field crops at June 30, the other with weekly inventories of petroleum products.

Also considered by the Board were problems relating to pricing of publications, timeliness of statistics, requests for free copies of Bureau releases, distribution to co-operating agencies, and methods of improving the format of DBS publications.

Agriculture

The general function of the Agriculture Division is to provide current estimates of the volume and value of production of crops, live stock and other farm products, farm utilization of such products, prices received by farmers, stocks of commodities in cold storage, and farm cash and net income. The Division also collects data on the manufacture of dairy products, flour millings, oilseed crushings, and sales of nursery stock. Certain marketing data are provided through agencies such as the Board of Grain Commissioners, the Federal and Provincial Departments of Agriculture, and other divisions of the Bureau. All such data are used by the Agriculture Division to provide information on utilization of Canadian farm products at home and abroad.

FARM CASH INCOME, 1954



Current agricultural statistics at the farm level are nearly all collected through the mail questionnaire method. Specific instances are the June and December crop and live stock surveys from which estimates of crop acreages and numbers of live stock are made, seasonal crop surveys (field crops, fruit and vegetables), monthly prices, poultry and dairy surveys, and quarterly hog surveys. Most of the surveys are non-random in character and provide information only on the amount of change which has taken place from a previous period. Surveys of agricultural manufacturing plants, such as dairy factories and flour mills, are conducted monthly on a full coverage basis. For the dairy factory surveys and some of the farm surveys, the provinces co-operate with the Bureau in the collection and tabulation of data.

While no new surveys were undertaken in 1954-55, some experimental changes were made in old survey methods. A separation of the large June survey into crops and live stock was made for the province of Alberta and each part mailed to one-quarter of the number of farmers in the province. To the remaining half, the old-type schedule was mailed. Follow-up letters were sent to non-respondents who received the special crops and special live stock schedules. The results indicated that numbers of returns in-

creased greatly with a second follow-up and it was possible to send the crop schedule at a later date to reach farmers when they had completed seeding. Experimental surveys were also continued for certain special crops.

A Dominion-Provincial Conference on Agricultural Statistics was held during the year at which the proposed schedule for the 1956 Census of Agriculture was discussed along with the regular work in current agricultural statistics. The Conference recommended changes in the timing of certain of the crop surveys and the introduction for the June survey 1955 in the Prairie Provinces of the split live stock and crop schedules tried out in Alberta in 1954. The provinces agreed to aid the Bureau in provision of mailing lists for special surveys for live stock statistics.

A meeting of the Interdepartmental Committee on Agricultural Statistics was held during the year and several meetings of the sub-committees. Discussions dealt chiefly with growing demands of the Department of Agriculture for more detailed and more frequent data on prices of agricultural commodities. The main committee also directed that increasing emphasis be placed on a review of needs for all agricultural statistical data and on methods of collection, tabulation, and publication practice.

Further progress was made during the year in the intercensal revisions of 1941-51 estimates. This work has been greatly hampered by the pressure of current duties and a considerable amount of work remains to be done. Some progress was made in assembly of data for historical series, such data being greatly in demand by research workers. A start was made in the intercensal revision of the farm cash and net income series as part of the general revision of National Accounts series. This work can only proceed, however, when the intercensal estimate revisions are completed.

Officers of the Division served on several committees during the year, the chief of which were the Dominion-Provincial Agricultural Production Conference, the Bureau's Census Committee, the Advisory Committee on Agricultural Services and the Research Committee of the Ontario Research Council.

The regular publications were issued during the year. Those prepared in the Crops Section included: *The Wheat Review* (monthly), *Coarse Grains* (quarterly), *Grain Statistics* (weekly), *Grain Milling Statistics* (monthly), *The Sugar Situation* (monthly), *The Grain Trade of Canada* (annual), 22 reports in the *Crop Reporting* series; 9 reports in the *Fruit and Vegetable Production* series; 2 reports on Honey; one Maple Products report; one memorandum on Nursery Stock Sales and one compilation showing per capita supplies of food available for consumption. Prepared for publication in the *Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics* were: Estimates of Production and Value of Forage, Field Root and Vegetable Seeds; Acreage, Production and Value of Hops, and Acreage of Fibre Flax and Production of Fibre Flax Products.

Prepared in the Live Stock Section were annual reports on *Live Stock and Animal Products Statistics*, *Production of Poultry and Eggs*,

Production and Consumption of Meats, Wool Production and Supply, Fur Production, Fur Farms; monthly reports on production of eggs and dairy products and stocks of fruit and vegetables, dairy and poultry products, meat, lard, etc.; semi-annual reports on live stock numbers; and quarterly report of hog estimates.

Also published were reports on farm cash and net income, farm wage rates, index of farm production, prepared in the Research Section, and the *Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics*.

Census

During the year the Division continued its work on the compilation and preparation of copy for the 1951 Census Summary Volume (X), and the Administrative Report (Volume XI). Several chapters of the Summary Volume were vari-typed, while the Administrative Report was being bound as the year ended.

Four annual reports were issued: *Population Estimates by Marital Status, Age and Sex for Canada and Provinces, 1952*; *Population Estimates by Marital Status, Age and Sex for Canada and Provinces, 1953*; *Canadian Citizenship Statistics, 1953*; and *Estimates of Households and Families in Canada, 1954*. A bulletin showing Occupation and Industry statistics for the census years 1901-1951 was printed.

A considerable number of special compilations of population, housing, occupation, and agriculture data were completed in answer to specific requests, and material assembled for the "Atlas of Canada" project.

The intercensal research work was continued and included the following studies: (a) Methods for using the mark-sense principle for the enumeration of a Census of Agriculture; (b) An improved method for obtaining household and family statistics; (c) Machine tabulating methods; and (d) Other procedures used in the Census.

Considerable progress was made during the year in planning the questionnaires, other forms, and tabulation procedures to be used in the 1956 Census of Population and Agriculture. Discussions were held with other federal, and with provincial government officials on these subjects. A separate booklet in which to record statistics concerning the population living in the Northwest Territories, Labrador, and other northern areas, was printed. The enumeration areas for a number of electoral districts were established and descriptions of these prepared for use by the 1956 Census enumerator.

A senior officer of the Division was loaned for a six-months' period to the Government of Jamaica to assist in the compilation of the 1953 population survey of that country. Assistance was also given to the Bureau's training programme for United Nations fellows from Indonesia and Israel.

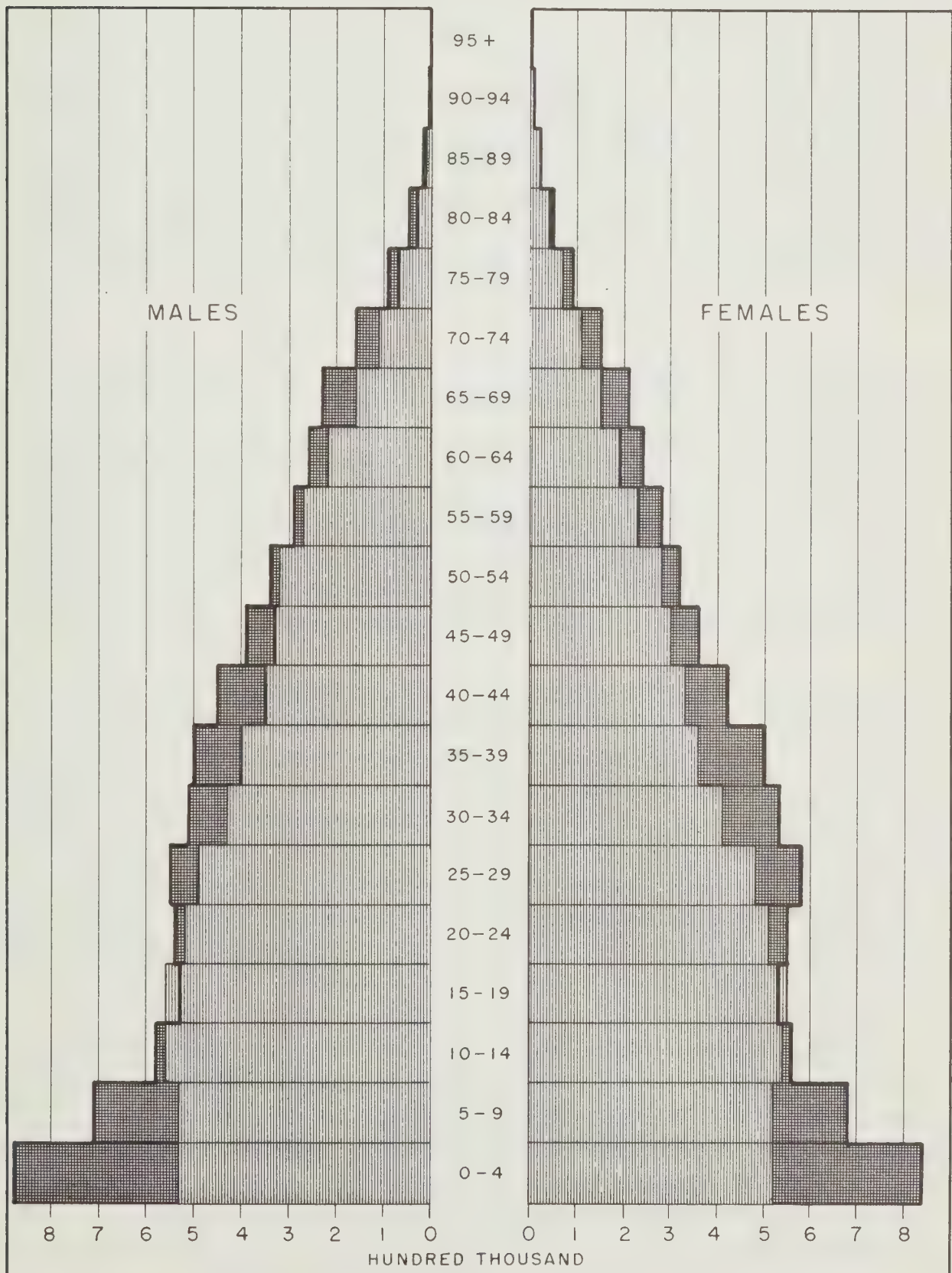
The Director of the Division discussed the question of statistical areas for the 1956 Census with officials of several Canadian cities. Other

officers observed the training programmes and office processing methods used in the 1954 Census of Agriculture in the United States.

Approximately 22,400 applications for proof of age from early census records were received, and some 28,800 letters furnishing evidence of age were mailed.

POPULATION OF CANADA BY SEX AND QUINQUENNIAL AGE GROUPS

1941 — 1951 —



* Exclusive of the Yukon and Northwest Territories

Education

The Education Division collects regularly, compiles, and publishes statistics of public and private elementary and secondary schools (including private business colleges, and Indian schools), universities and colleges, and libraries. Statistics of adult education, museums, and art galleries are collected and reported occasionally.

For educational institutions the principal types of data reported are those on numbers of establishments, teachers, pupils, and revenue and expenditure. The statistics of public schools are obtained from provincial departments of education and, for three provinces, are compiled and tabulated by the Bureau for inclusion in the annual reports of the ministers of education of those provinces. Statistics of other types of institutions are obtained by the Bureau directly from the institutions concerned. Co-operative relations are maintained with such national education associations as the Canadian Education Association, the Canadian Teachers' Federation, the National Conference of Canadian Universities, the Canadian Library Association, and the Canadian Association for Adult Education.

Data are published in a three-part biennial *Survey of Education* (I – Elementary and Secondary Education, II – Higher Education, III – Libraries); annual reports on *Preliminary Statistics of Education, Teachers' Salaries, Qualifications and Experience*; and *University Enrolment reported in the Current Year*; and occasional memoranda and reference papers. During the year 1954-55 occasional publications included a revised catalogue of *Post-graduate Scholarships and Fellowships Open to Canadian Students* and a new catalogue of *Undergraduate Scholarships and Bursaries Open to Students entering Canadian Universities*.

In addition, special compilations are prepared from time to time, on request. Examples during 1954-55 were reports on special education and on public expenditures on education, and preparation of bibliographies on Canadian education for UNESCO; forecasts of school enrolment for provincial departments of education; provision of data for royal commissions – the Quebec Royal Commission of Inquiry into Constitutional Problems and the Nova Scotia Royal Commission on Public School Finance; a report on university enrolment prepared for the Unemployment Insurance Commission and designed to provide annual information regarding expected numbers of graduates in the various fields of study.

During the year arrangements were made for more complete statistics of education in the Yukon Territory, and of education in reform institutions. Consultation with the Department of National Defence laid the basis for statistics of servicemen's dependents' schools in Europe and Canada.

The directorship of the Division, vacant at the beginning of the year, was filled in July.

General Assignments

The main work of the General Assignments Division in making available forecasts and current statistical data on capital investment and construction and on developing financial data on corporation profits continued throughout the year. Statistical material required for study of current economic problems was supplied to the Economics Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce and to other government departments and agencies, both on a regular basis and to meet specific requirements.

The initial report of a new series of financial statistics *Quarterly Corporation Profits* was issued in March. This report made available to the public, data on sales, profits, depreciation, and taxes for all companies incorporated in Canada except Government-owned companies and incorporated co-operatives. Canadian unincorporated branches of foreign corporations are also included in the totals while foreign subsidiaries of Canadian corporations are excluded. The publication of this series of financial statistics on a quarterly basis will help to fill an important gap in current economic statistics. The developmental work in this field was done in the Research and Development Division. Responsibility for future reports has been assumed by the General Assignments Division.

Three reports on investment were prepared jointly with the Economics Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce. The first of these, *Private and Public Investment in Canada, Outlook 1954, Regional Estimates*, released early in April, contained capital and repair expenditures for the current year on a provincial basis as well as estimates of expenditures in the manufacturing industries for thirteen metropolitan areas. This report was followed in June by the issue of a press release setting out the results of a sample survey of investment; this provided revised estimates of the investment programme in Canada for the current year, 1954.

The White Paper *Private and Public Investment in Canada, Outlook 1955* was tabled in the House of Commons on February 24, 1955. This report and the regional estimates are based on two surveys of about 18,000 establishments together with a number of indirect surveys and independent estimates covering those areas of the Canadian economy which were not considered adaptable to direct survey methods. This latter category includes such sectors as agriculture, fishing, independent stores and miscellaneous commercial and services groups. At the end of the year the regional estimates covering investment intentions for 1955 were completed and were being printed.

The second annual report of the series *Construction in Canada, 1952-1954* was published in October. This report sets out, in considerable detail, estimates of expenditures by type of structures, by industry, by levels of government, and by province. It also includes estimates of the average number of persons employed in the construction industry, salaries and wages paid, and cost of materials used. The information contained in the publication is derived from the same sources as the series of reports on capital investment together with data obtained through sample surveys

of the construction industry and federal, provincial, and municipal government departments. The most important advantage of the present series of reports is the timeliness with which the statistics of the construction industry may be released. To this end a great deal of effort has been devoted to reorganizing the work-flows to permit publication of the report earlier in the year than was previously possible.

The search for new firms to maintain Bureau indexes on an up-to-date basis continued. Over 8,500 "Nature of Business" schedules were mailed to prospective new firms.

Tabulations of proposed construction as indicated by building permits issued in Canada were prepared each month for distribution to interested government agencies and to meet specific requests from industry.

Among the special tabulations of capital expenditures and other economic statistics prepared for various government departments undertaken during the year was a survey of mortgages and agreements of sale held in estates, trusts and agencies, at the request of Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

Health and Welfare

Statistics of births, marriages and deaths; of illness; of hospital services and activities; and of crime and delinquency are the principal products of the Health and Welfare Division. Post-war trends in these statistics have been featured by a sustained high birth rate, by continued improvement in mortality from infective diseases, by dramatic annual drops in tuberculosis death rates, by extended longevity, and by considerable expansion of Canada's health and hospital services. On the debit side, generally better health status has been offset by the emergence in relative importance of disabling conditions of middle and old ages, including mental illness, and by untimely deaths among younger age groups from such causes as motor vehicle accidents and poliomyelitis.

In charting these trends during the fiscal year just ended, the Division has made substantial progress towards a threefold objective. On the first, timeliness, several annual reports are now approaching the point of maximum efficiency, being published within 7 months of the year-end. A full year of arrears was picked up in publication of the *Annual Vital Statistics of Canada*, which is now issued within the year following the year to which the figures relate. This acceleration was due to the detailed programming of production, the streamlining of work procedures, and the elimination of unnecessary data from the tabulation and publication programmes.

In addition, changes were introduced in the contents of published reports to improve clarity and readability. Though still largely confined to the presentation of basic significant series, these were shown in simpler formats, with expanded textual and graphic treatment, and attempts were made to avoid complicated tables of undue length. Reactions from users of health and welfare statistics have been very favourable to these changes.

The third type of general improvement has been a modest extension of the analytical treatment of health and welfare statistical data, made possible by the time saved as a result of the acceleration of the routine annual tabulation programme. The full effect of this time saving was not felt during the year just ended, so that the deployment of resources into analytical work of a higher professional level is being continued into the next fiscal year.

Public Health

The continued development of national and provincial health programmes and the expansion of voluntary prepayment plans was reflected in a growing demand for information resulting from the Canadian Sickness Survey. Information on time lost from work on account of illness was also requested for a number of projects. The bulletins published during the year in collaboration with the Department of National Health and Welfare provided some basic data on those various aspects as well as on permanent physical disabilities. The latter type of data proved useful in connection with rehabilitation programmes and the disability pension scheme. For the first time, data are now available on the extent of general illness in Canada. Concepts for the measurement of morbidity from sickness survey data were further developed. Methods and results of the Survey continued to attract the interest of visitors from other countries.

In the field of selective health statistics, the chief concern has been the gathering of material to support recommendations for possible improvements in the reporting of notifiable diseases in all parts of the country. The accelerated settlement of Canada's northern territories and significant epidemic outbreaks in these parts have emphasized the need to remedy the lack of data on notifiable diseases in these areas. Progress has been made in that direction in several respects. By an arrangement with the Public Health Nurse in Whitehorse, regular reports were received for the Yukon. Consultation was continued with the Indian Health Services, Department of National Health and Welfare, regarding the establishment of a regular reporting system for all of the northern territories, as well as for Indians in the provinces.

In connection with large scale experiments with the Salk poliomyelitis vaccine in several provinces and plans for its future distribution, a number of special tabulations were prepared on the incidence of this disease.

Home nursing statistics, carried out under arrangement with the Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada, are now available for a three-year period. Even during this short time a definite trend has become apparent towards an increasing proportion of the services being devoted to the care of chronic conditions in older patients, while maternity services, especially health education, remain an important field for home nursing services.

The statistical study of illness among some 100,000 federal Civil Servants, still the only continuing source of morbidity data in a sizeable, though selected, group of the population, continued to yield valuable data

on sickness absenteeism sought not only by the administration of the service but also by other departments and agencies concerned with the implications of sickness in the working population.

Based on the experience from these several projects, a submission was prepared on statistical aspects of morbidity for the Seventh Revision Conference of the World Health Organization. It has also become possible to commence work on an integration of the various health statistical series into a single reference book.

Vital Statistics

The regular *Monthly Report of Vital Statistics* was issued currently at an accelerated pace during the year. Some changes in context and format were introduced during the year mainly in the direction of providing additional background data so as to measure more accurately the significance of current trends in birth, marriage, and death rates.

There was further acceleration in the tabulation of 1953 vital statistics under the uniform tabulation programme agreed upon by the Vital Statistics Council at its 1953 meeting. This acceleration was due, in large measure, to improvements in tabulation procedures as a result of the previous year's experience under the programme, but mainly to the system of earlier cut-off of the year's records by provincial authorities and a strict scheduling of tabulations. As a result, the 1953 statistics were released to the provinces and incorporated into the Section's annual reports much earlier than was possible under the more extensive tabulation scheme in previous years.

All arrears in the release of the Section's annual reports were overcome during the fiscal year with the release of the 1952 and 1953 preliminary and annual reports. Following the pattern of the 1952 annual report, the 1953 release was substantially reduced and the planned format completely revised by rearrangement of material, consolidation of tables, elimination of undue detail, and the enlargement of summary and historical material, with resultant economies. Reaction of the public health authorities and the general public to these revisions is being closely reviewed.

In accordance with the request of the Vital Statistics Council for Canada, the Section continued its investigation into various photographic reproduction methods applicable to vital records. The Section also performed considerable research and secretarial work on behalf of the Vital Statistics Council.

The current monthly indexes of births, marriages, and deaths were routinely supplied to the Family Allowances Administration and the appropriate provincial offices. In collaboration with the Mechanical Tabulation Division, consolidation and retabulation of the birth indexes for Ontario and Quebec, for 1926 to date, was undertaken.

Collaboration with the provincial vital statistics offices was continued in connection with the revision of geographical codes and programme of provincial pre-coding introduced to short-cut arduous coding procedures within the Bureau. A revision of the geographical code structure

was also initiated to facilitate the annual tabulation of data for local areas and with a view to reducing much of the time-consuming work of compilation.

Concurrently, coding schedules and mechanical punch cards were revised in accordance with new code specifications, and brought more closely into line with the requirements of the uniform vital statistics tabulation programme.

Institutions

The main emphasis of the work of the Institutions Section during the past year has been to consolidate the advances made in the currency and quality of the statistics of health institutions. A total of five annual reports and two statistical handbooks were released during this period.

In the field of hospital statistics, the *Annual Report of Hospitals, Volume II, 1952*, and *Hospital Statistics, Volume I, 1953*, were released along with the *List of Hospitals, 1954*.

In the field of mental health statistics, *Mental Health Statistics, 1953*, was released within seven months after the year to which it referred, and a second edition of the *Mental Statistics Handbook* was released in order to meet the continuing demand for this publication.

Steady improvement was made in the publication of tuberculosis statistics, and *Tuberculosis Statistics, 1953*, was released some months earlier than the previous report. A *Tuberculosis Statistics Handbook* was released containing a detailed description of the tuberculosis reporting system plus other supplementary information, and was distributed to all reporting authorities and other interested bodies.

Since the Section has now completed a large backlog of work, every effort is being made to improve the quality of the data published, and to undertake special analyses. The first of these in the field of mental health has been completed for the Mental Health Service of British Columbia.

Judicial

The statistical tables and narrative material for inclusion in the 1954 *Report of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries* were completed and forwarded to the Commissioner's office.

The 1952 report on *Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences* was published. Compilation of the annual reports of *Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences*, *Police Statistics* and *Juvenile Delinquents*, for 1953, was completed.

A system of controls and checks for the assessment of statistical coverage and for the qualitative analysis of the data received from the field was established. New tabulation procedures for placing additional controls and checks on the data were introduced.

Reporting of data from courts has been placed on a quarterly basis for adult offenders and on a semi-annual basis for juvenile delinquents. Coding of 1954 data is underway.

Statistical material was prepared in response to a number of inquiries on various aspects of criminal offences, corporal, and capital punishment.

Industry and Merchandising

Compilations for the 1952 Census of Industry were finished early in the year, and tabulations for 1953 were completed for 15 of the 18 major groups. About 175 annual reports were published during the year, including 40 industry reports for 1952, 120 industry reports for 1953, and 15 special annual surveys on commodities or groups of commodities. The usual 60 monthly reports, 6 quarterlies, and 1 weekly were issued on schedule.

Special attention was given to improving the timeliness of publications and to extending the use of peg-board compilations.

Work on the 1951 Census of Distribution was completed and the final volumes were published.

There was a considerable increase in the time spent on answering inquiries and in meeting visitors to the Bureau.

Fisheries

The *Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics* and the monthly report on *Cold Storage Holdings of Fish* were issued regularly. The 6 provincial sections of *Fisheries Statistics of Canada, 1953* were published, this being the first time that all of the provincial reviews were made available within the year following that to which the figures refer. At the request of biologists and economists of the Department of Fisheries, the Canada section of the 1953 annual report was expanded to include details of catch, employment, gear, etc., by the fisheries sub-districts.

A trial of the sales-slip system of collecting catch statistics in the Maritimes was undertaken in the Halifax and Sambro districts. The proposed two months' trial period has been extended indefinitely, and no decision has been reached yet as to its extension to other districts.

Numerous special tabulations of current and census data were made for the Department of Fisheries.

Forestry

Annual reports on *Operations in the Woods, 1952*, and on the *Pulp and Paper Industry, 1953*, were published. Other annual releases during the year included 9 industry reports for 1952, 2 industry reports for 1953, 11 special compilations for saw milling in the various provinces in 1953, and 5 special compilations on the smaller wood and paper using industries in 1953.

The 7 monthly reports were published on schedule.

Mineral Statistics

Compilations for the 1953 census of the mineral industry were completed in March. Manuscripts for 18 annual industry reports were forwarded to the Composing Unit. A *Preliminary Estimate of Mineral Production in 1954* was released on January 4, 1955, and the manuscript for a more de-

tailed preliminary report was prepared and forwarded to the Composing Unit. The 12 monthly reports were released on schedule.

Close liaison in regard to mineral statistics was maintained with the mines departments of the provinces and with the Mines Branch at Ottawa.

Animal Products

Six industry reports for 1953 were published, also 2 industry reports for 1952. The 4 monthly reports were published on schedule.

The special survey on the manufacture of footwear made with uppers of materials other than leather, undertaken at the request of the Shoe Manufacturers' Association of Canada and the Tanners Association, was discontinued at the end of June.

Foods and Beverages

Twelve annual industry reports for 1953 were issued during the year. Quarterly reports on processed foods, tobacco, and stocks of canned fruits and vegetables were prepared regularly. The content of the monthly report on *Shipments of Prepared Stock and Poultry Feeds* was revised with the assistance of the National Council of Canadian Feed Manufacturers Association. Changes in content were made also in the annual industry reports on *The Flour Milling Industry* and *The Feeds Industry*.

Textiles and Miscellaneous Products

Effort was concentrated in catching up with the backlog of work. Twenty industry reports for 1952 and 9 industry reports for 1953 were published during the year. Compilations for 1953 were completed 2 months earlier than for the previous year. The *Quarterly Production of Garments* was issued regularly.

Much special work was done for the Tariff Board in connection with its investigation of conditions in the woollen textile industry. Compilations for 1953 were speeded up, and the statistics were made available to the Board about 4 months earlier than the usual release date.

Metal and Chemical Products

A total of 46 annual industry reports for 1953 and 6 general reviews for 1952 was sent to the Composing Unit during this period. Most of these reports were published, or in an advanced stage of processing, by the end of the fiscal year. In addition, 14 special annual reports on commodities or groups of commodities were issued, including surveys on *Sales of Pest Control Products*, the *Fertilizer Trade*, *Consumption of Petroleum Fuels*, and *Consumption of Chemicals in Municipal Waterworks*. A revised edition of the *Chemical Directory* was released in July. A general improvement in the timeliness of the 30 monthly reports was achieved with the assistance of the regional offices.

Two monthly surveys were started this year. One, covering *Soaps and Synthetic Detergents*, was requested by the Business Statistics Section of

the Bureau, while the other, dealing with *Sump Pumps and Domestic and Farm Water Systems* was undertaken at the request of the Canadian Association of Domestic and Farm Water System Manufacturers.

A new industry report on *Miscellaneous Products of Petroleum and Coal* was released. The collection and publication of weekly figures on *Refinery and Marine Terminal Inventories of Petroleum Products* was discontinued. Schedules used in connection with the monthly survey on Refined Petroleum Products and the annual survey on Consumption of Petroleum Fuels were revised and their collection was simplified. The preparation of monthly figures on imports of steel shapes and on the disposition of shipments of steel shapes was taken over from the Department of Defence Production.

Telegraphic surveys covering Production of Motor Vehicles and Production of Steel Ingots and Pig Iron were put into effect during the year, and the results are now being released within a week after the close of the reporting period.

The mailing of questionnaires for all 1954 annual surveys and follow-up procedures have been kept to schedule, and the work on editing the 1954 schedules is well advanced.

Central Assembly

The *Preliminary Statement of Manufactures, 1953*, was published early in October, 1954. It contained, for the first time, a provincial breakdown of the principal statistics for major industrial groups.

A gain of about 3 weeks was achieved, compared with the previous years, in the publication of final summary reports for all manufacturing industries in 1952. A rearrangement of the material permitted the publication to be broken down into 7 bulletins, each dealing with a province or group of provinces.

The annual report on *Type of Ownership in Manufacturing Industries, 1952*, was published in August, 1954. A revised *List of Firms Employing Fifty Hands and Over* was released in the same month.

A thorough check of the geographical codes of individual establishments was made on the basis of the 1951 census records. A change was made in the method of punching cards for mechanical tabulation. This is now being done weekly instead of holding all cards for mass punching when the last delinquents were rounded up. The new method permits preliminary or special tabulations at any time and will also speed up the final industry and geographic tabulations.

Good progress has been made with the final 1953 summaries and tabulations are about a month ahead of those for last year.

Merchandising and Services

All annual reports were published well in advance of the end of the fiscal year, with no carry-over of 1953 reports into the 1955-56 fiscal year. A general improvement in the timeliness of publication of these

reports was effected, except in the case of Retail Trade and Retail Chain annual reports. The 6 monthly reports, the quarterly report on *Retail Consumer Credit*, and the weekly releases on *Department Store Sales* were published on schedule.

A new and larger sample of independent retail stores was set up during the year for use in preparing the estimates of monthly retail sales. Also a more extensive and larger sample of wholesale businesses was prepared, and a new sample of retail stores was selected for use in making estimates of retail consumer credit. These new projects were carried out concurrent with a continuance of the old sample for a necessary period of overlapping. Beginning with January, 1955, retail trade estimates were based entirely on the new sample. Monthly wholesale trade estimates and quarterly retail consumer credit estimates will be based on the results of the respective new samples when adequate response is obtained, and results will be made retroactive to January, 1955. Initial annual estimates have been produced from the new inventory sample, and more complete and reliable data on monthly retail inventories will be available by May, 1955.

Annual revisions to Retail Trade were carried back to 1951 to make allowances for certain changes to the 1951 census base. Current estimates of retail trade, based on these revisions, have been refined by breaking down the "miscellaneous" category into several important trades. Intercensal revisions to *Retail Trade, 1941-1951*, were completed and published, bringing the former intercensal estimates to the level of the 1951 census and comparable to subsequent estimates of retail sales. A more extensive monthly survey of Retail Chain Store Sales and Inventories, covering all trades, has been undertaken; formerly only 6 trades were covered for inventories. An annual census of all department stores has been put into effect beginning with 1954.

A survey of Advertising Expenditure in Canada, 1954, has been started. It extends to the various advertising media as well as all types of advertisers. It will produce ratios of advertising expense to sales for many trades and industries at present not available in Canada.

A number of reliability checks have been made on current estimates of the various merchandising statistics, with a most notable improvement in work procedures and coverage of retail inventory estimates.

The mailing of questionnaires for all 1954 annual surveys and follow-up procedures has been kept to schedule during the first 3 months of the calendar year 1955.

Inventories

The monthly report *Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries* was published regularly. During the year, arrangements were made to advance the monthly release date of all industry totals by preparation of a special one-page summary for publication in the *Daily Bulletin*. Arrangements were also made with the Mechanical Tabulation

Division to process part of the monthly compilations, thus making it possible for the Section itself to give more time to revisions and improvements in the series.

Three major projects were carried out in connection with this publication. The first was a revision of all 1949, 1950, and 1951 indexes to put them on the December, 1952, base, which was adopted in 1954 for current material. These revised data were published as *Reference Paper, No. 53*, making possible historical comparisons for a six-year period.

The second was an estimate of value of total unfilled orders in all industries as at December 31, 1953. The estimate was based on a survey covering all firms over \$50,000. This has provided bench-mark values for the monthly index series on unfilled orders, thus allowing a series of monthly value estimates for major industry groups each month. These value data on unfilled orders were first published in the December, 1954, report, with historical data back to January, 1952.

The third was the development of a new series in connection with the orders data, covering values and indexes of all new orders received each month, in total and for major industry groups, with some data on individual industries. These data were also first published in the December, 1954, report, again with historical data back to January, 1952.

In addition to the above, coverage of the Monthly Inventory Survey was substantially improved by the inclusion of large-firm samples in 4 industries not previously covered, and by 9 large firms (in industries already covered) which were not contributing previously and which were sufficiently important in their industries to invalidate our estimates without their participation. The latter inclusions were all the results of personal visits.

The Section's annual survey of *Manufacturers' Year-End Inventories* for 1953, covering all firms with a gross value of shipments of over \$50,000, was finalized in November. Arrangements were made to tie in this survey with the annual Census of Industry, beginning with 1954 data, and as a result some 12,000 plants were dropped from the Section's mailing list before the annual January mailing. Coverage for the preliminary year-end survey was increased to 6,000 plants (including those reporting in the Monthly Inventory Survey). Reports were received from approximately 5,000 of these by March 15, and a preliminary estimate of total Manufacturers' Investment in Inventory at December 31, 1954, was made for National Income use by March 31.

In connection with the year-end survey of inventories, a test survey of *Physical Volume of Inventory Holdings* was made for the National Income Section. The test consisted of a special quantity and value questionnaire to all firms reporting to the Preliminary Year-End Survey in 5 textile industries. Response up to the end of March indicated that most firms surveyed had submitted questionnaires in considerable detail.

In connection with the Monthly Inventory Survey, a change in the questionnaire was adopted in January which, it is hoped, will provide

(a) monthly detail on *logging inventories* held by all firms in the wood-using and pulp and paper industries, and (b) a separation of sales and inventories at *manufacturers' sales branches* from their actual manufacturing sales and inventories.

Census of Distribution

Census Volume VII (Retail Trade) and *Census Volume VIII (Wholesale Trade and Services)* were released during the year. A handbook on *Marketing Data, 1951* was published in October, and a special preprint bulletin on *Retail Trade and Services, by Census Tracts*, in August. The analytical text on the retail, wholesale and services censuses was prepared for *Census Volume X (Summary)*.

Many special tabulations on the Census of Distribution were prepared to meet requests from within the Bureau, from federal and provincial departments, and from business concerns. An exhaustive review of census records and methods was commenced.

Central Index and Files

About 5,600 names of new manufacturing firms were obtained from the continuing search of directories, industrial magazines, etc. These were indexed and forwarded to the General Assignments Division for further investigation. In maintaining the alphabetical and geographical indexes, about 8,500 new cards were made, 10,000 were corrected for changes in address, etc., and 8,000 were withdrawn as being out of business, etc.

In the filing unit, about 4,800 new files were set up, 10,000 corrections were made to file labels, 45,000 letters and schedules were filed and 6,600 files were withdrawn for discarding.

Information Services

The functions of this Division include the preparation of *The Canada Year Book*, the *Official Handbook Canada*, and the *DBS Daily and Weekly Bulletins*, the dissemination of statistical information through the medium of the Press, the answering of general inquiries, the distribution of Bureau publications, and the operation of the DBS Library.

Canada Year Book

Publication of both the *Canada Year Book 1954* and *Canada 1954* (the *Canada Handbook*) was achieved at the end of May 1954 at which time work was well advanced on the preparation of the 1955 Year Book. In the 1955 edition major emphasis has been placed on the water powers of Canada and the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project, as well as special articles on other phases of Canada's economic development. At the end of the report year, work was well advanced on both the Year Book and the Handbook. A number of revisions were instituted in regard to the style of the Handbook and negotiations successfully concluded for the introduction of a new-design, new-process cover in silk screen for *Canada 1955*.

Press and Publicity

The Section was enlarged early in the year by amalgamation of the former Press and Publicity Section and the Publications Distribution Unit and by transfer to the enlarged Section of focal inquiries work previously handled in the Canada Year Book Section. As a result of this enlargement, the Section was reorganized to consist of three units: bulletins and publicity; general inquiries, publications information and revenue; and distribution and storage.

The central task of the Section is to distribute, and to promote as wide and effective a distribution as possible of the information collected and compiled by the Bureau. In this task each unit has separate but related functions, and their amalgamation in one Section was designed to effect closer co-ordination of their work.

The functions of the Bulletins and Publicity Unit are: to obtain through the medium of the daily and periodical press the publication of Bureau information; to establish and maintain good public relations and contacts with the press and with trade and other associations which distribute special information to their members; and generally to inform the public on the services and publications of the Bureau.

As the principal means of performing the first of these functions, the Unit publishes the *Daily Bulletin* and the *Weekly Bulletin* containing news summaries of each day's and week's issues of reports, together with other information not available in printed reports, thus providing an overall coverage of the current information issued by the Bureau. Each bulletin lists the reports released on the day or during the week of issue, arranged so as to be identifiable with news items for the convenience of subscribers who may wish to order a report for its full contents. In this task the Unit reviewed and listed, during the year, 1,604 issues of printed publications, or upwards of six per working day, and also handled many other items. The bulletins have a broad distribution to business firms and other subscribers as well as to the press. Augmenting the bulletins service, the Unit is prepared with ready reference files to supply additional information to the press or other inquirers, and receives numerous calls for special information.

The Unit annually revises and publishes the DBS list of *Current Publications*, to which was added during the year a detailed subject index to the contents of all the Bureau publications listed, thus simplifying the selection of the publications containing specific items of information. Among measures to publicize Bureau publications, the Unit arranged or assisted specially interested Bureau officers in the display of appropriate publications at five conferences of Canadian and international associations, and also supplied a variety of material about Bureau publications and particular features of the Bureau's work for use in business and other periodicals.

The General Inquiries, Publications Information and Revenue Unit handles all orders and subscriptions for publications addressed to the Bureau (passing on to the Distribution Unit the necessary instructions for

mailing of orders or for additions to and changes in mailing lists), and deals with inquiries about publications and requests for information that can usually be met by supply of a publication. During the year it received a total of 21,492 letters, of which 10,329 contained money.

Regular series of Canadian statistics were supplied monthly to the United Nations, International Labour Office, the International Civil Aviation Organization and others, and revisions of economic and political material relative to Canada were prepared for some 20 national and international year books, almanacs, directories, and other publications.

The Distribution and Storage Unit maintains mailing lists and stock records, and performs the work of packaging, mailing and storing the Bureau's publications. It addressed approximately 715,000 covers in the year and mailed some 1,500,000 copies of Bureau publications to addresses on the regular mailing lists. In addition, the Unit dispatched about 60,000 copies of publications from stocks, in response to special requests and orders.

The Library

During the year under review there was a considerable increase in the use of the Library. The number of books loaned rose from 596 to 877 and the total recorded circulation of items from the main charging desk from 6,327 to 6,918. In addition, inter-library loans (to other libraries – mainly governmental) increased from 409 to 627.

The increase in loans was the direct result of (a) an increase in purchase of new books and (b) a very substantial increase in cataloguing of publications resulting from the cataloguing staff being at full strength for most of the year. The number of items catalogued was triple the number for the previous fiscal year, the purchase of Library of Congress Cards aiding considerably in this increased output. The results appeared in the size of the monthly accession lists which often number over 200 items, double their former size.

The study carrels were used extensively not only by Bureau personnel but also by students and foreign statisticians temporarily attached to the Bureau under UN Technical Assistance and Inter-American Statistical Institute scholarship arrangements.

Considerable work was done in strengthening the resources of the Library and a number of new textbooks on statistics, economics, and the social sciences were purchased to bring the collection up to date in these fields. The number of books received by purchase or gift increased from 236 to 418 during the year. Pamphlet material, usually acquired without cost, increased from 274 to 764.

The flow was maintained in the circulation of periodicals. A number of new periodicals were subscribed to as being of use to statisticians particularly those engaged in reorganizing and improving the statistics of certain divisions and sections.

Among the valuable acquisitions to the Library were photostat copies of the Newfoundland Censuses of 1857 and 1869 which were bound into volumes.

During the year the Library had 559 volumes bound, including such valuable sets as the United Kingdom Statistical Abstract (of which the Bureau has an almost complete set from 1877), the Monetary Times Annual, and sets of foreign statistical yearbooks and trade volumes, many of which are irreplaceable.

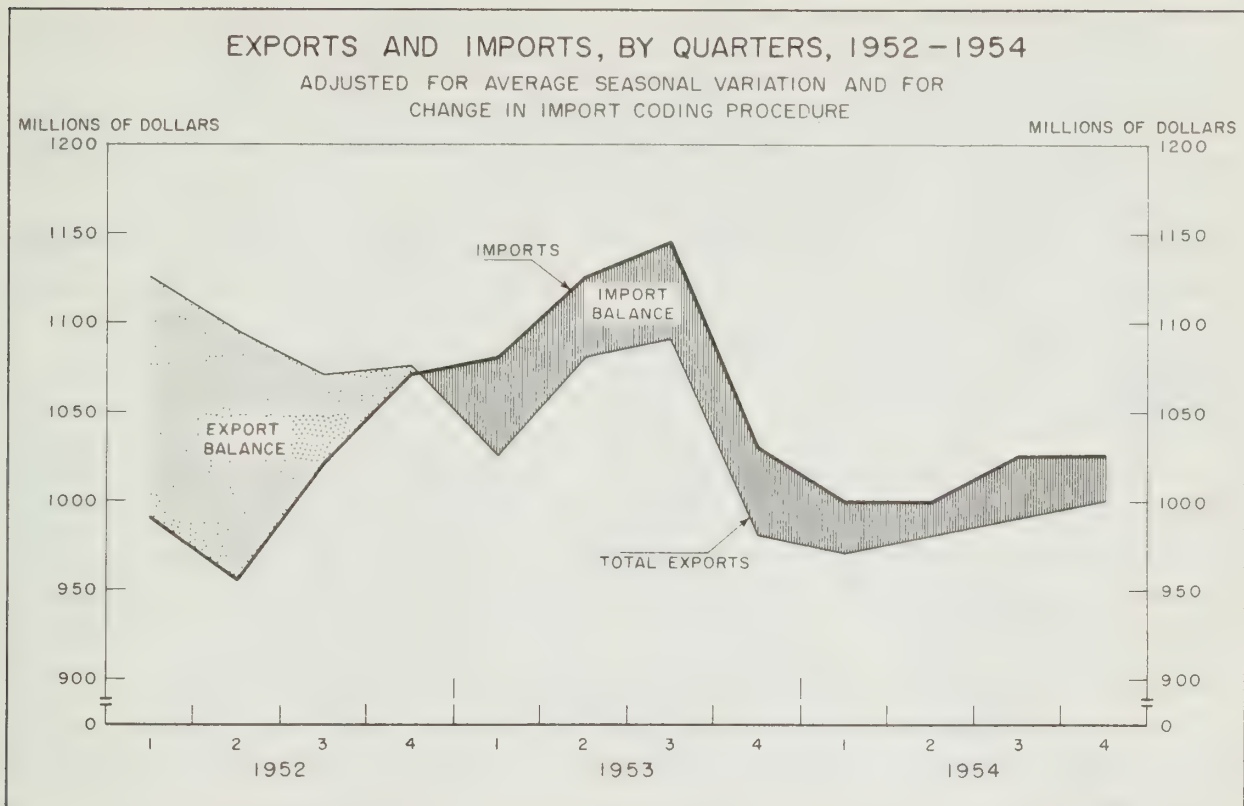
International Trade

The programme of the International Trade Division is directed towards the improvement and extension of the service of preparing and presenting statistics of Canada's international commodity trade, balance of payments, and international financial position. Besides the compilation of basic series there is the provision of aids to analysis and analytical comment assisting in the interpretation of the data. The programme includes improvement in the presentation of statistics and the publication of more frequent series when information is in demand. However, the processing of a great volume of statistical data each month continues to be one of the leading functions of the Division.

In covering this field of information, the nature of activities in the Division ranges from large production operations to highly specialized analysis and research into international transactions. Some of the operations involve the organization of large staffs in routine procedures in handling the flow of documents, while other staff activities require individual research and constant initiative in devising new sources of information on Canada's international transactions.

Following the inauguration of the regular publication of quarterly reports on the balance of payments, there has been a need for giving close attention to statistical techniques in balance of payments work in order to carry the additional volume of output with no increase in staff. This has required some consolidation of effort but at the same time there has been the need for extending the coverage and frequency of some information. New surveys were undertaken in various fields with the object of sampling groups of international transactions not now completely reported. Examples of this type of survey were international trucking, air lines, and the adaptation of existing recording procedures to new developments in the sphere of capital movements like the establishment of mutual funds in the United States for investment in Canada.

Besides the provision of statistics of Canada's foreign trade in various regular bulletins and reports of the Foreign Trade Section, there continued to be the extensive services provided to the business community and other government departments by that Section through meeting special requests for information on Canadian trade.



The new arrangement with the Department of National Revenue whereby separate copies of import entries are furnished the Bureau for statistical purposes was in effect throughout the year. This has facilitated the compilation of statistics of Canada's import trade by eliminating the need for transferring statistical information from entries to worksheets as was formerly required, and has contributed to the quality of the statistics as well as to the output. The Bureau continues to have the temporary use of Customs invoices which are also employed in the compilation of import statistics.

Two projects designed to aid in the interpretation of Canadian trade statistics were completed during the year. A summary of present tariff relations with the countries recorded in Canadian trade statistics was prepared and published with the assistance of the Department of National Revenue and the International Trade Relations Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce. A consolidation of the present value, price, and volume indexes of exports and imports on the interim base 1948=100 was also published.

The Division continued to participate in the Bureau's standard commodity classification project and this task was brought appreciably nearer completion during the year. Seasonal indicators for exports and imports were revised and improved and a historical summary of exports and imports on a calendar year basis from 1901 was also prepared for publication.

Special attention was also given during the year to the maintenance and improvement of quality in some basic statistical series. Towards this end some preliminary research was given to such questions as commodity valuations and the designation of trade by country and the measurement of commercial commissions, discounts, and related services connected with trade.

Annual statistics on Canada's international investment position were completed and published earlier than in the previous year. In addition, considerable analytical work was completed on the preparation of a new special report on Canada's international investment position. Included in the special studies for this purpose is a statistical study of the place occupied by the larger United States controlled industries in Canadian manufacture. Research into the role of foreign financing of Canadian investment activity and of the place of income payments to non-residents in total income payments was also completed for eventual publication in this report.

In the field of international travel statistics, new departures were a special study of the length of visits of Canadian travellers by automobile to the United States and an extension of sampling procedures. A result of the latter has been a widening and improvement of data available on expenditures. Administrative arrangements were also worked out towards the end of the year with the Department of National Revenue with the object of simplifying the procedures followed in dealing at the border with short-term traffic in United States vehicles and with returning Canadian vehicles.

Requests from international organizations for information again gave rise to many special undertakings on the part of the Balance of Payments Section and the Trade Analysis Unit.

Labour and Prices

The main concern of the Labour and Prices Division is to provide monthly statistics of industrial employment and earnings, the operations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, and the price structure of the economy. A number of processing procedures were reviewed during the year having in mind the timeliness of publication releases as well as general efficiency and economy of operations. Rapid post-war industrial growth, resulting in a considerable increase in industrial establishments, and, more recently, a recurrence of the unemployment problem have added to the volume of data the Division must process.

Employment and Payrolls

The usual monthly and annual reports on employment and payrolls and man-hours and hourly earnings were prepared and published, as were the preliminary and final reports on earnings and hours of work in manufacturing. There was an increase of 7 per cent in the number of monthly returns collected and processed during the year.

In response to demand for more detailed statistics, arrangements were made to publish data on employment and payrolls for the more important components of the construction and retail trade industries as from January 1, 1955.

Work continued on the small sample survey of employment and payrolls in manufacturing establishments having a staff of less than 15

persons, the minimum for inclusion in the regular monthly inquiries. A procedure was developed to take care of "births" of small firms to counteract the downward bias resulting from business retirements among establishments in the originally-selected samples of small firms.

New routines were worked out to effect greater mechanization of the procedures followed in processing the monthly questionnaires on employment, payrolls and man-hours. These were being tested as the year closed.

A particularly heavy volume of special material was prepared during the year. Among the more important requests were for data on the woollen cloth industry for use in the Tariff Board's inquiry into woven woollen goods. Considerable information on employment, earnings and hours in the industry was assembled for proponents and opponents of tariff changes, as well as for the Board. More detailed data than are published were prepared in response to requests from employers' and employees' organizations, notably the Canadian Retail Federation, the Canadian Electrical Manufacturers' Association, the Primary Textiles Institute, the Canadian and Catholic Federation of Labour and the Woollen Workers' Union. Substantial amounts of special material were also compiled during the year for use in wage negotiations, arbitration, and conciliation proceedings.

Unemployment Insurance

The monthly *Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act* was issued regularly and weekly, monthly, quarterly, semi-annual and annual reports on the operations of the National Employment Service were released. Monthly reports on *Benefit Years Established and Terminated* were issued regularly. The *Annual Report on Current Benefit Years under the Unemployment Insurance Act* for the calendar years 1952 and 1953 were published, and tabulations for the calendar year 1954 were commenced.

Semi-annual reports on *Hiring and Separation Rates in Certain Industries* for the periods September 1951 to August 1953 and March 1952 to February 1954 were published. Tabulations for the period March to August 1954, were completed.

The first draft of a reference paper entitled, *Age Characteristics of the Canadian Labour Force 1931-1950* was completed. Another reference paper entitled *Employment and Earnings Characteristics of the Insured Population 1947-1950* is in course of preparation. It is based on a study of actuarial sample data for the years 1947-1951 which was made for the Department of Insurance in connection with current proposals for amendments to the Unemployment Insurance Act. A series of reports providing actuarial sample results for individual years (and in some cases several years in one report) and extending back to 1946 is in course of preparation.

The Assistant Chief accompanied by a senior member of the staff of the Section visited offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission in the Quebec and Maritime Regions to explain the functions of the Unemployment Insurance Section in relation to the work of the Commission and discuss problems encountered in completing documents processed by the Bureau.

The annual *Special Tabulation of Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics* was prepared for the July 1954 meeting of the Unemployment Insurance Advisory Committee. At the request of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, a series of special tabulations dealing with illness among non-agricultural paid workers was prepared from National Sickness Survey data. The results of a survey of the fishing industry conducted by the Unemployment Insurance Commission were tabulated and tables constructed.

Prices

Recommendations for reorganization of the Prices Section were made in conjunction with the revised procedure for establishment review. These recommendations were approved, and the Section is to operate under four principal units. These will be: (a) International Prices Unit, (b) Special Purpose Prices Unit, (c) Urban Retail Prices Unit, (d) Wholesale Prices Unit. In this reorganization improvement of agricultural and industrial price statistics has been of considerable concern.

Work continued on the development of concepts for revised wholesale price indexes and a start was made in the collection of construction machinery and equipment prices.

Expenditure data collected during the calendar year 1953 were analysed with a view to the incorporation of current expenditure patterns in retail price indexes.

In connection with a crown claim for damages, the Chief of the Section testified as a witness in regard to price indexes of labour and materials used in steel bridge construction. The use of price index numbers in contractual obligations concerned with replacement costs has increased materially in recent years.

Considerable progress was made on a review of the price index of commodities and services used by farmers and the sample of prices entering into its construction was expanded.

The officer-in-charge of international price comparisons made an extended visit to posts in Europe maintained by the Department of National Defence. Comparative consumer price levels in these areas have become of consequence since the families of men in the armed forces have been living abroad.

Production schedules of retail, wholesale, farm, and international price indexes were maintained throughout the year, and a report covering price movements during the years 1949-1952 was published.

General

A second round of family expenditure data collection in the continuous small sample surveys was commenced at the beginning of 1955. Special emphasis was placed on expenditures for foods and that group of items known as consumer durables which is composed mainly of electrical appliances, home furnishings, and motor cars. Work was instituted also upon a new annual report of labour statistics designed to serve the double

function of providing a compendium of historical data in convenient form, and also a reference source for definitions, concepts, and explanations of relationships between statistical series concerned with employment and unemployment.

Mechanical Tabulation

In addition to the regularly scheduled monthly and annual tabulation programmes, a number of new projects were undertaken during the past year. These include a Survey of Radios in Canadian Schools, a Height and Weight Survey, a new series of annual tabulations on Construction Statistics, special tabulations on 1951 and 1952 Income Taxation cards, 1954 Truck Registrations in Manitoba and special Actuarial Evaluations for the Department of Insurance.

Preliminary planning work was carried out on a number of new projects including printing costs for the Bureau. Monthly and annual tabulations on Canal Statistics, annual tabulations on Manufacturing Inventories, special tabulations relating to the 1954 Income Survey, monthly tabulations of Deportation Statistics for the Department of Citizenship and Immigration and annual tabulations relating to Forest Growth for the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources.

A new procedure was adopted for mark sensing contribution data in connection with the Actuarial Sample of Unemployment Insurance Contributors. This procedure will eliminate the key punching and verifying of approximately 250,000 cards per year.

A number of changes were instituted in connection with the monthly tabulations of Import Statistics which resulted in appreciable saving in key punch operator, sorter and tabulator operator time.

A large proportion of the annual and monthly reports for the Industry and Merchandising Division were converted to peg-bar forms and compilation is now being done on Comptometer machines rather than on adding machines. The layout of the schedules and their compilation on faster machines should result in an improvement in the timeliness of these reports.

A programme for the replacement of key punching and verifying machines by the most recent models was started early in the year and the Key Punch Unit now has 31 of the newer machines out of an eventual total of 70. Experience so far indicates that the new machines result in improved accuracy together with an increase in production of from 10 to 15 per cent per operator.

Approval was obtained for the replacement of 14 Type 405 Tabulators by 12 Type 402 Tabulators. Delivery of the first of these machines is expected shortly. The new machines have a number of advantages over our present equipment of which the more important are: an increased listing speed, a tape controlled carriage, additional selectors, and a feature which provides more substantial proof of machine totals.

Public Finance and Transportation

The functions of the Public Finance and Transportation Division are, principally, to provide basic statistics of public finance for the three levels of governments, federal, provincial and municipal, and for the several forms of transport, e.g., railways, road transport, coastwise shipping, canals, water transport, air transport, and the continuous transport of goods in bulk via pipe lines. Closely allied thereto are the statistics of government employment and payrolls and for various public utilities—electric power, telephone, telegraph, urban transit and warehousing—the operations of which have an important relationship to either the government or transport sector of the economy.

In the public finance field, interest centres mainly on the volume and extent of government expenditure programmes in the light of their constitutional or statutory responsibility to provide services to the public and the source from which the public revenues are derived to enable these services to be provided. In addition, data on public debt and related aspects of government finance and financial transactions are prepared.

In the transport and public utilities fields, the basic statistical series comprehend corporate financial data as well as pertinent traffic and other operational statistics, as the case may be. Current or interim statistics are prepared, such as for railways, on a weekly and monthly basis because of their economic significance and sensitivity to business conditions in general.

During the year under review, attention has been directed mainly towards re-defining the concepts of various series to reflect more appropriately present day conditions and interests, and reorganization of processing methods and compilation procedures with a view towards a general improvement of the production programme of the Division. The relative importance of these statistical series to the general economy of the country is such that current and comprehensive statistics are of widespread interest and concern.

Federal and Provincial Finance

The following publications were released during the year: *Summary of Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure of Provincial Governments, 1954; Preliminary Analysis of Revenue and Expenditure of Provincial Governments, 1953; Financial Statistics of Provincial Governments, 1951—Revenue and Expenditure; Financial Statistics of Provincial Governments, 1952—Direct and Indirect Debt; Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada* (fiscal year ended March 31st, 1953); *Principal Taxes and Rates—Federal, Provincial and Selected Municipal Governments, 1954*

Considerable attention was given to the problem of improving the currentness of all the statistics issued through this Section. As a consequence of discussions with provincial government officials, and the introduction of further refinements in analytical procedures, the release dates of the annual series listed above were advanced from one to five months.

The annual report *Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada* was considerably revised both as to form and content. Subsequent to the completion of this report, the reporting forms which had been introduced during the year were re-examined with a view to overcoming certain deficiencies in the matter of content.

Further work was done to improve the currentness of data obtained for the quarterly analysis of provincial government revenue and expenditure for use by the National Income Section of the Research and Development Division. In addition, these data were obtained for the first time for the Northwest Territories.

Particular attention was given to an analysis of provincial government capital and repair expenditures as appearing in provincial government Estimates and Public Accounts, for the use of the General Assignments Division. These analyses, introduced for the first time during the current year, were subsequently re-examined and more effective methods established.

Arrangements were also completed whereby provincial governments supply statements listing securities held as investments as at March 31st and December 31st of each year. Summary analyses of these data are supplied to the Research Division of the Bank of Canada.

Municipal Finance

Interim and final reports on *Municipal Finance Statistics* for 1952 were completed and published, and the 1953 statistics were brought near to completion. Publication dates have been brought forward some months. As the publication of the final report must await the release of all pertinent data by provincial governments, a period now reduced to about eighteen months elapses before publication of the summary report incorporating all final figures.

The interim report published up to and including 1953 has depended to a great extent on the compilation of final figures by the provinces and, in order to overcome the delay, arrangements have gone forward over the past year to obtain preliminary information through a sample survey of municipalities. Some four hundred and fifty of Canada's more than four thousand municipalities will report early in the year on their activities for the previous year and their budgets for the current year. Two preliminary reports will be based on these sample returns; one available six to eight months after the beginning of the fiscal year, and one six to eight months after its close.

This sampling procedure was agreed upon at the Sixth Dominion-Provincial Conference on Municipal Statistics. The sample has been prepared and arrangements have been completed with most of the provinces.

The annual surveys of capital and repair expenditures of municipal taxes and rates of municipal salaries and wages, and of municipal sinking fund earnings were conducted and the resultant statistics supplied to other sections of the Bureau for publication or use in preparation of their statistical estimates.

A survey of the provinces to ascertain the nature of financial aid given to local governments was conducted, and this information is now being summarized and classified.

Government Employment and Payrolls

Data on Federal Government employment (numbers and earnings) continue to be published in memorandum form on a monthly basis. In addition to the internal uses made of the data, two special monthly analyses of numbers only are now done for the Civil Service Commission. The first in point of time (April 1954) provides a segregation of employees as between those that come under the Civil Service Commission and those that do not. The second (May 1954) contains a distribution of employees by provinces.

Regular processing of data of provincial employment (9 provinces participating) continues for internal uses. Copies of analyses are forwarded only to each government concerned.

Application of Standard Industrial Classification codes to the services of the two senior levels of governments has been completed and is ready for use except for final review of coding.

Transportation

Transportation and public utility statistics compiled within the Division comprehend the fields of rail transport, road transport, water transport, air transport, central electric stations, communications, pipelines, and warehousing. In addition to nine regular weekly, monthly, or quarterly series, twenty-five annual reports were published during the year. Considerable progress toward the earlier publication of various reports resulted from a review of follow-up and production methods.

Continued interest in Canadian transportation problems on the part of the railways, trucking associations, government authorities, universities and the general public gave rise to a large number of requests for special information, particularly with regard to the St. Lawrence Seaway.

As an initial step toward the production of road transport traffic statistics, a pilot survey of the motor transport industry was undertaken in Manitoba. This survey, comprising six bimonthly segments, five of which are now completed, is based upon the sampling method of collecting data. Results of the survey to date have been satisfactory and this method of collecting traffic data for the motor trucking industry will be applied to the other Canadian provinces. Commencing with Ontario, in June, other provinces will be added progressively as soon as possible. Initial visits to provincial governments have been made by officers of this Division to obtain the co-operation of provincial registration authorities prior to the extension of the sample survey, and to make a cursory appraisal of methods used in handling registration records in the various provinces.

In the field of electric power statistics, the forecast survey of capability and load was undertaken as of March 15, 1955 with the co-operation of the Canadian Electrical Association. The survey was the

product of several committee meetings throughout the year which resulted in the setting up of an organization on an area basis for collecting and verifying survey data. Representatives of the Bureau met with utility officials in the several areas across Canada immediately before the survey in order to ensure an understanding of the problems involved. Arrangements were also made to review the statistical requirements of the electric power industry in conjunction with the Canadian Electrical Association and representatives of the industry. These studies, to take place in the coming months, should result in the establishment of the series, Central Electric Stations, on a more current publication basis while, at the same time, meeting the needs of governments and industry for electric power statistics.

Further progress toward the adoption of a uniform system of accounts for railways to be prescribed by the Board of Transport Commissioners advanced the expectation of revising railway statistics during the coming year. From discussions which took place between officials of the railways, representatives of the Board of Transport Commissioners, and of the Bureau of Statistics, certain segments of the annual reporting schedules were revised.

The reorganization of Canal Statistics to a punch card system of tabulating data, from the former method of a hand posted ledger operation, was completed during the year and resulted in a net saving of one clerical position.

Transit statistics were revised to provide two separate monthly and annual series, (a) *Urban Transit Statistics*, and (b) *Motor Carriers: Passenger (Intercity and Rural)*. Urban Transit Statistics annual will contain urban electric rail transit systems formerly contained in the annual report of Electric Railways which will be discontinued. Electric rail systems which are not urban transit operations will be included in Railway Transport. The Motor Carrier Passenger annual will contain statistics formerly provided in the passenger segment of Motor Carriers: Freight-Passenger.

The Dominion-Provincial Conference on Motor Vehicle Accident Statistics held at the Bureau in December 1954 resulted in the adoption of a series of resolutions which will, commencing in January 1956, provide uniform traffic accident statistics on a comparable basis for all provinces and for Canada. Monthly reports of comparable basic traffic accident data as well as quarterly and annual reports in greater detail will be important results of this Conference.

Discussions between representatives of the Department of National Revenue and of the Bureau of Statistics resulted in an important change in the method of collecting coastwise shipping data. Where formerly the Customs and Excise Division of the Department of National Revenue accepted responsibility for the collection of data, under new arrangements for issuing annual coasting licences, this responsibility now falls to the Bureau of Statistics. As a result it may be necessary to set up a record of ship movements in order to follow the reporting experience of vessels engaged in the coasting trade.

Special compilations and tabulations involving the Section in considerable additional work were prepared for such organizations as the United States Seaway Development Corporation, the Canadian Maritime Commission, the West German Government, the Toronto Metropolitan Planning Board, the Railways, the Dominion Coal Board, the Board of Transport Commissioners, branches of the Department of Transport, the National Harbours Board, Air Industries Transport Association, the Press, diplomatic representatives stationed in Ottawa and many private business establishments, government departments and individuals.

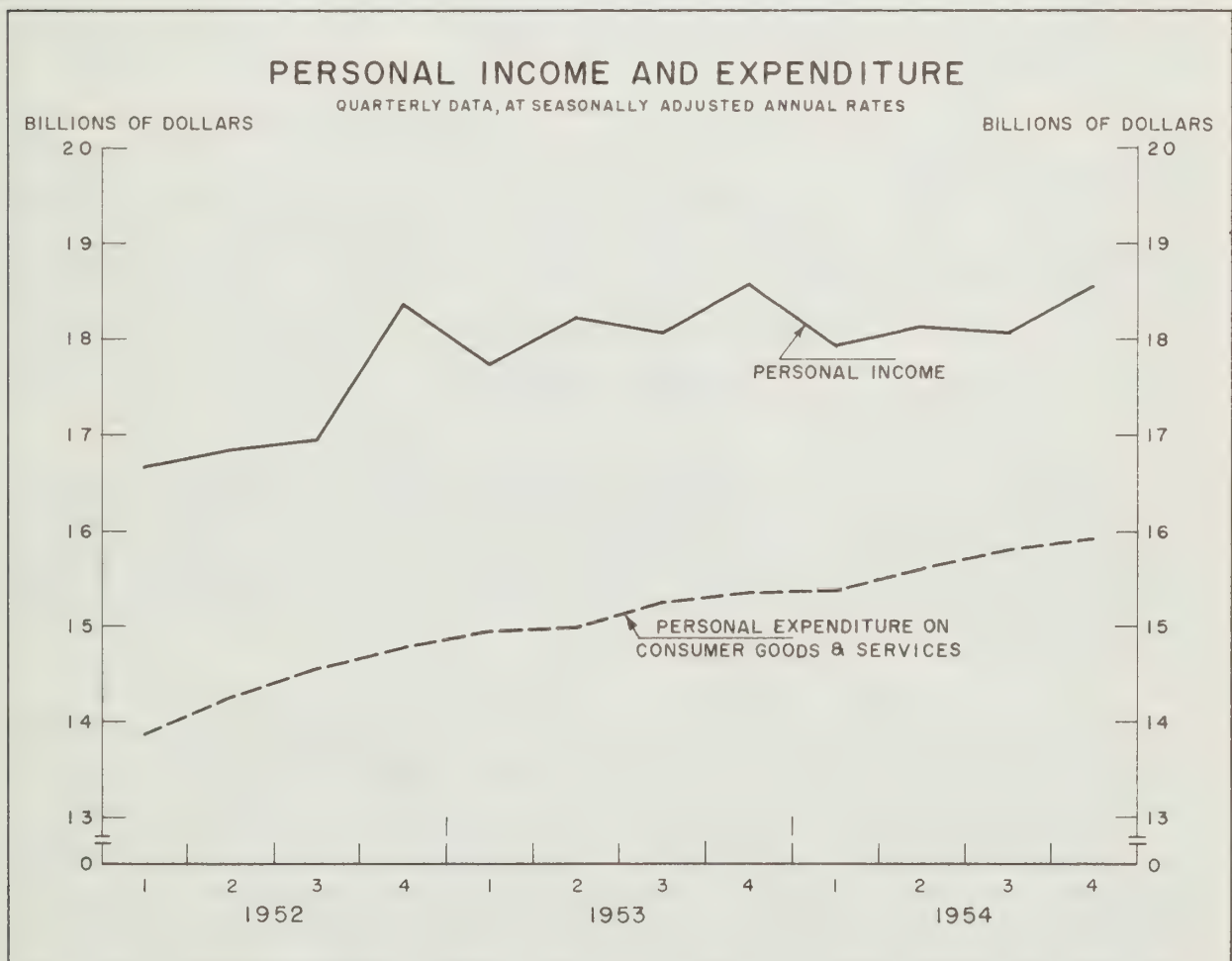
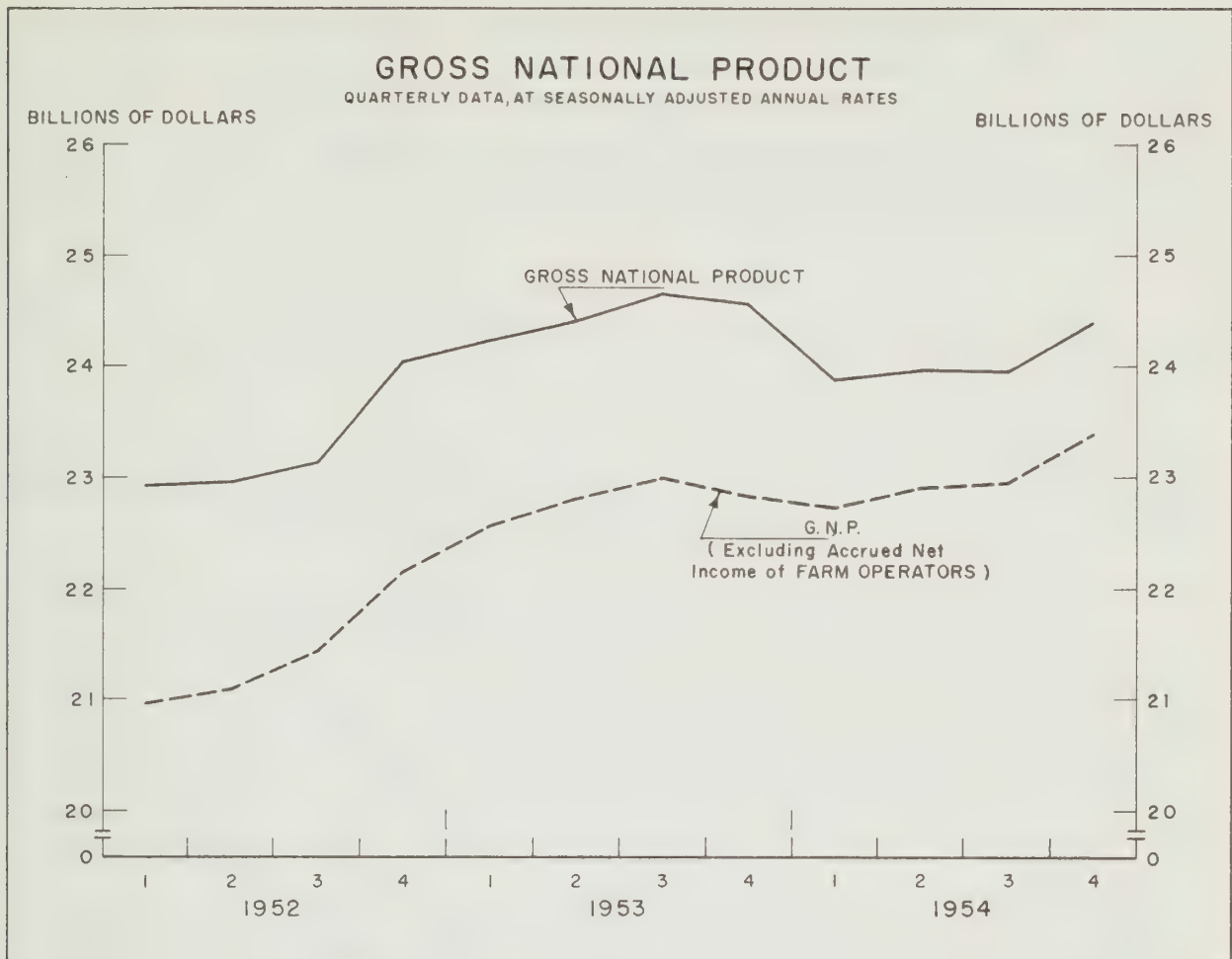
Research and Development

The regular work of the Research and Development Division includes major publications such as the *National Accounts* and the *Canadian Statistical Review*, together with a comprehensive programme of research and development directed toward the improvement of a variety of economic indicators and other overall measures produced by the Division. During the past year, the National Income Section continued to improve the quarterly National Accounts releases, and to provide special compilations bearing on the current economic situation, for several government departments as well as the Bank of Canada. These and other developments within the National Income Section are detailed below. Within the Business Statistics Section, the regular programme of issuing the *Canadian Statistical Review* and a number of other reports was continued: in addition, work was carried forward on the development of real output estimates for all industrial categories, on a quarterly and annual basis. Within the Division as a whole, the general programme of developing and co-ordinating economic statistics was carried forward. Particular research topics included the quarterly survey of corporation profits (now published); inventory statistics; refinement of industrial detail related to the National Accounts; a beginning on production and employment interrelationships; input-output studies; import-export flow studies; and income size distributions (published in Reference Paper No. 52).

National Income and Related Work

During the year the preliminary National Accounts estimates for 1953 were revised and published in *National Accounts Income and Expenditure, 1950-1953*. Four quarterly National Accounts reports for 1954 were prepared and published, and preliminary annual figures for the year were issued. An advance fourth quarter estimate based on two months' data was prepared in February 1955 for use by the Bank of Canada in preparing its annual report. The publication programme for the quarterly National Accounts was moved ahead by ten days, in line with the general programme of improving the timeliness of statistics.

The 1954 National Accounts data were made available to the Department of Finance, and a number of tables and charts were prepared for the White Paper giving the economic background to the Annual Budget Speech. Discussions were held with officials of the Department of Finance on the presentation of this material.



The Gross National Product per capita and provincial population ratios used in the calculation of the federal tax rental payments to the provinces were prepared for the fiscal year 1954-1955. The annual certificates to the provinces and to the Minister of Finance were issued by the Dominion Statistician in June, 1954, as required by the terms of the 1952 Tax Rental Agreement.

Twelve monthly articles on current economic conditions were prepared for the *Canadian Statistical Review*. An article on economic conditions at the close of 1954 was prepared for the *Canada Hand Book*.

Twelve monthly articles on current economic conditions were prepared for the *Canadian Statistical Review*. An article on economic conditions at the close of 1954 was prepared for the *Hand Book Canada*.

An important research development during the period was the completion, on a preliminary basis, of seasonally adjusted series of quarterly real output by industry, and of related monthly indicators, seasonally adjusted. Refinements were introduced in the methods of computing a number of the National Accounts component series. The development of monthly estimates of consumer expenditure was largely completed. Work was begun on monographs dealing with inventory developments and deflation procedures. A new report on *Quarterly Corporation Profits* was issued, marking the completion of an important developmental project in this area of current economic information. During the year, a survey of Canadian Trusteed Pension Funds was carried out and a reference paper on this subject was completed and published.

Business Statistics

During the year a preliminary 1954 estimate and four quarterly estimates of total real output classified by industry were prepared for comparison with the volume estimates of Gross National Expenditures and to provide analytical background in the preparation of the quarterly National Accounts. The estimates were also distributed to officials of Trade and Commerce, Finance, and the Bank of Canada for analytical purposes.

Work has been completed on the revised annual bench-mark indexes of industrial production for the mining and manufacturing industries, for the period 1946-1951, on the new base of 1949=100. The preparation of an adequate current weighting system and the adjustment of monthly series to the new annual levels are progressing.

Further progress was realized in the development of bench-mark series of real output by industries for the period 1935-1951. Work on commodity-producing industries is complete except for minor adjustments and resources are now concentrated on the measurement of the service industries. Series for several of these industries have been developed, but considerable work remains to be done in the Trade, Finance, and Service sectors before a meeting of the Interdepartmental Panel on Real Output is called to discuss the estimates and plans for publication.

A major task during the year was the re-setting in smaller type of the tables in the monthly *Canadian Statistical Review* to show at least 25 months, in order to permit more extensive analysis of seasonal and historical trends. In addition, the work of editing and preparing for publication the Weekly Supplement to the Review was transferred to this section in July. Work on the preparation of the second Biennial Supplement to the Review was also begun.

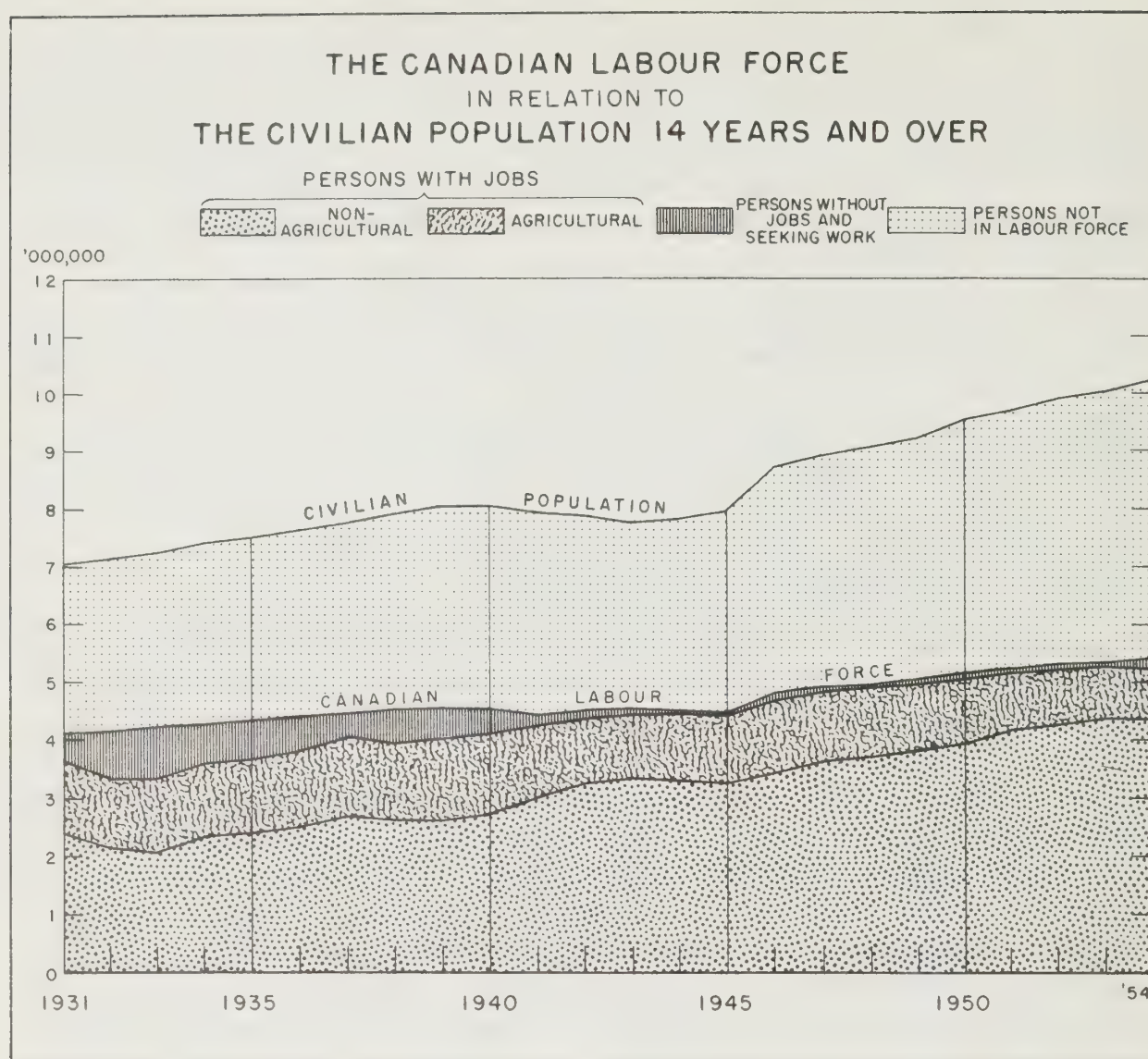
The preparation and editing of the tables for the monthly and weekly editions of the *Canadian Statistical Review* was continued as was the computation of the monthly *Index of Industrial Production*. Twelve monthly reports on *Cheques Cashed in Clearing Centres* and four quarterly bulletins on *Commercial Failures* were also issued. The reports *Survey of Production, 1948-1952* and *Cheques Cashed in Clearing Centres, 1954* were published. Special articles and tables for the *Canada Year Book* and the *Hand Book Canada* were also prepared.

Inter-Industry Flows.—During the past year an experimental table of inter-industry flows of goods and services for the bench-mark year 1949 was completed. The table has been designed to show an industrial distribution of gross domestic product and expenditure so that inter-industry flows can be related directly to the National Accounts. During the coming year the results of the project will be carefully analysed for the lessons they offer for the integration of the economic statistics produced by the Bureau, with a view to eliminating inconsistencies and removing important gaps in the data. As a joint product of the project, commodity flow studies of exports, imports, consumer, and investment expenditures are being produced. Two of the officers associated with the inter-industry relations project have contributed to the Bureau's Standard Commodity Classification project which should be completed during the coming year. Lectures and consultation were held within the Research and Development Division, as well as with other government departments, explaining the objectives and nature of the inter-industry relations project.

Special Surveys

The Special Surveys Division obtains by direct survey methods current information on the population and housing characteristics of the Canadian people for the use of individuals, business, and government in development planning. In addition, the Division, through its field offices, is responsible for field work required by other Divisions in the Bureau.

The Division's continuing function in the interviewing field is to collect data, through sample surveys, on labour force characteristics, interprovincial migration, family structure, housing characteristics, expenditure patterns, and other population fields. Sample surveys have the advantage of speed of collection, tabulation, and publishing, so that current statistics are produced on a more timely basis than as a result of a full census. In addition, costs are lower and administration less complex. On the other hand, it is not possible to prepare estimates for small areas as can be done from census data. The various Bureau projects requiring



field work are integrated and scheduled by the Division within the available field resources located in the eight regional offices from St. John's to Vancouver.

During the year ended March 31, 1955, the survey of the Canadian labour force was continued on a monthly basis and was programmed to make results available 30 days after enumeration commenced in the field. Over 30,000 household interviews are conducted each month from coast to coast and the speed of processing is possible through the use of mark-sensing techniques which have been developed since 1949 and were used in the 1951 Census. The Division continued to conduct investigations to improve the quality of the statistical material and the programme of research projects in sampling and statistical methods made real progress. In particular, the field of enumeration-respondent interaction received special attention and much of value has been learned.

The sample design forming the basis for most of the survey work of the Division is under constant review. Although completely revised on the basis of 1951 Census data, some areas required further revision in the light of economic developments and population shifts since then. This has been most noticeable in the suburban areas surrounding large cities and it has been necessary to recount whole areas to ensure proportionate representation of newly built-up areas.

In January, 1955, the series of monthly surveys on family expenditures was resumed. This is similar to the series completed in 1953. Certain commodity groups are the subjects of separate interviews so that no household is burdened with the details of an entire family budget. It has been found that this method yields more usable information. The processing and analysis of the results of these surveys was undertaken by the Labour and Prices Division. In addition to expenditure data, a comprehensive survey of incomes was carried out in the field in March, 1955, but the results are not yet available.

On behalf of the Public Finance and Transportation Division, the Winnipeg Regional Office co-operated with Manitoba officials in the conduct of a survey of road transport. This was in the nature of a pilot study and preparations have been made to extend the survey to other provinces.

In September, 1954, the annual survey of household facilities and equipment was taken. The information obtained, concerning such things as electrification, water supply, household appliances and tenure, is comparable with that obtained during the 1951 Census. Throughout the year, data on starts and completions of dwelling units were collected on a monthly basis.

The Division collected prices for inclusion in the compilation of the consumer price index. Data were obtained for rents, food, home furnishing, clothing, shelter costs and service costs. All processing and technical direction was handled by the Labour and Prices Division.

The Division, through the regional offices, continued to collect monthly, quarterly, and annual reports on behalf of other divisions of the Bureau, from business establishments which had failed to mail them to the Bureau within a reasonable time. Almost 9,000 collection dockets were mailed out for 1953 annual reports and, at the end of 1954, only 23 remained for collection. During the same period more than 6,000 collection dockets were forwarded for other than 1953 annual reports.

The Division provided technical assistance to other organizations and government departments. A sample of households in Brockville was designed for the Department of Citizenship and Immigration to provide a study of attitudes with respect to immigrants.

Frequency tables based on data obtained from the Height and Weight Survey were prepared for the Department of National Defence to show distributions by height and weight groups for males and females in specific age categories. An experiment was designed for the Department of National Health and Welfare to test the effect on film development of different positions in a tank of developer. A sample in Ottawa was selected for the Department of Labour to collect information on the environmental conditions of married women in the labour force. A sample was designed and selected for a housing study in Hamilton at the request of McMaster University. A series of estimates was made for the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation of the number of television and radio households in specified contours around metropolitan cities and for a number of counties.

Goo. Doc

C27

S

CANADA, STATISTICS, BUREAU
OF

REPORT OF THE DOMINION
STATISTICIAN.

Annual

Report of the

1955/56.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS



For the Fiscal Year
ended March 31, 1956

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDED MARCH 31, 1956



EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1956

*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Vincent Massey, C.M.G., Governor
General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.*

The undersigned has the honour to forward to Your Excellency the report of the Dominion Statistician on the activities of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1956.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "L. D. Howe". The signature is written in a cursive style with a prominent initial "L" and a stylized "H".

Minister of Trade and Commerce

Ottawa, Canada
June 30, 1956

CONTENTS

	Page
Report of the Dominion Statistician	5
Detailed Review:	
Administration	9
Agriculture	11
Census.....	13
Education	16
General Assignments.....	17
Health and Welfare.....	19
Industry and Merchandising	23
Information Services	26
International Trade	29
Labour and Prices	32
Mechanical Tabulation	34
Public Finance and Transportation.....	35
Research and Development.....	39
Special Surveys	43

REPORT OF THE DOMINION STATISTICIAN

*THE RIGHT HONOURABLE C. D. HOWE,
MINISTER OF TRADE AND COMMERCE,
OTTAWA.*

Sir, — While carrying on the regular work of its divisions during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1956, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics made intensive preparations for taking the first national quinquennial census, as of June 1, 1956.

Canada's rapid development in recent years, the movement of people between and within provinces, the exodus to the outskirts of cities, which have created heavy demands on municipal and provincial governments for all manner of services — roads, schools, waterworks, fire protection, health services, etc., — have made necessary more frequent information on population growth. Only a complete census provides accurate figures of population by local areas which are basic to estimates of present and future needs for such services. Such data are also invaluable for the analysis of markets, the organization of production and sales programs, location of retail outlets, arrangement of sales and advertising quotas, and for many other purposes. More frequent agricultural censuses are necessary to provide the benchmarks which are the starting points for accurate estimates in intercensal years. With a ten-year interval between censuses, these estimates tend to get seriously out of line. Canada has lagged behind other countries in the frequency of taking agricultural censuses. Australia, New Zealand, United Kingdom, France, and some other countries take one annually. The United States takes one every five years.

There have been in the past two obstacles to the taking of a more frequent census for Canada than once in ten years. One was the cost and the other the length of time required to compile it. The introduction, in 1951, of new census techniques such as mark-sense documents, more efficient machines, decentralization of operations, and other improvements which halved the time of compilation and greatly reduced costs, removed these obstacles.

The taking of a census is much the biggest single statistical undertaking of governments. To ensure success it must be planned in exhaustive detail long in advance of the actual operation. The task of planning for the 1956 Census, however, was lightened by experience with the 1951 Census. Having thought out and applied the new procedures in 1951 it was not necessary to go through that laborious process again. It was necessary only to make improvements at certain points and make further applications of basic time-saving principles.

As was done prior to the 1951 Census, a Census Executive Committee was set up under the chairmanship of the Dominion Statistician. This Committee includes the Assistant Dominion Statistician for Administration,

the Director of the Census Division, the Chiefs of Censuses of Agriculture, Population, Occupations, and Housing, the Senior Research Statistician, the Chief Administrative Officer, and the Directors of the Agriculture, Health and Welfare, and Special Surveys Divisions. Other senior officers of the Bureau have assisted the Committee on various aspects of the Census.

Several other government departments also co-operated. Special arrangements were made with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Department of Northern Affairs and Development to take the Census in remote areas. The Department of National Defence enumerates the armed forces, both in and outside Canada, and the Departments of External Affairs and Trade and Commerce assist with diplomatic missions and trade missions abroad. Other co-operating government departments include Agriculture, Citizenship and Immigration, Health and Welfare, Public Works, and Veterans Affairs. Indeed there is hardly a department of government whose collaboration to some degree is not required in the broad scope of the Census. The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and the National Film Board have provided material assistance.

The selection of the 264 commissioners, 528 field supervisors, and 16,000 enumerators was almost completed by the end of the year under review. A group of Bureau employees were given an intensive training course as master trainers to instruct the census commissioners and field supervisors in their duties.

Since many of the supervisory activities and the initial receipt of returns are decentralized in the Bureau's eight regional offices across Canada, considerable organization of these offices and the instruction of their personnel was necessary. Most of this, too, was completed during the year just closed.

The fact that this first nation-wide quinquennial census is on a simplified basis is noteworthy. The population questionnaire will have only five questions instead of the 29 of the 1951 Census. These are: age, sex, marital status, relationship to head of household, and whether living on a farm. Information on the other questions asked in the 1951 Census has not the same degree of urgency, in fact some of the characteristics of the population such as religion, origin, education, citizenship, etc., change only slowly. The agricultural questionnaire has been reduced from more than 200 questions to 76. After much discussion with federal and provincial agriculturists and other interested parties, it was decided that these 76 questions would give the essential benchmarks and other basic material required.

In September, in connection with the United States-Canada Joint Census Study Program, the Assistant Dominion Statistician and the Director of the Special Surveys Division visited Washington to attend the Conference of Regional Supervisors of the United States Bureau of the Census. The responsibilities of regional and head offices, personnel difficulties, and proposals for current programs were discussed, also future plans for the Joint Census Study Organization, particularly in conjunction with observation of the 1956 Census of Canada.

The general program of developing and co-ordinating economic statistics was carried forward during the year. Particular research topics included: a study of Canada's international investment position, the changing structure of Canada's export trade, the recent financing of Canadian development, and the relationship between imports into Canada and the production of various Canadian industries. New administrative arrangements with the Department of National Revenue were worked out recording the movement of United States automobiles on short-term visits to Canada and the sampling of the expenditures involved. Research was carried forward on the relationship between labour input and output and pilot studies of a few manufacturing industries were organized to test the feasibility of various theoretical concepts and data processing techniques. The problem of integrating the various series on labour statistics collected by the Bureau received considerable attention. A pilot study to extend the present framework of the National Accounts to include financial transactions relating to the Accounts was inaugurated. The study of the inter-industry flow of goods and services was continued and contributed to the integration of statistics throughout the Bureau and the filling of existing gaps. The release in the February *Canadian Statistical Review* of selected seasonally adjusted economic indicators represented the culmination of a long period of research in this field of statistical development.

Considerable effort has been devoted to research into the various implications of health and health services. The latter have received new prominence with the resumption of federal-provincial health insurance talks emphasizing the administrative and economic problems involved.

The growing interest in Canada's northland has resulted in a demand for more information concerning those areas and attention is being given to the extension of statistical series to provide separate statistics for the Territories wherever feasible.

Efforts to reduce the time lag between the collection of statistics and their publication were continued in all Divisions. These involved promotion of better reporting, streamlining of tabulation and compilation procedures, and changes in the content of published reports. The Daily Bulletin was used more extensively for making available advance summary information.

Much study is being given to the question of adding an electronic computing machine to the Bureau's mechanical equipment. Two officers of the Bureau's staff are taking courses of instruction in the operation of different types of electronic computers for the purpose of becoming thoroughly familiar with their individual capabilities, assessing their applicability to Bureau work and obtaining the necessary skill to operate them if, as, and when, they are added to the Bureau equipment. The Bureau has had three representatives on the Government Committee to Study Developments in Electronic Computing Machines and their Application.

The Advisory Board of Publications continued to review the Bureau's publishing program with a view to ensuring that each new publication is justified, achieving further economies through consolidation of material

and avoidance of duplication, and improving the quality and format of Bureau reports.

The Dominion Statistician headed the Canadian delegation to the Third General Assembly of the Inter-American Statistical Institute and the 29th Assembly of the International Statistical Institute, both held in Quitandinha, Brazil, June 3 – July 2. He contributed a paper on "Regional Statistics in Canada" to the ISI Session on Regional Statistics. In December he attended the 115th annual meeting of the American Statistical Association of which he is Past President. He was Chairman of the following conferences held in the Bureau during the year under review: Second Dominion-Provincial Conference on Economic Statistics, Vital Statistics Council, Conference on Statistics of Higher Education, Dominion-Provincial Conference on Agricultural Statistics.

The Assistant Dominion Statistician for Statistical Integration was a member of the Canadian delegation to the IASI and ISI Conferences in Brazil in June–July and presented a paper on "An Economist's View on the Teaching of Statistics" at one of the sessions. In September he attended a meeting of the International Association for Research in Income and Wealth at Hindsø, Denmark and presented a paper on "Income Size Distribution Statistics and Research in Canada".

The Assistant Dominion Statistician for Administration attended meetings of the Census Sub-committee of the Inter-American Statistical Institute's Committee on the Improvement of National Statistics, January 30–February 10, at which the bases for the program for the 1960 Census of America were established and the Draft International Recommendations for the World Population Census of 1960 were approved.

The Senior Research Statistician was a member of the Canadian delegation to the IASI and ISI Conferences in Brazil in June–July. He contributed a paper "Calculation of Variances in a Monthly Population Survey" to the 29th Session of the International Statistical Institute. He also lectured at the ISI Seminar on "Area Sampling with Two Units per Stratum".

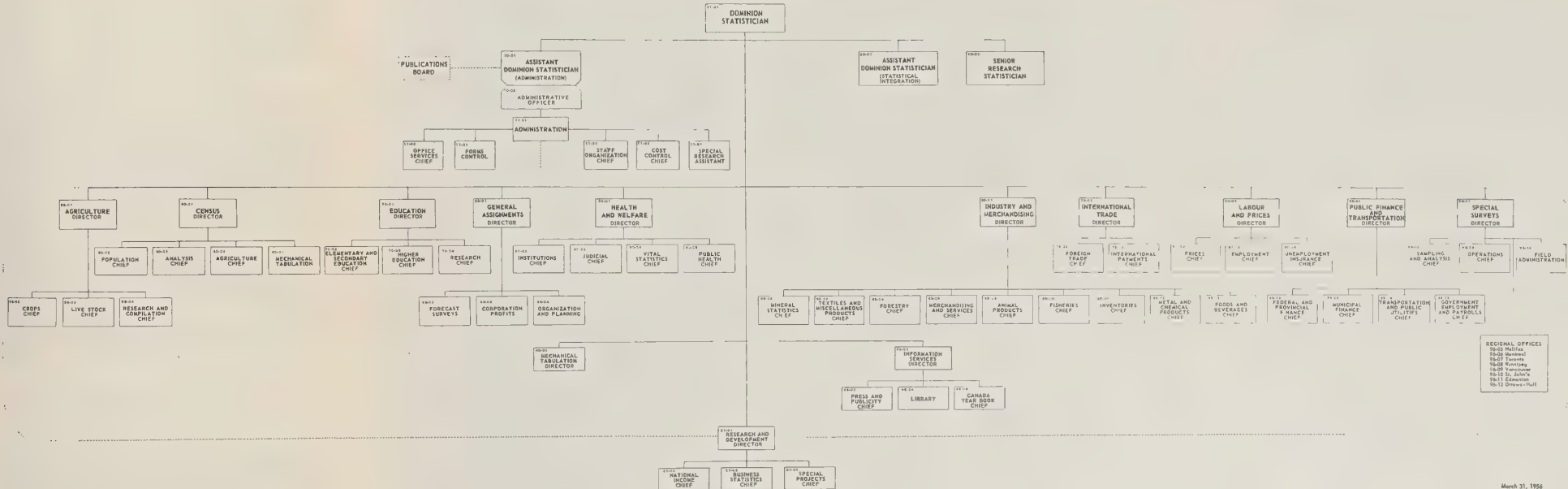
The Bureau continued to participate in international technical assistance programs. Seven students on United Nations Fellowships and five on Colombo Plan Fellowships spent part of their training period in the Bureau studying its organization and methods. Of the United Nations Fellows, three were from Egypt, and one from each of Sweden, Singapore, Turkey, and Formosa. Two of the Colombo Plan Fellows were from Burma, two from Ceylon, and one from Pakistan. One FAO Fellow from Colombia also studied the Bureau's methods.



H. Marshall,
Dominion Statistician.

Ottawa, Canada
April 1, 1956.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS GENERAL ORGANIZATION



DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Chart showing organization

DETAILED REVIEW

ADMINISTRATION

The Administration Division continued to study and apply the principles of up-to-date organization and methods to ensure the use of the most efficient equipment, improve work flows, eliminate superfluous operations, simplify and standardize questionnaires and forms, achieve better working conditions and, in general, improve the business aspects of the Bureau's activities.

Staff Organization

The Personnel Section dealt with problems concerning establishment, recruitment, pay, promotions, reassignments, and related matters and maintained close liaison with the Civil Service Commission.

The regular staff of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at March 31, 1956 was 1,411, an increase of 58 from the total at the same date in 1955. The 1951 Census staff totalled 2 at March 31, 1956, a decrease of 20 over the same date in 1955. The total 1956 Census staff as at March 31, 1956, was 38. During the year the Bureau conducted 165 promotion competitions.

The Suggestion Award Committee received 31 suggestions of which 2 were approved, 15 were rejected, and 14 are under investigation.

Health Unit

The office management maintains close liaison with the Health Unit, a branch of the Civil Service Health Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare, located in the Bureau. Visits of Bureau employees to the Health Unit during the year numbered 14,780 as compared with 13,629 during the preceding year.

Employees requiring medical examination and special investigation are referred to their family physician or to the Health Centre of the Civil Service Health Division where complete advisory and diagnostic services are available.

Office Services

Vari-type, stenographic, addressograph, supplies, mail and messenger, and drafting services were maintained.

Cost Control

The Cost Control Section is responsible for the preparation of the annual estimates of funds required to operate the Bureau; the preparation of financial encumbrances; the verification, preparation, and approval of accounts and their submission to Treasury Office for payment; and the operation of the Commitment Control of expenditures.

This Section maintains records of all expenses to provide information on the operating costs of the various Bureau divisions and their sections,

the regional offices, and of the field work in connection with surveys and censuses.

The Main Estimates for 1956-57 included the major portion of the funds required for the taking and compiling of the 1956 Census. These Estimates involved special statements and summaries of the various expenditures and the funds required.

Invoice forms and instructions to regional statistics officers, and district treasury officers and to field staffs of the 1956 Census were prepared in collaboration with the Treasury Office, Department of Trade and Commerce, the Census Division, and the Census Executive Committee of the bureau. Payments of \$250 each on account were made to census commissioners as at March 31, 1956.

A punch card system of recording vari-typing and printing costs was established and operated throughout the year under review.

Effective April 1, 1955, payments of all invoices for stationery and office supplies and equipment requisitioned through the Queen's Printer were paid directly to the supplier rather than through the Queen's Printer. These invoices are approved by the Queen's Printer and submitted to the Cost Control Section for vouchering, final approval, and payment. This has increased the number of vouchers by approximately 2,000 per year.

Forms Control

During the year approximately 2,500 forms and questionnaires, totalling 5,600 pages were submitted to the Forms Control Section. Of this number, 410 forms were redesigned and 1,130 forms were revised. Considerable time was given to the designing and preparation of the 1956 Census forms and questionnaires.

Operation of a punch card system of recording office service and printing costs for each printing job was initiated.

The Chief of the Section represented the Bureau on the Government Committee on Standardization of Forms and the several working sub-committees.

Advisory Board of Publications

Eleven meetings of the Advisory Board of Publications were held during the year.

Approval was given to publishing the following Reference Papers: *Trends in Canadian Agriculture* and *A Graphic Summary of Canadian Agriculture*, both prepared in collaboration with the Federal Department of Agriculture; *City Family Expenditures*; *Urban Food Expenditures*, a study based on the continuous sample conducted by the Labour and Prices Division; *Teacher Training Institutions, 1953*; and a special report on *Canada's International Investment Position, 1926-1954*. Revised editions of the following Reference Papers were authorized: *Distribution of Non-Farm Incomes in Canada by Size*; *Canadian Institutions of Higher Education*; *Undergraduate Scholarships and Bursaries Open to Canadian*

Students; Chronological Record of Canadian Mining Events and Historical Tables of Mineral Production; also the following Memoranda: Field Crops—Longtime Average Fields per Acre; Survey of Advertising Expenditures; and Motor Vehicle Registrations (Preliminary). Also authorized was the printing of three working documents: *List of Establishments Registered with the Unemployment Insurance Commission; Manual of Instructions for the Use of Central Electrical Stations in Completing Capital Expenditures Questionnaires; and the Third Draft of the Standard Commodity Classification Manual.* The *Annual Fisheries Report* was expanded to include details of landings by areas. These data, discontinued in 1947 as an economy measure, were reinstated at the request of the Department of Fisheries.

Also considered by the Board were Treasury Board directives with respect to the distribution of government publications and a proposed Agreement with the Queen's Printer regarding Sale and Distribution of DBS publications; improvements in format and in timeliness; and problems relating to pricing, advance release of information, and requests for free copies of publications.

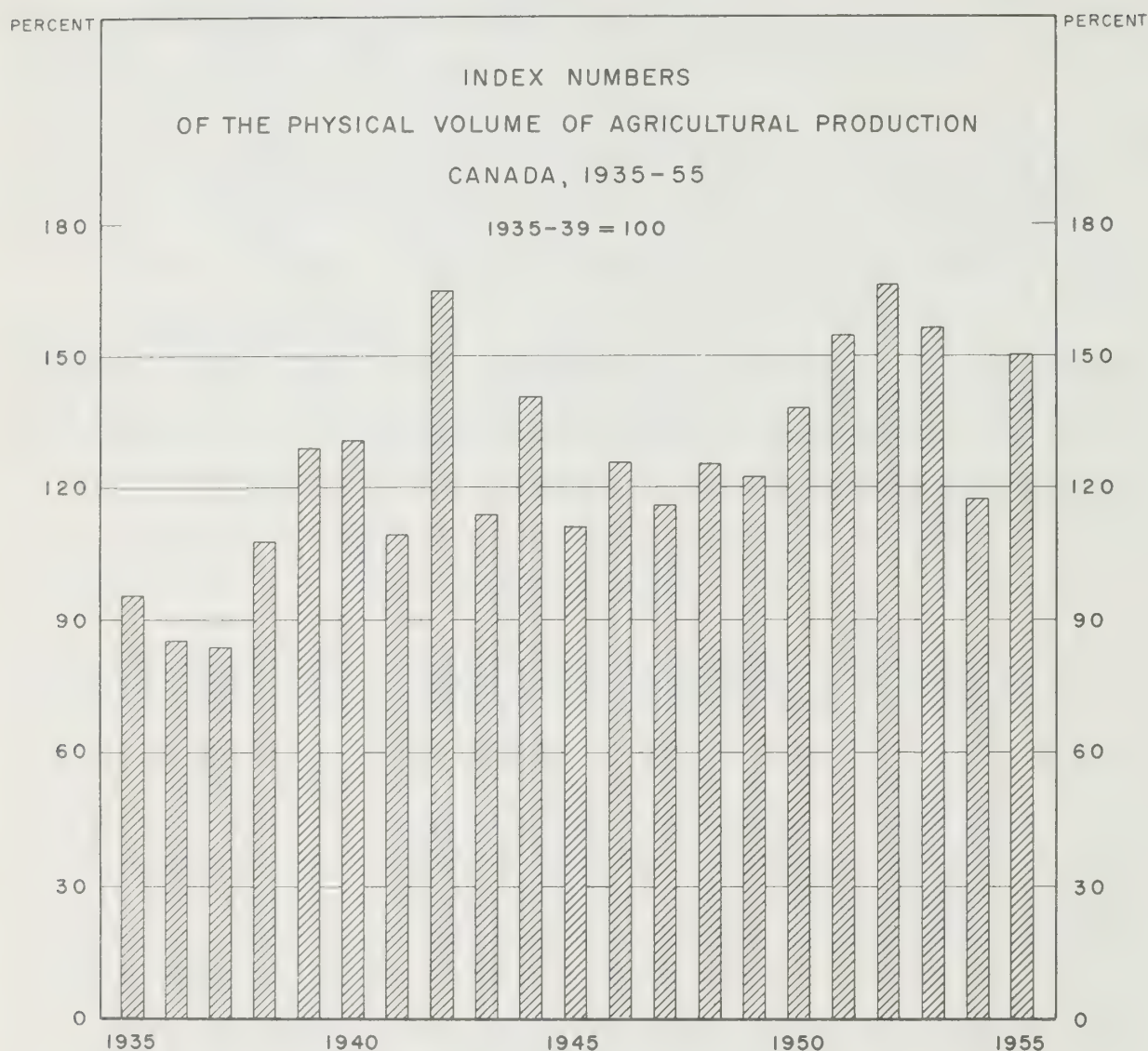
AGRICULTURE

The Agriculture Division is responsible for providing estimates of the production of crops, livestock and livestock products, and other farm produce, farm utilization of such products, prices received by farmers, stocks of commodities in cold storage, and farm cash and net income. Much of the data is collected at the farm level but information is also collected on the manufacture of dairy products, flour millings, oilseed crushings, and sales of nursery stocks. Certain marketing data are provided through agencies such as the Board of Grain Commissioners, the Federal and Provincial Departments of Agriculture and the other divisions of the Bureau. All such data are used by the Agriculture Division to provide information on utilization of Canadian farm products at home and abroad.

Current agricultural statistics at the farm level are nearly all collected through the mail questionnaire method. Specific instances are the June and December crop and livestock surveys from which estimates of crop acreages and numbers of livestock are made, seasonal crop surveys (field crops, fruit and vegetables), monthly prices, poultry and dairy surveys, and quarterly hog surveys. Most of the surveys are non-random in character and provide information only on the amount of change which has taken place from a previous period. Surveys of agricultural manufacturing plants, such as dairy factories and flour mills, are conducted monthly on a full coverage basis. For the dairy factory surveys and some of the farm surveys, the provinces co-operate with the Bureau in the collection and tabulation of data.

Preparations were made during the year to conduct a new survey of greenhouse operators. Information on sales is being obtained for cut flowers, potted plants, cuttings, and vegetables and mushrooms grown under glass. Changes in existing schedules were made to secure additional information as requested by users of statistics.

INDEX OF FARM PRODUCTION 1955



A Dominion-Provincial Conference on Agricultural Statistics was held in December 1955 to study the uses of and the methods of collection and presentation of farm income statistics. The Conference recommended, in general, the continuation of present methods, suggested that existing data should be improved in certain instances, and requested additional alternative tabular presentation of the accounts.

Several meetings of the sub-committees of the Interdepartmental Committee on Agricultural Statistics were held during the year. Reviews of commodity statistics were undertaken and are continuing with respect to use made of statistics, methods of collection, tabulation, and publication. Attention centred principally on collection of prices data for which the Department of Agriculture has increased need.

The intercensal revision projects for the period 1941-51 were completed for all commodity groups except poultry. Work is still continuing on revision of the farm cash and net income series, physical volume of

production, and consumption per capita. The field crop revisions were published in a 69-page historical Handbook series while livestock and milk and wool production data were released with regular reports.

Officers of the Division served on several committees during the year, the chief of which were the Dominion-Provincial Agricultural Production Conference, Sub-committees of the Interdepartmental Committee on Agricultural Statistics, the Bureau's Census Committee and Agricultural Sample Committee, the Advisory Committee on Agricultural Services, and the Interdepartmental Food and Agriculture Committee.

The regular publications were issued during the year. Those prepared in the Crops Section included: *The Wheat Review* (monthly); *Coarse Grains* (quarterly), *Grain Statistics* (weekly), *Grain Milling Statistics* (monthly), *The Sugar Situation* (monthly), *The Grain Trade of Canada* (annual), 22 reports in the *Crop Reporting* series; 9 reports in the *Fruit and Vegetable Production* series; 2 reports on Honey; one Maple Products report, one memorandum on *Nursery Stock Sales* and one compilation showing per capita supplies of food available for consumption. Prepared for publication in the *Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics* were: Estimates of Production and Value of Forage, Field Root and Vegetable Seeds; Acreage, Production and Value of Hops, and Acreage of Fibre Flax and Production of Fibre Flax Products.

Prepared in the Livestock Section were annual reports on *Livestock and Animal Products Statistics*, *Production of Poultry and Eggs*, *Dairy Statistics*, *Production and Consumption of Meats*, *Wool Production and Supply*, *Fur Production*, *Fur Farms*; monthly reports on *Production of Eggs*, *Dairy Factory Production*, *Fluid Milk Sales*, *The Dairy Review* and *Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables*, *Dairy and Poultry Products*, *Meat and Lard*; semi-annual reports on livestock numbers; and quarterly report of hog estimates.

Also published were reports on *Farm Cash and Net Income from Farming Operations*, *Farm Wage Rates*, *Index of Farm Production*, prepared in the Research Section, and the *Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics*.

The Director of the Agriculture Division attended the Biennial Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization held in Rome.

CENSUS

The main activities of the Census Division during the year under review were concerned with the detailed planning operations for the 1956 Census of Population and Agriculture. Maps and descriptions for some 17,000 enumeration areas across Canada were prepared for the field work; training and instruction manuals, forms, schedules, and other supplies were prepared and packed for shipment to the field; staff and machine requirements were planned, and tabulation procedures worked out; details

of the publication program were planned and draft tables prepared; a group of 28 master trainers underwent a training course in preparation for their being sent to the field to instruct census commissioners and field supervisors in their duties. These and many other related planning requirements occupied the majority of the Census Division staff during the year.

The following annual reports were issued: *Canadian Citizenship Statistics, 1954*; *Estimates of Population by Marital Status, Age and Sex for Canada and the Provinces, 1954*; *Estimates of Households and Families in Canada, 1955*. A memorandum entitled *A Reconstruction of Canada's Population Record, 1851-1955* was prepared and published. The Administrative Report of the 1951 Census (Volume XI) was issued, and the printing of the Summary Volume (X) was well advanced by March 31, 1956.

The Director of the Census Division attended a meeting of the Committee of the 1960 Census of the Americas in Washington, and a meeting of the Census Tract Committee in Montreal. The Assistant Director observed operations of the 1954 United States Census of Agriculture, in Washington. The Chief of the Population Section and some of the senior officers attended meetings, in Washington, of a sub-committee on Concepts and Definitions of a Population Census in connection with the joint Canada-United States Census Study Organization.

Approximately 1,800 letters concerning population, agriculture, and other subjects were written. Some 21,500 applications for proof of age were received, and 28,000 letters furnishing proof of age for old age pensions, birth certificates, etc., were sent out. Proof of age from National Registration Records was furnished in reply to an additional 27,683 requests for information.

Census Executive Committee

Thirty-two meetings of the Census Executive Committee were held throughout the year ending March 31, 1956, during which plans for the 1956 Census were finalized. These meetings were supplemented by numerous sub-committee meetings where plans were formulated and recommendations to the main Committee made, regarding such detailed aspects of the Census as concepts, definitions, designation of geographic areas, appointment of staff, rates of pay, training procedures, tabulation and publication programming, and quality control.

The Executive Committee reviewed all sub-committee reports, giving final approval to the various procedures, as amended. This involved detailed study and discussion of the Instruction Manuals, as well as all Census forms and documents approved for print. Estimates for machine requirements were approved and arrangements made for procuring necessary field and head office staff. Plans were completed for training of commissioners, field supervisors and enumerators, and a training program for master trainers was formulated and carried out.

From time to time, meetings were held with officials from co-operating government departments and views exchanged on the various aspects of census-taking with officials from other countries. In connection

with the latter, members of the Executive Committee have represented Canada on the various sub-committees of the Canada-United States Census Study Organization. Arrangements were made also for interchange of observers of census operations in Canada and the United States.

Good morning... I'm your **Census Taker**

When I call at your home during the month of June, the questions I ask will take only a few moments of your time—the name, age and marital status of those living at your address. In addition, this Census is particularly concerned with agriculture, so we are gathering facts about acreage, crops, poultry and livestock, milk and egg production, machinery and your operating expenses.


The information you give me will be kept in strict confidence. Every Census worker has taken an oath of secrecy. By Act of Parliament, the personal information gathered by the Census about individual Canadians can be used only for general overall statistics. It cannot be disclosed to any government agency or private organization.

Canada is taking count to keep up with her rapid growth. Census facts are required to meet and plan overall national needs—schools, public utilities, welfare services, farm and industrial production, employment.

The 1956 Census —
the essential measure
of Canada's
growth.

It's a big job—cooperation
will help us do it quickly
and accurately.

Every census taker carries this official
identification card to show that he or she has
been appointed by the Government of
Canada to help take the Census. Ask to see it.



CENSUS OF CANADA, 1956 Dist. No. ... A17
E.A. No. ... A17

Form 13

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT

John Doe

has been appointed Census Enumerator by the Minister of Trade and Commerce, for the Census of Canada, 1956. The above-named person is authorized under the Statistics Act to collect the information required to complete the census schedules.

Herbert Marshall
Dominion Statistician

ALL INFORMATION CONFIDENTIAL

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Department of Trade and Commerce—Ottawa

DAS-1-55F

EDUCATION

The Education Division collects, compiles, and publishes statistics of public and private elementary and secondary schools, business schools, colleges and universities, and libraries, and makes occasional surveys of adult education, museums, and art galleries. Principal types of data reported are those on numbers of establishments, staff, participants, and revenue and expenditure.

The statistics of schools under public control are obtained from the administering authorities, chief of which are the Provincial Departments of Education, the Superintendent of Education in the Yukon Territory, and the Federal Departments of Northern Affairs and National Resources (schools in the Northwest Territories and for Eskimos in Quebec and Labrador), Citizenship and Immigration (Indian schools) and National Defence (servicemen's dependants' schools in Canada and Europe). In most cases, statistics of colleges and universities and of private schools are obtained by the Bureau directly from the institutions concerned.

Co-operative relations are maintained with such national education associations as the Canadian Education Association, l'Association Canadienne des Éducateurs de Langue Française, the Canadian Teachers' Federation, the National Conference of Canadian Universities, the Canadian Library Association, and the Canadian Association for Adult Education.

Data are published in (a) a three-part biennial *Survey of Education* (I – Elementary and Secondary Education, II – Higher Education, III – Libraries), (b) annual reports on *Preliminary Statistics of Education; Teachers' Salaries, Qualifications and Experience; and University and College Enrolment*; (c) biennial catalogues of *Post-graduate Scholarships and Fellowships and Undergraduate Scholarships and Bursaries*, and a biennial memorandum on statistics of *Free Urban and Regional Public Libraries*; and (d) occasional memoranda and reference papers, including, in 1955-56, a survey of *Museums and Art Galleries, 1951-52*.

In addition, special studies are prepared from time to time, on request. Examples during 1955-56 were an annual compilation of potential university graduates in various fields, for the Unemployment Insurance Commission; a projection of public elementary and secondary school enrolment prepared at the request of the National Advisory Committee on Educational Research; a projection of university and college enrolment for the National Conference of Canadian Universities; studies of enrolment, staff requirements, and school costs for the Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects; provision of data related to manpower supply to the Department of Labour and to other federal departments and agencies; a study of Canadian Government contributions to higher education for the Department of External Affairs; an article on the financing of adult education for *Food for Thought* (Canadian Association for Adult Education); a memorandum on special education in Canada for the Canadian Exhibition Commission; assistance to Carleton College in a study of its students' costs and sources of income; preparation of education data for the *Atlas*

of Canada; and a special study of vocational education in Canada for UNESCO.

During the year new statistical series were begun for schools of the Yukon Territory, and for servicemen's dependants' schools operated by the Department of National Defence in Canada and Europe.

In the field of higher education the pattern of financial statistics was reviewed in consultation with the Canadian Association of University Business Officers, and during the three days November 29 to December 1, 1955, there was held at the Bureau the first national conference on statistics of higher education. It was attended by 73 participants, representing most of the degree-granting universities and colleges of Canada and also national associations concerned with higher education and a number of federal and provincial government departments. Statistics of enrolment in technical institute courses of at least junior college level were included for the first time in the report on potential graduates prepared for the Unemployment Insurance Commission.

The biennial bilingual publication, *Free Urban and Regional Public Libraries*, giving information for 1954 on free public libraries in cities of over 10,000 population, and on regional libraries, was prepared for the first time during the year. The survey of *Museums and Art Galleries, 1951-52*, released early in the year, was the first such survey published by the Bureau since 1938.

In June 1955 a research section was re-established in the Division, responsible for special studies and surveys in the field of education statistics, and the first of what is planned as a series of appointments of summer research assistants was made for the months of July to September.

GENERAL ASSIGNMENTS

The principal function of the General Assignments Division is to provide statistical data related to current and intended capital expenditures and construction for the Canadian economy and to make available estimates of profits and related financial information for Canadian corporations on a current basis. In addition to these main operations the Division supplies data to interested departments of seven provincial governments on new firms entering the manufacturing field and provides statistical material required for study of current economic problems to the Economics Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce and other government departments and agencies both on a regular basis and to meet specific requirements.

The new series of quarterly reports, *Corporation Profits*, which sets out estimates of profits and other related data of incorporated Canadian companies, continued throughout the year with reports for the fourth quarter of 1954 and the first three quarters of 1955 published. Work on the fourth quarter, 1955, survey was completed and all data prepared for publication. As a result of efforts to improve the sample, three of the

industry groups appearing in the initial publication were expanded sufficiently to warrant sub-dividing each into two separate groups. At the end of the year data were shown for each of eighteen industrial groups. The program of emphasis on the improvement of basic material and the making available of more detail is continuing.

As a result of the program of planning and work co-ordination mentioned in the last annual report and continued since, the report *Construction in Canada, 1953-55* was available early in July, three months earlier than previously and the report covering the years 1954-56 was compiled and ready for printing by mid-March, a further improvement of nearly three months. Since this series of reports which sets out, in considerable detail, estimates of construction expenditures by type of structures, by industry, by levels of government, and by province, is intended to be a forward-looking indicator of economic activity as well as a record of past activity in the construction industry, it is important that the data be available early in the year.

The White Paper *Private and Public Investment in Canada, Outlook 1956* was tabled in Parliament on February 23, 1956, and the supplement setting out estimates of capital and repair expenditures by province and metropolitan areas for the same period was released in March. Earlier in the year, in April, the regional estimates of intentions for 1955 were issued and, in July, the revised estimates of the intended capital expenditure program for 1955 were released. Additional work co-ordination was carried out in connection with the collection of basic data for this series of reports which improved both the relationship with respondents in the construction industry and the data received from them.

The search for new firms to maintain Bureau indexes on an up-to-date basis continued with nearly 8,000 "Nature of Business" schedules mailed to prospective new firms during the year. As a result of agreements reached at the Dominion-Provincial Conference on Economic Statistics held in April, a scheme was put into effect with seven of the provincial departments concerned with statistics whereby the Bureau would act as the central organization thus eliminating duplication of effort in connection with the assembly of preliminary data on new firms coming into operation.

Tabulations of proposed construction as indicated by building permits issued in Canada were prepared each month for distribution to interested government agencies and to meet a number of specific requests from industry.

During the year a number of special tabulations of capital expenditures and other economic statistics data were prepared for various government departments and agencies and for other users of statistics. Included in these special projects was a survey of mortgages and agreements of sale, held in estates and trust and agency funds, administered by trust companies for Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

HEALTH AND WELFARE

Health and Welfare statistics serve many uses in the administration and evaluation of public health programs. Health administrators use these statistical data to (a) identify and appraise current public health problems; (b) plan and conduct public health programs; (c) allocate health facilities and resources; and (d) provide benchmark information needed in epidemiology and in many types of medical research.

In Canada, vital statistics consist of data derived from the legal records of live birth, foetal death, death, marriage, and divorce. Legal authority and responsibility for registration rests with the individual provinces but uniformity of basic items and co-ordination of registration and statistical activities are achieved through joint planning at the annual meetings of the Vital Statistics Council. The Division is equally concerned with the need to measure the social, economic, and other ecological aspects of ill health. On a national basis, data are brought together on general illness, health services, the Canadian Sickness Survey, hospitals, mental, and tuberculosis institutions, notifiable disease, illness among federal civil servants, and home nursing services. Increasing emphasis is also being placed on the various aspects of criminal and judicial statistics, with new tabulations of statistics relating to murder and sexual offences and a special study comparing criminal statistics in England and Wales and in Canada.

In general there has been a shift of emphasis in health statistics from infective and contagious diseases to the chronic and degenerative illness in later life. Morbidity and institutional statistics have achieved new significance because of prolonged life expectancy and the emergence of crippling and disabling conditions which have posed new problems in medical care, preventive medicine, and hospital administration. In addition to supplying routine vital statistics the death certificate is issued as a starting point in the study of special diseases and accidents. Vital statistics form a vast reservoir of information and are used for special analytical studies now underway covering tuberculosis, cancer, cardiovascular-renal diseases, motor vehicle and home accidents, and the relationship of birth weight to other problems such as complications of pregnancy and prematurity. In the past year the timeliness of Health and Welfare publications has been improved through the promotion of better reporting, streamlining of tabulation and compilation procedures, and changes in the contents of published reports.

Public Health

The nature of health and morbidity among Canadians continues to change and still more so the pattern of health services. Health statistics have to keep pace with these developments if they are to measure effectively what they are designed to reflect. Where the subject matter of the statistics is in a state of flux, it becomes a major problem not only to design new ways of measuring new phenomena but also to continue established statistical series in a manner flexible enough to preserve, on the one hand, basic continuity and, on the other, to be adaptable to

new conditions and new requirements. The increasing need for measuring the social, economic, and other ecological aspects of ill health is one of these new requirements. Accordingly, while the routine statistical series maintained in the Section were continued, much effort has been devoted to research into these various implications of health and health services. The latter have, of course, received new prominence with the resumption of federal-provincial health insurance talks emphasizing the administrative and economic problems involved. This has led to giving preference to health services data over the sickness aspects of the Canadian Sickness Survey in recent reports. Apart from the general volume of various health services received by Canadians, the Survey has revealed differentials in the amount of health care received by persons in various income groups. By measuring the care received by those without any insurance against the known experience of those with some prepayment or insurance coverage, some measure will be obtained of the prospective demand for services under a health insurance scheme.

A federal-provincial Conference of Communicable Disease Control Directors was held, in May 1955, under the auspices of the Department of National Health and Welfare. In connection with that Conference, a thorough reappraisal of the present system of notifiable disease reporting was undertaken. While it was not possible to discuss details of reporting procedures at the Conference, it became clear that procedures designed at a time when the common childhood diseases were the main problem were no longer adequate after the public health interest has shifted to such communicable diseases as poliomyelitis and tuberculosis, and into the new field of chronic diseases. More flexible alternatives to the present reporting system are under study while efforts continue to improve completeness and uniformity of reporting.

The growing interest in Canada's northland and the increasing settlement in areas not hitherto covered by most statistical series, has resulted in a demand for more information on health conditions in the Territories. Some progress has been made towards obtaining that information. By arrangement with the public health nurse in Whitehorse, notifiable disease reports have been received for the Yukon. Notifiable disease reporting in the areas under the jurisdiction of Indian and Northern Health Services is being established and a pilot study of morbidity among Indians has been commenced.

Research into new developments had also to be carried out in connection with the continuing study of Illness in the Civil Service. The possibility of operational research in the area of absenteeism was demonstrated. In addition to the medical aspects of sickness absenteeism, increasing attention is given by government departments as well as by industry to the administrative and economic problems of absenteeism. Studies in this direction have led to a revision of the basic record form, in consultation with the Civil Service Health Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare. Further changes may result from a continued study of the problems involved.

The statistical study of home nursing services, carried out in collaboration with the Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada, has revealed

some basic patterns in respect to broad types of services provided and their volume, emphasizing the need for care of the aged and chronically ill, as well as of young mothers. In connection with the general reorganization and reorientation of health services, attention has been given to the search for ways and means of appraising more adequately the role of home nursing in the general scheme of health services, particularly in relation to hospital services and also to other social services existing in the community.

In summary then, efforts have been made, to the extent possible, to adjust existing statistical series to meeting new demands, and to discard those that have outlived their usefulness. The possibilities of meeting new demands for information have been explored. With the assistance of the Forms Control Section it has been possible to improve various types of forms and records.

Vital Statistics

The release date for the regular *Monthly Report of Vital Statistics* was further advanced during the year. The report makes possible an evaluation of current birth, marriage, and death rates against the background of the previous month, the corresponding month of the previous year, and the five-year median.

Further progress was made in the release dates of tabular information due to the acceptance by the Vital Statistics Council of a uniform tabulation program based on the following principles. There was agreement that priority be given to a uniform series of tables which would meet the administrative and public health needs of each province. Any other tabulations would be prepared only after the priority tables were completed. In order to maintain a rigid DBS time schedule all provinces agreed to submit copies of their records on a time schedule and to draw firm cut-off dates for each type of event. The responsibility of the Bureau concerned primary data and the provinces were to rearrange the material to suit their individual needs.

The content of the annual report followed the changes resulting from the new tabulation program. There was a reduction in some previously published tables on causes of death that were considered too finely detailed or of local interest. There was rearrangement, consolidation, and condensation of some existing tables. There were additions of international comparisons of vital statistics rates and more provision was made for historical and long-term summary data.

A number of new photographic and reproductive methods applicable to vital records were investigated during the year and the results reported to the Vital Statistics Council.

The current monthly indexes of births, marriages, and deaths were routinely supplied to the Family Allowances Administration and the appropriate provincial offices. In collaboration with the Mechanical Tabulation Division, consolidation and retabulation of the birth indexes for Ontario was completed and for Quebec was nearing completion.

Collaboration with the provincial vital statistics offices was continued in connection with the revision of the geographical codes and program of provincial pre-coding introduced to short-cut arduous coding procedures within the Bureau.

Difficult problems of medical coding were studied during the year in collaboration with the United Kingdom, the United States, and the World Health Organization.

A new program of research and the production of key analytical reports was begun. A first report on vital statistics trends since 1921 was completed.

Institutions

The central aim of work of the Institutions Section during the past year has been to maintain the currency and to improve the quality of the statistics of health institutions. Of primary concern has been the improvement of the degree of comparability and uniformity between the various publications of the Section. Five annual publications and three financial handbooks were released, and one special analytical report was released for study during the period.

In the field of hospital statistics, *Hospital Statistics 1953, Volume II*, *Hospital Statistics 1954, Volume I*, and the *List of Hospitals 1955* were released. Continuing steps were taken to increase the currency of the report *Hospital Statistics* by further streamlining compilation procedures and by attempting to get more prompt returns. At the same time, an attempt was made to provide for more studied and comprehensive analytical treatment of these reports.

In the field of mental health statistics, *Mental Health Statistics 1954* and the financial supplements to the above and to *Mental Health Statistics 1953* were released. The separation of the financial data from the main body of the mental health report and its inclusion in a separate eight-page supplement enables the main report to appear considerably earlier than otherwise would have been possible. A preliminary age-sex census of patients in mental institutions, covering all provinces except Ontario and Quebec was prepared and was awaiting approval at the end of the period.

Tuberculosis Statistics 1954 and its financial supplement were released. Here again the separate publication of the financial data permitted earlier release. A special analytical report of Indian and Eskimo tuberculosis morbidity in the 1950-1952 period was prepared for publication, its release date being delayed until after the close of the current year in order to coincide with the annual meeting of the Canadian Tuberculosis Association.

Judicial

The statistical tables and narrative material for inclusion in the 1955 report of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries were completed and forwarded to the Commissioner's office.

The 1953 and 1954 issues of *Police Statistics* were published. The 1953 report of *Statistics of Criminal and other Offences* was vari-typed. Compilation of the 1954 report of *Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences* and of the 1954 *Juvenile Delinquents Report* was completed.

Intensive work was undertaken at the request of various commissions, committees, and other government departments. Statistical data relating to sexual offences and to murder were prepared. A comparative study of statistics relating to crime in England and Wales and in Canada was conducted.

INDUSTRY AND MERCHANDISING

The basic compilations for the 1954 Census of Industry were completed for mining, fisheries, forestry, and for 14 of the 17 major groups into which manufacturing is divided. A *Preliminary Statement of Manufactures 1954* was published in October 1955.

Questionnaires for the 1955 Census of Industry were mailed in January and February, and about 60 per cent of the completed reports were received by the end of the fiscal year.

The *General Review of the Manufacturing Industries 1953* was partly printed as the year closed, and the *Regional Distribution, Manufacturing Industries of Canada* was being processed by the Composing Unit. These are the final reports in the 1953 series.

Coverage for the monthly sample survey on manufacturers' inventories and shipments was extended in 1955, and, beginning with the December issue of the published report, the results were shown in values instead of index numbers.

In the monthly surveys on retail trade and wholesale trade an effort was made to improve the efficiency of the samples by endeavouring to overcome some of the difficulties of non-response and incomplete reports.

Publications in the fiscal year ended March 31 included 230 annual reports, 63 monthlies, and 8 quarterlies. The total number of pages in these reports was 7,356. Some progress was made in improving the timeliness of publications.

Considerable time was given to the preparation of special statements for the Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects. Work on general inquiries continued to take up considerable time of senior officials.

The Director of the Division was a member of the Canadian delegation to the IASI and ISI Conferences in Brazil in June-July.

Animal Products

The monthly survey of margarine production was expanded to include the "Spreads" that are now legal in the province of Quebec. Improvements were made in the presentation of the monthly statistics on hides, skins and leather. In the annual statistics for the slaughtering and meat packing

industry, it was decided to discontinue the practice of estimating a value for the meat resulting from the custom slaughtering of animals at public abattoirs and to include only the value received for doing this work.

Nine annual industry reports, and 4 monthly commodity reports were published.

Fisheries

A special survey of cold storage facilities for storing frozen fish was undertaken in the latter part of the year. This was followed by a benchmark survey designed to ascertain the extent to which the present compilations represent the total stock of frozen fish in warehouses other than those operated by fish retailers and locker plants.

At the request of the Department of Fisheries, information relating to production, catch, men, gear and equipment was prepared by fisheries districts for 1952 and 1953. This greatly expanded annual report is now in the composing room, and a similar report for 1954 is being prepared. The *Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics* and the monthly report on *Cold Storage Holdings of Fish* were issued regularly.

Foods and Beverages

Revisions to the annual schedule for the carbonated beverages industry will permit publication of production statistics by size of container for the first time. At the request of the Department of Agriculture, a survey on the pack of potato products in 1955 was undertaken; this will be a regular annual survey in future.

Publications released during the year included 19 annual industry reports, 18 annual reports covering the packs of the principal fruits and vegetables, the 3 quarterly reports on stocks and consumption of manufactured tobacco, production of processed foods, and stocks of canned fruits and vegetables, and the monthly reports on shipments of prepared stock and poultry feeds, and on carbonated beverages.

Forestry

Considerable attention was given to the revision of statistics for the period 1940-1953 on forest products cut on farms, and to the improvement of the annual estimates of primary forest production.

Twenty-nine annual industry reports and 7 monthly commodity reports were published.

Inventories

A major revision of the monthly report *Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries* was implemented, beginning with the issue for December 1955. Major changes included substitution of values for index numbers, a new method of estimating components, a complete revision of the economic-use classification of industries, the arrangement of data on a standard industrial classification basis, and a revision of

the estimates on new orders to a basis comparable to the shipments' estimates.

Coverage for the monthly sample survey on inventories and shipments was extended by an additional 360 establishments, bringing the total number now reporting to 2,650. The more comprehensive annual survey which formerly included all plants with a gross value of shipments of more than \$50,000 annually was reduced to a coverage of 7,600. Preliminary work was done on the development of quarterly surveys of inventories held by the mining and logging industries.

Merchandising and Services

Special attention was given to the difficulties of non-response, incomplete returns, etc., in the new samples of monthly statistics of retail sales and inventories, and wholesale sales and inventories, and for the quarterly statistics on retail consumer credit. A new annual survey to measure the entry of new firms in the retail and wholesale fields was started; this is based on unemployment insurance records, and, if successful, will replace the annual field study now carried out by area sample methods. In the consumer credit unit a monthly survey was started for accounts outstanding on the books of selected retail trades, money lenders, and sales finance companies.

A special survey on advertising expenditures in 1954 was completed and a preliminary report was released.

Twenty-five annual or biennial reports were published during the year, as well as the quarterly report on consumer credit, 6 monthly reports, and 1 weekly report.

Metal and Chemical Products

To meet an insistent demand the monthly survey on production and shipments of stoves and furnaces was resumed after a lapse of two years. Major changes were made in the monthly survey on refined petroleum products. To save time in the preparation and printing of the larger monthly reports, the use of pre-printed skeleton tables was introduced.

Sixty-two annual industry reports and 9 special commodity reports were forwarded to the Composing Unit during the year. The usual 25 monthly reports were issued on schedule.

Mineral Statistics

There were no major changes in the work of the Section but a decided improvement in timeliness of annual reports was achieved. All compilations for 1954 were completed and all annual reports - 24 in number - were forwarded for printing before the year end. The 12 monthly reports were issued regularly.

A preliminary estimate of Canada's mineral production in 1955 was released on January 3, 1956.

Textiles and Miscellaneous Products

A major effort was made to speed up the annual compilations and gains of as much as 6 months were made for some industries. Practically all the annual reports—25 in all—were published or were near publication at the year-end.

The quarterly report *Production of Garments* and the monthly reports on raw rubber and on phonograph records were issued on schedule.

Central Assembly and Special Projects

Good progress has been made with the summary compilations for 1954 and the work is about a month ahead of last year's schedule. The *Preliminary Statement of Manufactures, 1954* was released in October 1955.

The six sections of the *Manufacturing Industries of Canada 1953* were published during the period July to September 1955, also the report on *Type of Ownership 1953*. The *General Review of the Manufacturing Industries 1953* was in the printing room at the year end, and the report on *Regional Distribution, Manufacturing Industries of Canada 1953* was being processed in the Composing Unit.

The new method of punching cards on a weekly basis for mechanical tabulation has shown many advantages over the former procedure and is being adopted permanently.

Considerable time was spent in preparing or in supervising the preparation of special statements for the Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects.

In the Special Projects Unit the estimates for the 16,000 firms which receive special short forms were completed for 1954. An intensive check on the reliability of these estimates was carried out. Considerable time was given to a study of methods to produce early estimates of principal statistics for manufacturing, by provinces and by major groups.

Central Index and Files

About 4,950 names of new manufacturing firms were obtained from the continuing search of directories, industrial magazines, etc. These were indexed and forwarded to the General Assignments Division for further investigation. In maintaining the alphabetical and geographical indexes, about 7,086 new plates were made, 10,330 were corrected for changes in address, etc., and 6,550 were withdrawn as being out of business, etc.

In the filing unit, about 6,149 new files were set up, 12,953 corrections were made to file labels, 38,494 letters and schedules were filed and 5,415 files were withdrawn for discarding.

INFORMATION SERVICES

The functions of this Division include the planning, editing and production of *The Canada Year Book*, the official annual compendium of

information on the institutions and the economic and social development of Canada; the Official Handbook *Canada*, the profusely illustrated concise annual portrayal of present conditions and recent progress of the nation; the DBS *Daily Bulletin* and *Weekly Bulletin* which carry annotations of all publications of the Bureau on date of release and constitute the principal media of communication with the Press respecting the Bureau's statistical releases; and the catalogue of *Current Publications* for the promotion of general distribution. In addition to the storing, handling, and public distribution of a wide variety of statistical publications, the Division provides the focal centre for general inquiries, the channel for the dissemination of Bureau information and attendant public relations, and the library facilities for statistical research and study.

Canada Year Book

The Canada Year Book 1955, with many new features in text, diagrams and maps, was released for distribution on October 7, 1955. Planning of the 1956 edition was undertaken during the early summer and by the end of the fiscal year a majority of the chapters had been set in type. *The Canada Year Book 1956* is being set more tightly in slightly wider measure to accomodate added text and tabular material including new special feature articles and diversified charts and maps. Certain production changes were introduced in an endeavour to close the publication time-lag between the English-language and the French-language editions.

The Official Handbook *Canada 1955*, released on June 17, with a new cover design produced by the silk screen process, contained a number of new features in layout, text, and illustrations. *Canada 1956*, at an advanced stage in publication by March 31, will have a new four-colour Canadian wildlife design cover and its text and illustrations will again portray the Canadian social and cultural scene and the highlights of present-day economic progress and natural resource development. The English text for a Spanish-language edition of the Official Handbook *Canada* was prepared and translation was virtually completed and preparations made for printing during the summer of 1956. This special edition is being distributed in Latin America and Spain by the Departments of Trade and Commerce and External Affairs.

The Economic Mapping Unit prepared 35 maps and charts during the period under review, for inclusion in the 1955 and 1956 editions of the *Canada Year Book*. The Unit likewise prepared mapping data and layouts for 68 maps and 20 charts in connection with the Atlas of Canada project, and it revised the preliminary proofs of the initial four maps received from the Atlas Committee.

Press and Publicity

This Section comprises three units with distinct but closely co-ordinated duties: bulletins and publicity; general inquiries, publications information and revenue; and distribution and storage. This organization was established in the year 1954-55 and remained unchanged during the year under review except for detailed measures to tighten its co-ordination.

The regular work of the Section showed an increase in the year. This was most apparent in the number of letters received by the General Inquiries, Publications Information, and Revenue Unit, which handles orders and subscriptions for publications. These increased to 30,913 from 21,492 the previous year and the amount of money received to \$52,685 from \$47,113. The Distribution and Storage Unit dispatched over 65,000 copies of publications from stocks as against 60,000 in 1954-55, while mailing the same total of approximately 1,500,000 copies of publications to addresses on the regular mailing lists.

During the second half of the year the Bulletins and Publicity Unit was engaged in preparing plans and material for publicity for the first nation-wide five-year census of June 1, 1956. Designed to prepare the public for the visit of the enumerator, this work included production of informative articles about the census for supply to the press, radio and television, arrangements for advertising and posters, etc.

The Unit maintained its long-standing record of publishing the *Daily Bulletin* each working day and the *Weekly Bulletin* every week. These bulletins contain news summaries of each day's and week's issues of reports, together with other information not available in printed reports, thus providing an overall coverage of the current information issued by the Bureau and, in addition, many other statistical news items. The list of *Current Publications* was also revised, and some displays arranged to publicize Bureau publications at conferences.

Besides handling numerous inquiries, the Section made revisions of material relative to Canada appearing in some 20 national and international annuals, almanacs and year books, with the object of supplying accurate statistical information on Canada through these channels.

Library

The substantial increase in loans from the Library reported in the last Annual Report was further augmented during the period under review. Total recorded circulation from the main charging desk rose from 6,918 to 7,297. An impressive increase in inter-library loans occurred, indicating that the Library is a major source of material for other government departments and outside organizations. Items loaned to outside libraries and others outside the Bureau rose from 627 to 1,009, due mainly to loans to the research staff of the Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects.

The study tables and carrels were constantly in use by Bureau personnel, while the staff of the Royal Commission made continuous use of the library to consult Bureau reports and other statistical series. The knowledge of the Head Librarian and Reference Librarian of the history of Bureau reports and statistical series proved invaluable in guiding research workers to the desired publications.

Periodical circulation during the period under review kept at an even flow. In this connection, a thorough revision of the Kardex record is being carried out and a holdings record of all our periodicals is being listed on

cards. The history of some 1,380 titles was established and listed on cards and with the revision of some 100 more titles this work will shortly be completed.

Effective April 1, 1955, purchasing of books was transferred from the Department of Public Printing and Stationery to government departments direct, and the Library organized a system of direct purchase of book and documents. A purchase order system and account records were set up which have expedited the purchase of books and provided a control of expenditures. The total amount spent for the fiscal year 1955-56 on Library account, including new books, annuals, directories and periodical subscriptions was \$5,252.03. The number of books acquired by purchase and gift was 501 as compared with 418 the previous year.

The number of items catalogued was 2,629 and the number of cards made and filed in the catalogue was 7,328, as compared with 1,168 and 3,066, respectively in the previous year. The cataloguing routine was overhauled, resulting in new items being catalogued within a week after receipt, except where difficulties in entry form were involved. A considerable portion of the backlog which resulted from staff shortages during the past five years was liquidated and a start made on reclassifying and recataloguing older items and transferring the entries from the old catalogue to the new.

Interesting acquisitions during the year were purchase of the first of five volumes of the *New Times Atlas of the World* (Volume 3 – Europe) and of the 1860 Census volume of the United States, filling a gap in our census holdings which extend from 1850 to the present, and the receipt from the General Register Office in London, England, of all available volumes of the Census of England and Wales and of Scotland from 1801, thus completing our set of all volumes available on the censuses of Great Britain.

Miscellaneous operations included the binding of 697 volumes, the recording of 57 new exchange agreements, and the distribution of 534 duplicate volumes to other libraries.

It is worthy of note that the professional and clerical staff assumed the additional burdens caused by the taking over of book purchasing orders and the increase in loans, cataloguing, and reference work without additions to the staff.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

The International Trade Division is concerned with the preparation and presentation of statistics of Canada's international commodity trade, balance of payments, international financial position, and international travel expenditures. Besides the compilation of basic series there is the preparation of studies and analytical comment and aids to analyses assisting in the interpretation of data. The program of development is directed towards extension of these services by improvements in basic presentations of statistics and the publication of more frequent series when information is in demand.

In covering this field of information the nature of activities in the Division ranges from large production operations to highly specialized analysis and research into international transactions. Some of these responsibilities require, individual research and constant initiative in devising new sources of information on Canada's international transactions. Other operations involve the organization of large staffs in routine procedures in handling the flow of documents. The processing of a growing volume of statistical data each month continues to be one of the leading functions of the Division.

External Trade

Sharply rising levels of foreign commodity trade have been an outstanding development during the year affecting the work of this Section by the much larger volume of documents which have had to be processed. Besides the provision of statistics on Canada's foreign trade in regular bulletins and reports the External Trade Section continued to provide extensive services to the business community and to other government departments through many special requests for information on Canadian trade. An example of how these services were extended is provided by a new special statement which was introduced showing Canada's export trade with overseas countries in selected commodities via United States and Canadian ocean ports.

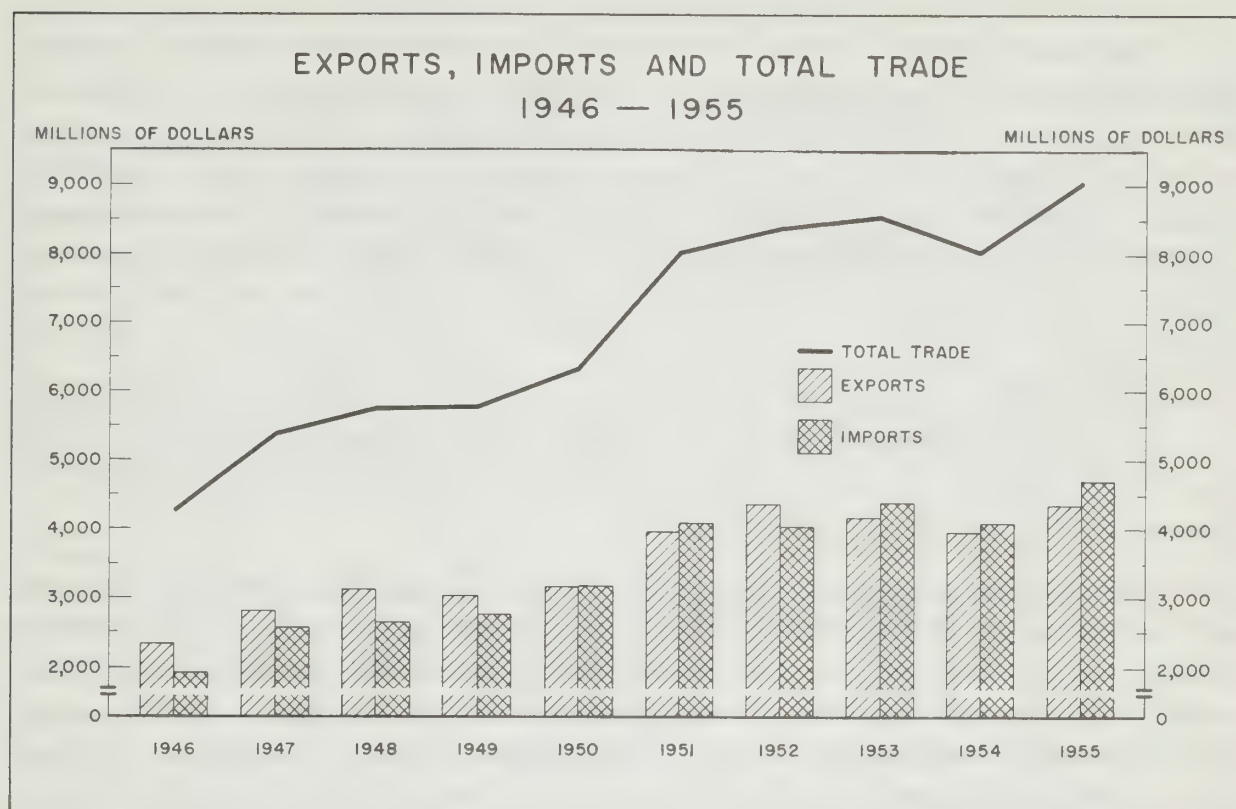
Among new analytical studies has been one covering the changing structure of Canada's export trade and an analysis of the designation of trade by countries in the case of imports originating in Central and South America.

The Unit continued to participate in the Bureau's work on the Standard Commodity Classification and the final editing of the work on the Third Draft of the Classification was completed.

In November the Chief and Assistant Chief of the External Trade Section visited Washington to discuss mutual problems and organization with the officers in charge of United States foreign trade statistics. The topics discussed included staff organization and training, the use of sampling in foreign trade statistics, the adaptation of foreign trade statistics to electronic calculators, the treatment of special defence items in trade statistics, and the treatment of goods exported or imported for use in the St. Lawrence Seaway project. Comparison was also made of Canadian and United States techniques in calculating price indexes for exports and imports, and discussions were held with officials of the International Monetary Fund with regard to the presentation of Canadian statistics in IMF publications, and problems in the use of Canadian material in international comparisons.

Balance of Payments and International Investments

The preparation of quarterly statements on the balance of payments continued to be a major regular product of the Balance of Payments Section requiring the continual observation and measurement of all types of commercial and financial transactions between Canada and other countries.



Chief among special undertakings has been the preparation of a report on *Canada's International Investment Position 1926-1954*. This has given rise to a number of studies with the object of assisting in the evaluation of the place of foreign investments in Canada. Among the studies were the share of recent financing of Canadian development, the distribution of ownership and control, and the ratios of income remitted abroad. For this purpose it was necessary to make special estimates of total investments in the various branches of Canadian industry. Another extensive special study was made of the proportions of Canadian manufacturing in the larger establishments controlled in the United States.

Travel Statistics

New administrative arrangements with the Department of National Revenue were worked out for recording the international movement of Canadian automobiles returning from the United States and United States automobiles on short-term visits to Canada, and the sampling of the expenditures for these forms of traffic.

Further extensions of sampling procedures in the gathering of information on international travel were introduced. Among these was the question of information by mail from a selection of United States visitors to Canada, providing new data on such subjects as the patterns of expenditures, the routes followed, destinations in Canada, types of lodging used, and purpose of travel.

Requests from international organizations for information again gave rise to many special undertakings on the part of various staffs in the Division.

LABOUR AND PRICES

The main effort of the Labour and Prices Division is directed to the maintenance of current statistics of employment and earnings of industrial workers, price movements, and the operations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission. Most of these records are produced on a monthly basis. During the year it has been possible to introduce sampling procedures for the more timely production of monthly labour income estimates.

Employment

With the continued growth of Canadian industry, the number of monthly reports on employment, payrolls, and man-hours processed in the year ending March 31, 1956, rose by 7 per cent, a rate that maintained the record of the earlier post-war period.

For some years, monthly tabulations of regional employment and payroll statistics have been prepared for the Ontario Bureau of Statistics and Research. Rearrangement of the regions during 1955 required extensive re-coding of firms on the Employment Section's mailing list. To carry back the record on the new basis for a period of some length, a revised series was built up for June 1 in the years 1949-1955, with monthly figures from January 1, 1955.

To satisfy demand for more detailed area and industry statistics, arrangements were made during the year to publish hours and earnings figures for the City of Brantford, and for major components of the electrical apparatus and supplies industry. Material for many smaller centres and for numerous industries was furnished in response to special inquiries.

Requests for unpublished statistics and special groupings of data continued in large volume, notably as background material in wage negotiations, for firms planning new establishments, for escalation clauses in contracts, and for numerous other purposes.

Unemployment Insurance

A series of meetings was held during the summer months with officials of the Unemployment Insurance Commission regarding statistics required under the revised Unemployment Insurance Act effective October 2, 1955. Further to these meetings, co-operation was extended to the Commission in the design of new reporting forms and the drafting of instructions for their completion.

A review was undertaken of all statistical reports compiled in the Section and changes made as required to reflect the provisions of the revised Unemployment Insurance Act. In consultation with the Chief Actuary, Department of Insurance, statistics required for actuarial purposes were also reviewed and appropriate revisions instituted.

In December the Acting Chief of the Section visited the United States Department of Labour, Bureau of Employment Security in Washington, D.C., and the Old Age and Survivors Insurance Bureau, United States Department of Health Education and Welfare, in Baltimore. The purpose of this trip

was to discuss certain specific problems regarding the handling of benefit statistics and to exchange ideas regarding recent developments in the field of employment security statistics.

A reference paper (No. 61) entitled *Employment Under the Unemployment Insurance Act* was published.

The monthly *Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act* was issued regularly. Weekly, monthly, quarterly, semi-annual, and annual reports on the operations of the National Employment Service were released. The semi-annual report *Hiring and Separation Rates in Certain Industries* for the period March 1953 to February 1955 was published, also the *Annual Report on Current Benefit Years Under the Unemployment Insurance Act* for the calendar year 1954.

Prices

A reorganization of the Prices Section into four research and production units, and a services and supplies unit, became fully operative during 1955-56. Each of the four units has a price collection, tabulation, and publication program, and, in addition, has undertaken research into a variety of aspects of their work. In the main, research has been concentrated on improving price collection and upon the revision of major price series.

Urban Retail Unit.—A conference of field personnel engaged in price collection, the first in over three years, was held in Ottawa in November 1955. During the conference many aspects of price collection, concepts, and practices were discussed. Proposals made during the conference have since been subject to rigorous examination and a number of changes have been instituted. As a result of the conference, the collection of "sale" prices, which had previously been restricted to durable consumer goods, has been extended to the full range of commodities and services included in the Consumer Price Index budget.

Work has been proceeded in the design of price schedules with particular reference to the possibility of using shuttle schedules; periodicity of price collection, specification pricing, and the design of the food store sample have also received considerable attention. A spatial price index for St. John's, Newfoundland, and Halifax, Nova Scotia was calculated for administrative purposes.

Wholesale Prices Unit.—This unit has been primarily concerned with the elaboration of a conceptual framework for wholesale price indexes and the extension of price coverage. A basic memorandum outlining proposals for wholesale index number construction, for circulation to index number users, is in final stages of preparation. Price coverage has been expanded in a number of fields, particularly in the pulp and paper and electrical apparatus industries.

Special Purpose Index Unit.—Analysis of indexes of Canadian farm products, Canadian industrial materials, and prices paid by farmers was undertaken with a view to a revision of these series. Collaboration with

the Department of Agriculture resulted in a program of collecting retail prices of an extensive list of commercial feeds. Experimental shuttle schedules were introduced in the collection of these prices.

International Prices Unit.— In connection with a proposed review of allowances of Canadian Government personnel posted abroad, methods of calculating the required indexes and adjusting foreign allowances on the basis of these indexes were analysed with a view to clarifying the aspects of the present scheme which require modification.

The Unit collaborated with members of other government departments in a pilot study of comparative prices and living costs in Southern Canada and locations in Northern Canada.

Central Staff

The application of sampling techniques to industrial payroll data has resulted in speeding up the publication of monthly estimates of labour income. Publication of seasonally adjusted figures in this series was also instituted. In 1955-56, publication of 1953 urban family living expenditure survey results was completed and family expenditure records for a 1955 survey were collected. This field work marks the successful beginning of the second phase of a continuing small sample family expenditure program.

The Assistant Director of the Division attended a meeting of experts on the Standard International Classification of Occupations at Geneva in September and October. He was on loan to the International Labour Office for the greater part of the year.

MECHANICAL TABULATION

In addition to the regularly scheduled monthly and annual tabulation programs several new tabulation programs were undertaken during the year. These included monthly and annual tabulations of canal statistics, manufacturing inventories, manufacturing shipments, government employment statistics, and deportation statistics. A series of annual tabulations relating to forest growth was undertaken for the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources. Annual tabulations of the census of mental institutions, tabulations of a special survey of components of rent, and computational work in developing seasonally adjusted indices were also undertaken. In addition to the above, 150 special tabulating requests were received from different divisions of the Bureau and certain government departments. The Division was authorized to carry out a program of calculations and tabulations relating to the permanent services pension account for the Department of Insurance.

A number of changes in the program for tabulating unemployment insurance statistics was necessitated by recent revisions to the Unemployment Insurance Act. Plans were made to assist in certain aspects of the 1956 Census program, particularly the punching of cards to provide an up-to-date mailing list of farm operators.

The very extensive job of sorting and listing approximately nine million 1921 Census cards in order to provide an alphabetical index to assist in the proof of age searches was started. A new high speed alphabetic sorter (1,000 cards per minute) and a tabulator were ordered for delivery early in the new fiscal year to speed up this work.

The program to convert all key punching and verifying machines to the latest models was recently completed. Experience has shown the new machines to be decidedly superior to the older models. Accuracy has improved and operator production has increased considerably. This has enabled the Division to reduce the number of such machines from 80 to 70 and still handle a sizeable increase in work volume.

A few additional comptometers and operators were required to handle the conversion of many schedules to the peg-board method of compilation. This work is now completely in hand and the Division is lending increasing assistance to other divisions of the Bureau by carrying out computational work for them.

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TRANSPORTATION

The main functions of the Public Finance and Transportation Division are to provide basic statistics of public finance for the three levels of government, federal, provincial and municipal, and for the several forms of transport. Closely allied thereto are the statistics of employment and payrolls of governments and various public utilities, the details of which have an important relationship to either the government or the transport sector of the economy.

In the public finance fields, interest centres mainly on the volume and extent of government expenditure programs in light of their constitutional or statutory responsibility to provide services to the public and the source from which the public revenues are derived to enable these services to be provided. In addition, data on public debt and related aspects of government finance and financial transactions are prepared.

In the transport and public utilities fields, the basic statistical series comprehend corporate financial data as well as pertinent traffic and other operational statistics. Current or interim statistics are prepared, such as for railways, on a weekly and monthly basis because of their economic significance and general sensitivity to business conditions.

Federal and Provincial Finance

All of the reports prepared in this Section were completed on schedule and in some cases the situation with respect to currentness of the data was improved.

The annual report *Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada* was the subject of considerable discussion with provincial liquor control authorities and a conference was held in Toronto to discuss improvements

in this series. Representatives were present from the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and each of the Provincial Government Liquor Control Boards. At this meeting, the first of its kind, the questionnaire form was considerably improved and revised procedures were put into effect respecting the statistics for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1955.

Problems surrounding the recently introduced survey of securities held as investments by provincial governments were discussed with officials of the Bank of Canada. The concepts applied in this project were somewhat modified and a better understanding was reached with respect to the funds to be reported.

Further improvement was made in the quality and timeliness of the quarterly data received from provincial governments for purposes of national income analysis. The problem of timely and complete reporting has not yet, however, been completely solved.

Detailed discussion with the Director and staff of the General Assignments Division resulted in improvement in the provincial and municipal government data processed in this Division for use by the General Assignments Division in connection with the annual report of the Department entitled *Private and Public Investment in Canada*. The reporting forms in both provincial and municipal government fields were revised and considerably extended to include a forecast of expenditures by nature of structure.

Parts of the *Reference Book—Dominion-Provincial Conference on Provincial Financial Statistics* dealing with fund classifications were revised and distributed. A Reference Manual, primarily for office use in the processing of provincial finance statistics was prepared in three volumes dealing with (a) analytical procedures, (b) decisions concerning the treatment of a large number of transactions, and (c) terminology, was completed. These documents are in considerable detail and present a work pattern which has been developed over a period of years in a form which permits ready reference by the staff and others interested in this series.

As a result of a request by the Department of Finance, a special series was prepared for submission to the Dominion-Provincial Fiscal Conference held in Ottawa during October 1955. This special assignment embraced statistics dealing with revenue, expenditure, and debt of all three levels of government in Canada for the years 1945 and 1951-1955 inclusive. As the basis of presentation differed from the regular annual series produced in this Section it was necessary to re-analyze the data for the year 1945 and make considerable revision to provincial finance statistics for the years 1951-52. The data dealing with the Government of Canada were prepared on a new basis. This project occupied the major portion of the time of the staff during a period of approximately six months. In order to produce the statistics required for the aforementioned conference, it was necessary to improve the work schedule, particularly in connection with the two financial reports on provincial finance.

Steps are now being taken to introduce, commencing with the fiscal year ended March 31, 1955, a series of finance statistics dealing with the Government of Canada, as well as a series dealing with combined government finance.

The Acting Director attended the meeting of the Continuing Committee on Provincial Finance Statistics and the Preparatory Committee of the Federal-Provincial Conference, both of which were held in Halifax. He also attended a conference of provincial liquor control authorities in Toronto in October for the purpose of reviewing differences in accounting concepts at present in use by the various boards and to study ways and means of developing a more uniform standard for purposes of statistics.

The Acting Director and the Chief of the Municipal Finance Section visited Quebec, Halifax, Fredericton and Charlottetown for the purpose of discussing statistical deficiencies and gaps, particularly in connection with national income, public investment and statistics dealing with the control and sale of alcoholic beverages. While in Quebec detailed discussions took place with the Provincial Auditor concerning the presentation of a functional classification of expenditures in the Public Accounts, using these concepts applied in the annual report *Financial Statistics of Provincial Governments*. A considerable measure of agreement was reached in these discussions which will be put into effect in the statements for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1956.

Municipal Finance

The routine compilation of reports on municipal finance statistics was continued, 1953 being published, 1954 brought near to completion, and 1955 commenced.

In an attempt to make available more current preliminary statistics of municipal finance, a procedure of sampling municipal financial returns and budgets was put into effect, arrangement being completed in all provinces during the year. Returns for 1954 and 1955 were not of sufficient coverage to permit their use in preparing a report, but served as a check on the method which indicated that it will perhaps be quite satisfactory if sufficient response can be obtained and maintained.

The Section co-operated in the preparation of statistics for the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Conference in October 1955.

The annual survey of municipal investment in capital and capital repair was conducted, and the sample basis was used in eight provinces with satisfactory results.

On instructions of the Dominion-Provincial Conference on Municipal Statistics, provincial aid to municipalities was surveyed and a draft summary sent out to provincial officials.

Municipal tax rates, salaries and wages, and sinking fund earnings were surveyed and compilations were prepared.

Government Employment and Payrolls

Analysis of Federal Government employment data has continued on a monthly basis for publication and two special analyses were made for the Civil Service Commission.

Suggestive of an extended interest of this survey is the considerable variety of the sources and the increased number of special requests received relevant to Federal Government employment during the period. Plans are now in progress to commence regular functional (based on the nature of the activity) and industrial (according to Standard Industrial Classification) analyses using April 1956 data.

Regular monthly administrative and functional analyses of provincial government employment data were continued to meet Bureau requirements. A proposed plan of publication, based on the functional classification of governmental services, is approaching completion. Application of the Standard Industrial Classification to the services of these governments has been completed and the first analysis is contemplated in connection with the April 1956 data.

Transportation and Public Utilities

The Motor Transport Sample Survey was extended during the year under review to include Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, and Ontario. This survey, designed to obtain detailed truck traffic statistics and comprising approximately a ten per cent sample of motor trucks, is now on a quarterly basis. Arrangements are being completed to extend the survey to Quebec in the near future, and preliminary discussions have been held with an official of the Province of Newfoundland regarding the extension of the survey to that province.

In the field of electric power statistics, the second annual forecast survey of capability and load is now in progress, the first having been completed in April, 1955. Further progress was made toward the establishment of a new statistical series on electric meter installations. A working committee consisting of members of the Canadian Electrical Association, the electric power industry and officials of this Section met several times throughout the year to discuss the problems involved in a comprehensive review of statistics of the electric power industry. As a result of these discussions, it will be possible to produce more useful monthly and annual reports on an increasingly current basis.

As a result of discussions with officials of the Department of Transport concerning methods of improving monthly canal reports it has been possible to effect some considerable saving in time and staff.

Agreement has been reached with the Department of Transport and the Air Transport Board to produce a preliminary annual report on civil aviation to be utilized by the Air Transport Board in place of the annual Department of Transport report *Transportation Trends* which is being discontinued.

Meetings were held with the Canadian Transit Association to revise the annual electric railway report with a view to replacing it with an annual urban transit statistics report.

Annual Pipeline (oil) reporting forms were expanded to include information concerning the financial aspects of pipeline operations. Exploratory studies were initiated to determine the practicability and feasibility of a statistical series on pipelines (gas). There have been numerous inquiries for data concerning various aspects of the gas utility industry, including gathering and truck line systems for transporting gas, distribution or utility systems for marketing gas, and rates charges or typical domestic gas bills.

Further progress toward the adoption of a uniform system of accounts for railways in Canada resulted in a comprehensive review and revision of railway statistics. Meetings were held with the Board of Transport Commissioners, officials of the Department of Transport, representatives of the railways, and the Railway Association of Canada resulting in the revision of annual and monthly reporting schedules. A new classification of railways in Canada was adopted as a result of discussions and it was agreed that class I and class II railways should report weekly, monthly, and annually.

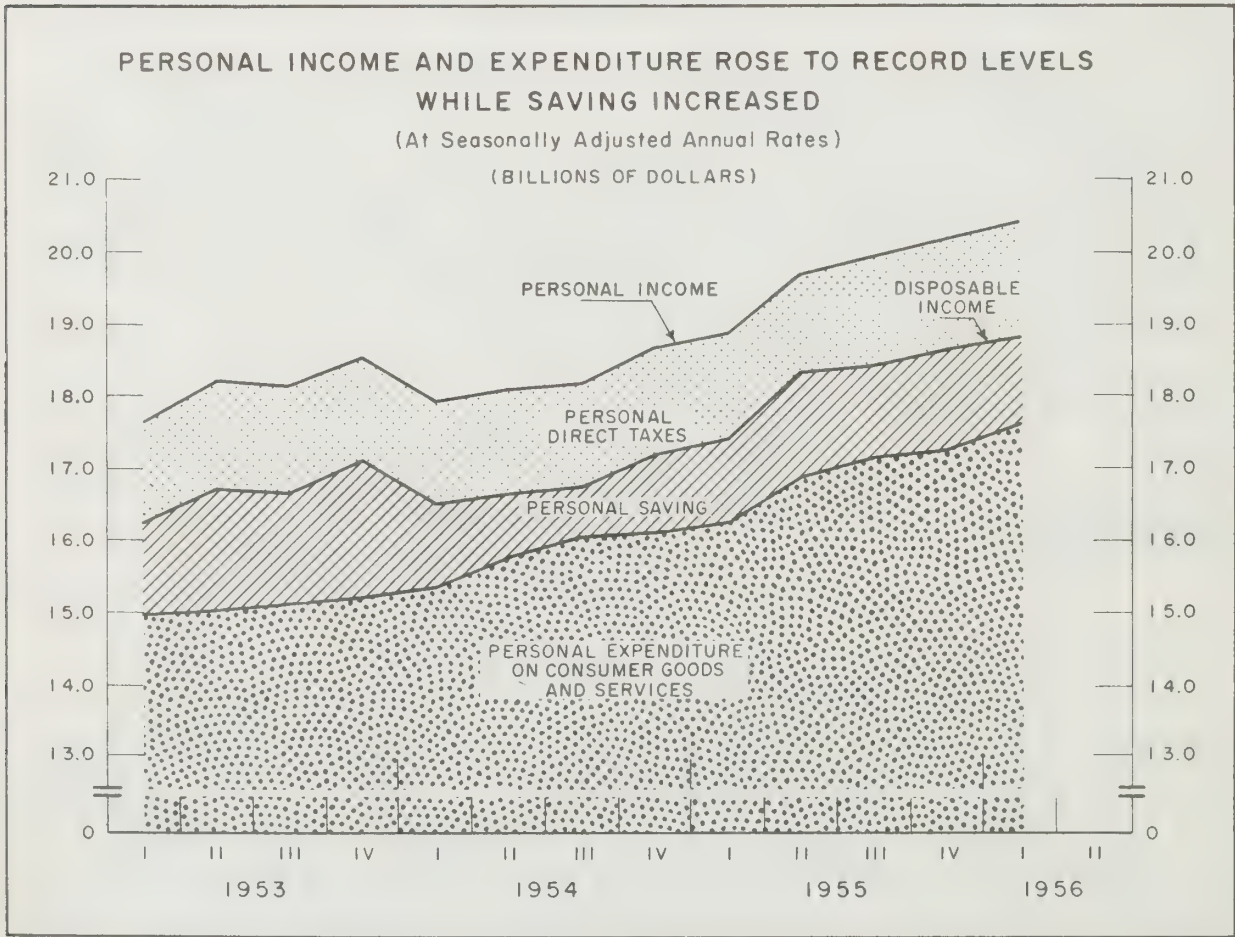
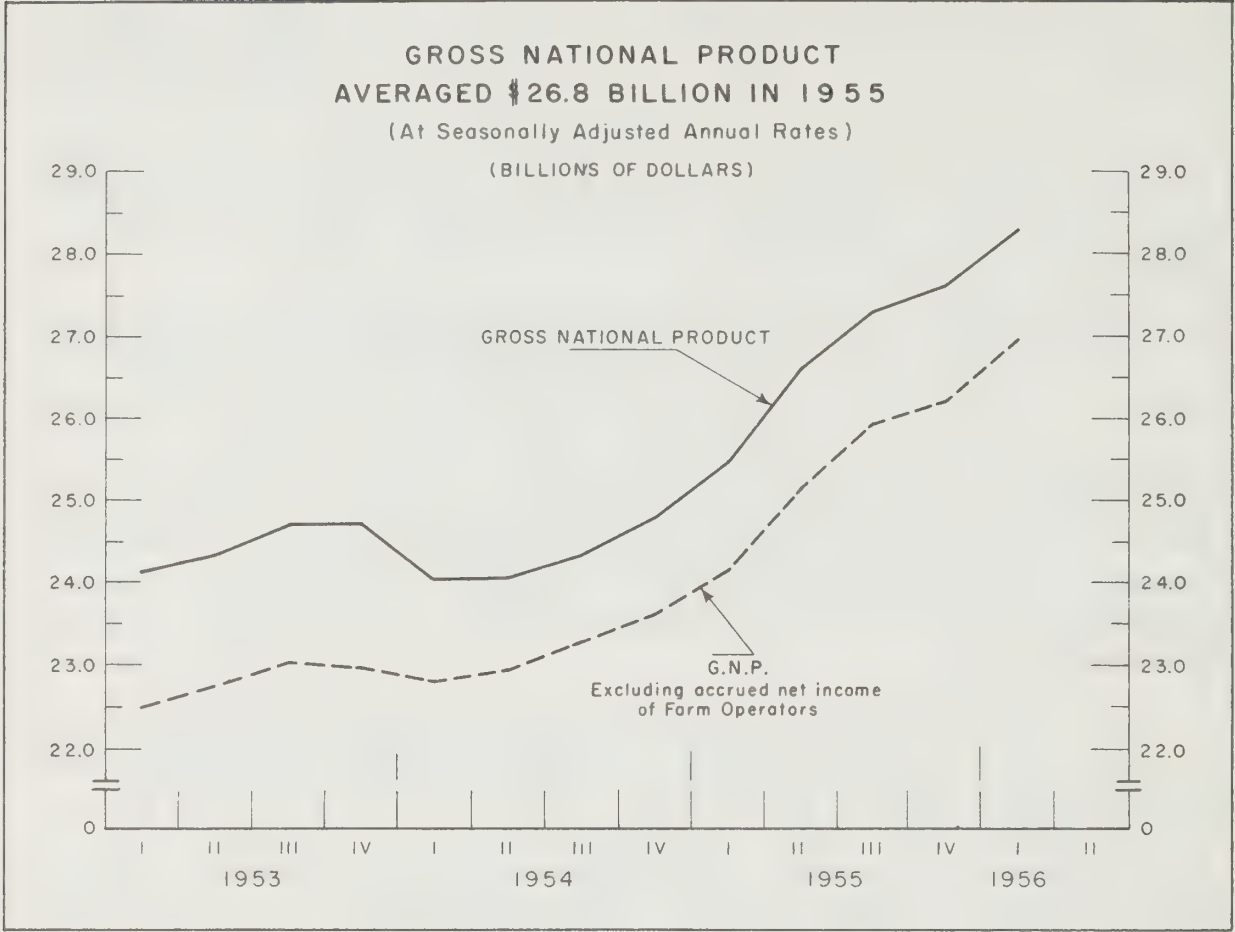
The weekly *Carloadings* report was also taken under review during the year with a view to obtaining uniform practice in reporting by the various railways concerned.

Discussions were held with the Quebec Transportation Board leading to the adoption of a joint form for reporting monthly and annual Quebec motor carrier statistics. New Motor Vehicle Traffic Accident monthly, quarterly, and annual reporting forms have been designed and arrangements have been completed for the tabulation of quarterly and annual statistics. Exploratory studies have been commenced with a view to obtaining statistics on the taxicab industry. Considerable progress by the Canadian Good Roads Association Committee on Economics, Finance and Administration was made toward the recommendation of a uniform classification of roads and streets for Canada. This Section provided interested participation in the committee deliberations because of its interest in the subject of uniformity, the lack of which, with regard to street and road data, impedes the production of satisfactory highway statistics.

Initial discussions with officials of the Board of Transport Commissioners were held to investigate the possibility of obtaining freight traffic statistics for road, rail, and water shipments direct from industrial establishments. Progress was made toward the adoption of a suitable reporting form.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The regular work of the Research and Development Division includes major publications such as the *National Accounts* and the *Canadian Statistical Review*, together with a comprehensive program of research and development directed toward the improvement of a variety of economic indicators and other overall measures produced by the Division. During



the past year, the Division carried forward its regular publication program and continued to provide current analytical comment in the National Accounts and in special articles. Work was carried forward on a number of important research and development projects, including the development of real output estimates for all industrial categories, the winding up of the basic work on the input-output table for the year 1949, the collection and processing of a survey on 'income size distribution' for non-farm families, work on production and employment interrelationships, the inauguration of a pilot study to extend the present framework of the National Accounts to include purely financial transactions, and a program aimed at improving the quality and quantity of seasonally adjusted economic indicators. In addition, the Division continued to maintain close liaison with other government departments on matters relating to the statistical background of the Budget White Paper and special compilations bearing on the current economic situation.

Business Statistics

During the year the section continued to issue the regular monthly index of industrial production. Research continued on the project of extending the index of industrial production to cover all industrial groups in the Canadian economy. In the latter connection four quarterly estimates and a preliminary annual 1955 estimate were prepared for circulation within the government and for use in connection with the analysis of the quarterly National Accounts.

The work of revising and converting the monthly index of industrial production to a new 1949 base was carried a stage further. The construction of annual benchmark indexes was largely completed, and work was begun on the task of bringing the monthly series into line with the new annual levels.

During the year research was carried forward on the relationship between labour input and output and pilot studies of a few manufacturing industries were organized to test the feasibility of various theoretical concepts and data processing techniques. In the course of this work considerable attention has been given to the problem of integrating the various series on labour statistics collected by the Bureau.

The regular publications of the Section (*Canadian Statistical Review*, *Survey of Production*, *Cheques Cashed in Clearing Centres*, and *Commercial Failures*) were continued during the year. In addition the 1955 supplement to the *Canadian Statistical Review* was published early in 1956.

National Income

During the year ended March 31, 1956, the National Income Section adhered to its regular publication program. Four quarterly reports, and preliminary and revised annual data were prepared and published. The annual report *National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1951-1954*, containing revised annual data and additional detail for the years 1952-1954, was published in May, 1955. The preliminary annual report for 1955, published in March 1956, furnished the basis for material included

in the Budget White Paper. Members of the Section gave assistance in checking the analysis of this material on questions of fact and interpretation. The Bank of Canada was assisted in the preparation of an advance fourth quarter estimate of Gross National Product prior to the publication of its Annual Report.

The most significant new development during the year was the release in the February issue of the *Canadian Statistical Review* of selected seasonally adjusted economic indicators. This represented the culmination of a long period of research in this field of statistics. A number of graphs depicting the movement of these indicators as well as a short explanation of the method of constructing the series were also published. Work is now in progress to extend these seasonally adjusted indicators further back into the past and it is planned to publish them, together with a detailed explanation of the methods of deseasonalization, in a forthcoming reference paper.

The Gross National Product per capita and provincial population ratios used in the calculation of the federal tax rental payments to the provinces were prepared for the fiscal year 1955-56. The annual certificates to the provinces and to the Minister of Finance were issued by the Dominion Statistician in June, 1955, as required under the terms of the 1952 Tax Rental Agreement.

Articles on current economic conditions were prepared for the *Handbook Canada* and the *Canada Yearbook*. Charts of current statistical indicators were also prepared for each monthly issue of the *Canadian Statistical Review*.

During the summer, assistance was rendered to the Department of Finance in the preparatory work for the Dominion-Provincial Conference in the fall. Short papers outlining the content and objectives of certain national and regional aggregate statistics were transmitted to the Department.

As in other years, the National Accounts were recast in line with the requirements of the Organization for European Economic Co-Operation and transmitted to that organization. For the first time, the accounts were also prepared according to the standard system of accounts requested by the statistical office of the United Nations and transmitted on a preliminary basis in that form to this agency.

A substantial improvement in the accuracy and detail of the inventory statistics included in the National Accounts was brought about by the incorporation of the results of the new monthly surveys of inventory holdings of retail (independent) and wholesale stores, carried out by the Industry and Merchandising Division. Further work is required in this area.

The Director of the Division and four members of the professional staff of the National Income Section, including the Chief, attended the Conference on Research in Income and Wealth held in New York City in November, 1955.

Special Projects

A sampling survey designed to collect 1954 income data for families and individuals was conducted in March and April, 1955. Complete data were collected from 6,500 families and partial data from another 800. Processing of these statistics has been completed and a report is now in preparation. These income estimates will be released later this year in Reference Paper No. 66 *Distribution of Non-Farm Incomes in Canada by Size, 1954*. They bring up-to-date the estimates for 1951 published in Reference Paper No. 52.

In March, 1956, approximately 5,000 households were sampled for financial information on incomes, liquid asset holdings, and certain types of debts. This survey is the first of its nature to be undertaken by the Bureau.

In co-operation with the Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects and the Bank of Canada, a pilot study is under way to extend the present framework of the National Accounts to include financial transactions relating to the Accounts. This Section has assumed the responsibility for modifying the information in the National Accounts to fit the required format, and for investigating the financial transactions of provincial and municipal governments. The work is being carried on for the year 1952 and, if it proves successful, will be extended to other years.

To further the analysis of imports entering the Canadian economy, statistics are being compiled on the relationship between imports into Canada and the production of various Canadian industries. Some parts of this study have been completed for the years 1947-53 and consideration is being given to the publication of the results.

The study of the inter-industry flow of goods and services for the year 1949 is being analysed and the results of this study are contributing to discussions to improve the integration of statistics prepared in various Bureau divisions and to remove some of the gaps in the data. The work on the Standard Commodity Classification Manual was completed during the period with the assistance of members of this Section and its implementation will further improve the comparability of commodity statistics.

SPECIAL SURVEYS

The main functions of the Special Surveys Division are to obtain current information on the population and housing characteristics of the Canadian people and, through its regional offices, to carry out field work for other divisions of the Bureau.

The Division obtains on a continuing basis, by direct sample survey, data on labour force characteristics, interprovincial migration, family structure, housing characteristics, expenditure patterns, and other population fields. While estimates for small areas cannot be obtained from such surveys, the sampling method allows current statistics to be produced with a much greater degree of timeliness than a full count and at an

economically feasible cost. The field work requirements by the different divisions of the Bureau are co-ordinated by the Division and channelled to the regional offices located in eight centres from coast to coast.

During the year ended March 31, 1956, the monthly survey of the labour force was continued and results of each survey were made available not more than 30 days after beginning of interviews. Well over 30,000 households across the country were enumerated each month; close programming and the use of mark-sensing techniques made possible the speedy processing of the material. The annual survey of interprovincial migration was carried out in conjunction with the May, 1955, labour force survey. As a supplement to the September 1955 survey, the Division collected data for the annual report on household facilities and equipment.

The Division continued to conduct investigations to improve the quality of the statistical material in both the field of sampling and statistical methods and the field of enumerator-respondent interaction. The sample design forming the basis for most of the survey work of the Division is under constant review. In particular, new methods of counting and listing in urban areas were investigated to reduce the chance of underpresentation of any particular group of the population.

The 1955 series of monthly surveys on family expenditures was completed. This is similar to the series carried out in 1953. Certain commodity groups are the subjects of separate interviews. In January, 1956, a summary survey was carried out covering the entire family budget to integrate the results of the monthly surveys. The processing and analysis of the results of these surveys were undertaken by the Labour and Prices Division.

A considerable amount of the field organizational work for the 1956 Census was done in the last few months of the year by the staff in the regional offices. Areas of high population growth were surveyed to enable the Census Division to delineate enumeration areas of proper size and a large proportion of the candidates for the positions of census commissioners and field supervisors were interviewed.

The field work on a comprehensive survey of personal incomes, assets, and liabilities was carried out in March, 1956. Processing and analysis of the data obtained in this survey will be done in the Research and Development Division.

The regional offices supervised the selection of the quarterly samples of the Survey of Motor Transport conducted by the Public Finance and Transportation Division. During the year this survey was extended to include Ontario and the four western provinces. The regional offices were also responsible for local follow-up of non-response in this survey.

Through the regional offices, the Division continued to collect monthly, quarterly, and annual reports on behalf of other divisions of the Bureau, from business establishments which had failed to mail them to the Bureau within a reasonable time. Almost 11,000 collection dockets were sent to the regional offices for 1954 annual reports and, at the end of

1955, only 58 remained for collection. During the same period, nearly 5,000 collection dockets were forwarded for other than 1954 annual reports.

The Division provided technical assistance for other divisions of the Bureau and for other government departments. Two surveys were designed for the Research and Development Division; a special sample was selected for a study of consumer finances, and a supplementary survey, taken in conjunction with a Canadian Labour Force Survey, provided data on those facilities and services included in the rent of rented dwellings. Additional tabulations of the data obtained in the Height and Weight Survey were prepared for the Department of National Health and Welfare. These tabulations provided decile values of the height and weight distributions. For the Department of Labour the Division designed a sample of households in each of eight major cities. The samples were used to collect information on the environmental conditions of married women who were working.

07.10.57
a. 17
(GOVERNMENT OF CANADA)

Report of the Dominion Statistician
1956/57

Annual

Report of the
**DOMINION BUREAU
OF STATISTICS**



For the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1957

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDED MARCH 31, 1957



EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1957

*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Vincent Massey, C.H., Governor
General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.*

The undersigned has the honour to forward to Your Excellency the report of the Dominion Statistician on the activities of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1957.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "L. D. Howe". The signature is written in a cursive style with a prominent initial "L" and a stylized "D".

Minister of Trade and Commerce

Ottawa, Canada
June 7, 1957

CONTENTS

	Page
Report of the Dominion Statistician	5
Detailed Review:	
Administration	9
Agriculture	12
Census.....	14
Education	16
General Assignments.....	17
Health and Welfare.....	19
Industry and Merchandising	24
Information Services	29
International Trade	33
Labour and Prices	36
Mechanical Tabulation	39
Public Finance and Transportation.....	40
Research and Development.....	44
Special Surveys	48

REPORT OF THE DOMINION STATISTICIAN

*THE RIGHT HONOURABLE C.D. HOWE,
MINISTER OF TRADE AND COMMERCE,
OTTAWA.*

Sir, — The fiscal year ended March 31, 1957 was particularly noteworthy in the history of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics as it marked the period in which the first national five-year census of population and agriculture was taken.

This changeover to a more frequent census-taking within the 1951-61 decade was prompted by rapid changes in Canadian agriculture as well as by shifts in population due to such factors as the opening up of new areas where important resource discoveries have occurred. Among the most notable changes in population distribution revealed by the 1956 Census was continuation of the heavy exodus of population from the larger urban centres to the surrounding fringe areas, together with an influx to these suburban fringes from rural localities. The years from 1951 to 1956 also mark a period of heavy immigration to Canada from the European countries. Although detailed studies of the statistics collected in the 1956 Census will not be published until a later date, data are being published as soon as they become available as was done in 1951.

The Bureau undertook a number of special studies and provided much data for the use of the Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects. In addition, the Bureau continued to maintain co-operative service with departments of the federal government as well as with international statistical agencies, provincial and municipal governments and non-governmental agencies. Canada occupies seats on both the Statistical Commission and the Population Commission of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. In the latter case the Assistant Dominion Statistician, Administration, was elected chairman of the current session.

The overall program of the Bureau was marked by a continued effort to improve the timeliness of the information released. Greater use was made of the *Daily Bulletin* as a medium for presenting advanced synopses of reports, and, in addition, in some cases special preliminary releases were issued showing the main tabular and analytical information for specific reports. To simplify reporting for small business firms the use of "short" forms was increased. Officers within the Bureau have kept abreast of developments in the field of electronic computers and their application to statistical work.

In addition to maintaining the regular statistical services a number of special studies on important economic and social developments were undertaken during the year, and the results of those completed were released as reports or reference papers. Among the projects undertaken were: a survey of industrial research; a study of the supply and use of energy in Canada; a survey of incomes, liquid assets and indebtedness of non-farm families; and a survey of the incomes and expenditures of university students. Plans have been formulated for conducting an interview survey of farm expenditures and

income. In co-operation with the Department of Fisheries a Unit of the Bureau has been established, in Halifax, for the purpose of processing statistics on Maritime fishing operations. The growing volume of overseas travel by Canadians has led to an extension of the information collected on this aspect of international travel. In the field of health statistics the effects of changes occurring in the ageing pattern of the population have made it necessary to place greater emphasis on statistics of degenerative illnesses rather than infective diseases.

With the creation of an Adult Education Section within the Bureau, greater emphasis will be placed on the collection of statistics related to adult education and the various cultural activities. It is anticipated that the establishment of the Canada Council will result in increased interest and activity in cultural development in Canada.

Increased demands for statistics in numerous fields have resulted in a great deal of attention being devoted to statistical classification systems both nationally and internationally. A Standard Industrial Classification was developed and introduced in Canada about ten years ago, and in recent years a Standard Commodity Classification has been developed. In view of the need for constant review of these and other important classifications because of rapid industrial development and the introduction of new materials and methods, the position of Consultant on Classifications had been established. Mr. Neil L. McKellar was appointed to this position following his return to the Bureau from the International Labour Office in Geneva where he had been on loan from the Canadian government service to take charge of work on the International Standard Classification of Occupations. The Standard Industrial Classification is now being revised and the Standard Commodity Classification is being indexed preparatory to its early implementation.

The Bureau has continued its contributions in the field of international technical assistance. In addition to training Fellows from various countries, the services of the Senior Research Statistician have been loaned to the Bureau for Technical Co-operation with headquarters in Colombo, Ceylon, where he has occupied the post of Director.

Fellows coming to the Bureau for training have been interested either in specific areas of statistics or in the overall organization of a central statistical agency. Seven students on Colombo Plan Fellowships received training as did five students on United Nations Fellowships. In addition, a number of observers from various countries were present during the taking of the 1956 Census to acquire first-hand knowledge of Canadian census operations. Of the Colombo Plan Fellows three were from Burma, two from Penang, one from Singapore and one from Ceylon; the United Nations Fellows were from Turkey, Pakistan, Formosa, Japan and Korea. Several students sponsored by the U.S.A. under International Co-operation Administration also spent some time at the Bureau.

The end of the calendar year 1956 was marked by the retirement from the position of Dominion Statistician of Mr. Herbert Marshall who had held that position for eleven years. Mr. Marshall began his career at the Bureau as Prices Statistician in 1922, and had long been recognized as an authority

in the field of international trade, especially on statistics of the balance of international payments.

The period of Mr. Marshall's leadership was an important one in the growth of the Bureau and was characterized by a great improvement in statistical services and extended use of mechanical equipment in the compilation of statistics. During this time the Bureau came to be regarded as a model for central statistical agencies by other countries and by international organizations. Mr. Marshall continues as President of the Inter American Statistical Institute and Vice-President of the International Statistical Institute.

Mr. Marshall was succeeded as Dominion Statistician by Mr. Walter Duffett, formerly Director of the Economics and Research Branch of the Department of Labour.

The detailed review of the operations of the Bureau which follows indicates the achievements in the various fields of statistical collection and processing with which this organization is concerned, and the efforts which are being exerted to collect and process the data as quickly as possible within the limits of the physical resources. The accomplishments during the past year reflect the effectiveness with which the individual members of the staff performed their day-to-day duties.



Walter E. Duffett,
Dominion Statistician.

Ottawa, Canada
April 1, 1957

DOMINION
STATISTICIAN

March 31, 1957

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Chart showing organization

March 31, 1957

DETAILED REVIEW

ADMINISTRATION

The various Sections of the Administration Division are concerned with the application of procedures which will obtain the most efficient return in all phases of the Bureau's activities by co-ordinating personnel potential with improvements in methodology. Liaison is maintained with Technical Assistance headquarters for Fellows coming to the Bureau under the Colombo Plan and through the United Nations, as is liaison with other national and international statistical agencies.

Meetings of international organizations at which the Bureau was represented during the year included: the International Statistical Institute; United Nations Statistical Commission and Population Commission; Conference of British Commonwealth Statisticians; and sessions of the Census Sub-committee of COINS. Bureau officials also participated in discussions and presented papers to a number of national and local groups within Canada. This medium presents an opportunity to explain the functions of the Bureau to the group and is important in establishing liaison with individual enterprises through the national organizations with which they are affiliated. Among those groups inviting participation from DBS during the year were: the Eighth Annual Conference of the Institute of Public Administration of Canada; Vital Statistics Council of Canada; Canadian Public Health Association; Canadian Welfare Council; 1957 Ontario Association of Real Estate Board's Convention; Canadian Electrical Manufacturer's Association; Canadian Business Paper Editor's Association; Montreal Economic Association; and American Marketing Association, Montreal Chapter.

Staff Organization

The Personnel Section dealt with problems concerning establishment, recruitment, promotions, pay, reassignments and related matters and maintained close liaison with the Civil Service Commission.

The regular staff on strength at March 31, 1957 was 1,449, an increase of 38 from the total at the same date in 1956. Additions during the year numbered 317 and separations 279. The two remaining members of the 1951 Census staff were transferred to other positions on April 1, 1956. There were 945 assignments to the 1956 Census staff and 820 separations. The total 1956 Census temporary staff as at March 31, 1957 was 89. During the year the Bureau conducted 190 promotional competitions.

The Suggestion Award Committee received 46 suggestions: during the year 4 suggestions were approved, 27 were rejected, and at the close of the year 20 were under consideration.

Health Unit No. 12

The Personnel Office works in close co-operation with the Health Unit, a branch of the Civil Service Health Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare, located in the Bureau. Visits of Bureau employees to the Health Unit during the year numbered 16,197 as compared with 14,780 during the preceding year.

Employees requiring medical examination and special investigation are referred to their family physician or to the Health Centre of the Civil Service Health Division where complete advisory and diagnostic services are available.

Office Services

In the Addressograph Unit 183,533 plates were embossed and 149,049 plates were deleted, corrections were made in 55,833 plates. The service of addressing forms for the various Divisions was carried out and 7,725,827 forms were addressed.

The Composing Unit planned, vari-typed and prepared for printing some 14,000 pages and tables. In addition 1,895 hours were devoted to miscellaneous vari-typing.

During the year a total of 1,476 plans, maps, charts and illustrations were completed by the Drafting Unit.

Internal and interdepartmental messenger service was maintained by the Mail and Messengers Unit and 13,365 bags of mail containing approximately 5,169,880 pieces were deposited with the Post Office.

The Stenographic Pool supplied stenographic service to the various Divisions and 2,488 letters were transcribed from dictation. In addition, 22,809 pages including plastiplates, statements, etc., were typed and numerous form letters were filled in and prepared for mailing.

The Supplies Unit submitted a total of 707 requisitions to the Department of Public Printing and Stationery for a value of \$245,736. Postage stamps valued at \$16,991 were issued to the Regional Offices during the year.

A total of 246 requisitions for goods and services were raised on the Department of Public Works and of these 207 were reported as completed.

Cost Control

In addition to preparing the annual estimates of funds required to operate the Bureau, preparing accounts for submission to Treasury Board for payment, and operation of the Commitment Control of expenditures, the Cost Control Section also maintains records of operating costs by Divisions and Sections.

During the fiscal year under review expenditures for the operation of the Bureau were within the amount of funds provided by the Main Estimates, and by those provided from the General Salaries Vote of the Department of Finance for the general revision of salaries. It was not necessary to request additional funds through Supplementary Estimates.

The taking of the 1956 Census of Canada required the payment of approximately 22,000 field accounts during the year. These accounts were payments to commissioners, field supervisors, enumerators, interpreters and guides for their services and expenses, accounts for rentals of temporary accommodation for offices and the training of enumerators.

Procedure similar to that used during the taking of the 1951 Decennial Census was again followed and accounts were processed through the Regional Statistics Offices, the District Offices of the Comptroller of the Treasury at St. John's, Halifax, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver, and the Treasury Office of the Department of Trade and Commerce. Payment of these accounts was effected approximately as follows: to August 31 – 75 per cent; September 30 – 93 per cent; October 31 – 98 per cent; and all accounts which were submitted were paid prior to the end of the fiscal year.

The cost of taking, tabulating and publishing the information from the 1956 Census will be approximately \$4,520,000 for which the original estimate was approximately \$5,000,000.

Forms Control

The Forms Control Section handled 2,633 forms totalling 6,683 pages during the year; of these 603 were reprints, 1,231 revisions and 799 new or redesigned.

New or redesigned forms show a 95 per cent increase over the previous year. Two main factors contributing to this increase were: 1) the conversion in the Industry and Merchandising Division to a multiple page booklet-type questionnaire, and 2) the adoption by the Transportation Section of a new uniform railway classification of accounts and freight commodity statistics.

A member of the Section represented the Bureau on the Government Committee on Standardization of Forms and on the several working sub-committees. Two members of the staff attended a four-week Development Course given by the Organization and Methods Service of the Civil Service Commission.

Advisory Board of Publications

Ten regular meetings and one special meeting of the Advisory Board of Publications were held during the year.

Two sub-committees, one concerned with the revision of the policy for pricing publications and the other with the cataloguing and indexing of publications, were set up. At the close of the year the sub-committees had each submitted a preliminary report of their progress to the Board. Although many of the recommendations of the sub-committees have been adopted they cannot be implemented until more complete investigations have been carried out.

The results of a number of special studies which were undertaken were approved for release as reference papers. These were: *Mortality by Detailed Cause of Death, 1950-55*; *Energy Sources in Canada – Commodity Accounts for 1948-52*; *Canadians Born in the United States*; *The Inter-industry Flow of Goods and Services, Canada, 1949*; *Energy Consumption in the Manufacturing and Mining Industries of Canada, Selected Years, 1926-53*; *Energy Sources in Canada – Commodity Statements for 1926, 1929, 1933 and 1939*; *Industrial Research-Development Expenditures*; *Urban Family Food Expenditures, 1955*; *Unemployment Insurance Claims, 1946-1955*; *Seasonally Adjusted Economic Indicators, 1947-55*; *Causes of Stillbirth*; *Leading Causes of Death*; *Violent Deaths in Canada*; *Deaths Due to Drowning*; *Infant Mortality*; *Motor Vehicle Deaths*; and *Cancer Mortality*.

Six new reports: *Motor Transport Traffic Statistics – Province of Manitoba*; *Motor Transport Traffic Statistics – Province of Ontario*; *Preliminary Report on Telephone Statistics*; *Shipping Statistics*; *Combined Government Finance*; and *Building Permits*, and two memoranda: *List of New Firms Entering the Manufacturing Field* and *Tuberculosis Trends* were also approved for publication.

The problem of timeliness in the release of data was considered and in several instances preliminary releases of main tables were approved. It is anticipated that this system of releasing advance information will be extended and also that greater use will be made of the *Daily Bulletin* as a medium for advance releases.

General Committee on Industrial Classification

A General Committee on Industrial Classification under the direction of the Consultant on Classifications has been engaged in a revision of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual.

When the present Manual was printed some minor amendments were made to the classification to facilitate reporting data according to the International Standard Industrial Classification of the United Nations. In the present revision the requirements of the United Nations are being kept in mind.

The General Committee has reviewed the manufacturing division of the classification and has suggested a number of amendments. Some of these changes resulted from the growth of the Canadian manufacturing industry during the past ten years, while others are necessitated by the substitution of materials, including synthetics, for the materials traditionally associated with products such as textiles, rubber, metals and leather. Industries engaged in manufacturing consumers' goods and equipment for industrial establishments customarily use a variety of materials and in recent years the range of materials used in Canadian industry has become much more complex. Thus in revising the classification the tendency is to create new major groupings based upon the purpose of the industry's principal product and to confine the traditional material groupings to industries engaged in primary processing.

In revising the classification the Committee has found it necessary also to consider some matters related to the implementation of the classification, so that it can be used uniformly by the various agencies applying it. Such uniform application is possible only if the classification is realistic. It is anticipated that before the revised classification is completed there will be consultation with other government departments and representatives of industry and industrial associations.

AGRICULTURE DIVISION

The Agriculture Division is responsible for the collection of current information on production and utilization of farm products and farm prices. Reports are prepared in the Division not only on production but on distribution and domestic use of agricultural products and also on the income

and expenses of farming, the gross physical output, and value of farm capital. The Division collects some information at the industry level, viz., dairy manufacturing products, flour millings, oilseed crushings, and sales of nursery stocks. Data collected elsewhere in the Bureau, and by the Board of Grain Commissioners and the Canada Department of Agriculture are also used to provide analyses of the production and utilization of Canadian farm products.

Current agricultural statistics at the farm level are nearly all collected by the mail questionnaire method. Specific instances are the June and December crop and livestock surveys from which estimates of crop acreages and numbers of livestock are made, seasonal crop surveys (field crops, fruits and vegetables), monthly prices, poultry and dairy surveys, and quarterly hog surveys. Most of the surveys are non-random in character and provide information only on the degree of change which has taken place from a previous period. Surveys of agricultural manufacturing plants, such as dairy factories and flour mills, are conducted monthly on a full coverage basis. For the dairy factory surveys and some of the farm surveys, the provinces co-operate with the Bureau in the collection and tabulation of data.

A new survey on the operations of greenhouse operators was started during the year and plans were made to start a new survey for chrysanthemum growers. Several changes were made in schedules to collect milk statistics, in co-operation with provinces, and two changes in co-operative arrangements with provinces were made for the collection of fur-farmers' returns. Progress was made in the planning of an interview survey of farm expenditures and receipts, and as it was decided to centre this work in the Agriculture Division within the Bureau a new section has been established.

A Dominion-Provincial Conference on Agricultural Statistics was held in the latter part of November 1956 to discuss existing co-operative arrangements, to study problems in estimating per capita food consumption statistics, and to plan for the 1961 Census particularly with respect to classification of farms. The Conference recommended the setting up of a committee to establish classification systems for the 1961 Census in keeping with the limitations of information which can logically be secured by census methods.

During the year continued liaison took place with the Canada Department of Agriculture, the Canadian Wheat Board and the Board of Grain Commissioners. Studies of price information as well as methods to improve estimating of production of commodities were continued and the intercensal revision of farm income and expenditure data was completed during the year. Planning for the necessary review of estimating methods, and intercensal revisions for the 1951-56 period was carried out.

Officers of the Division served on several committees during the year, the chief of which were the Dominion-Provincial Agricultural Production Conference, Sub-committees of the Interdepartmental Committee on Agricultural Statistics, the Bureau's Census Committee and Agricultural Sample Committee, the Advisory Committee on Agricultural Services, the Industrial Classification Committee, and the Interdepartmental Food and Agriculture Organization Committee.

The regular publications were issued during the year. Those prepared in the Crops Section included: *The Wheat Review* (monthly); *Coarse Grains* (quarterly), *Grain Statistics* (weekly), *Grain Milling Statistics* (monthly), *The Sugar Situation* (monthly), *The Grain Trade of Canada* (annual), 22 reports in the Crop Reporting series; 9 reports in the Fruit and Vegetable Production series; 2 reports on Honey; one Maple Products report, one memorandum on Nursery Stock Sales and one compilation showing per capita supplies of food available for consumption. Prepared for publication in the *Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics* were: Estimates of Production and Value of Forage, Field Root and Vegetable Seeds; Acreage, Production and Value of Hops; and Acreage of Fibre Flax and Production of Fibre Flax Products.

Prepared in the Livestock Section were annual reports on *Livestock and Animal Products Statistics*, *Production of Poultry and Eggs*, *Dairy Statistics*, *Production and Consumption of Meats*, *Wool Production and Supply*, *Fur Production*, *Fur Farms*; monthly reports on *Production of Eggs*, *Dairy Factory Production*, *Fluid Milk Sales*, *The Dairy Review* and *Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables*, *Stocks of Dairy and Poultry Products*, *Stocks of Meat and Lard*; semi-annual reports on livestock numbers; and quarterly report of hog estimates.

Also published were reports on *Farm Cash and Net Income from Farming Operations*, *Farm Wage Rates*, *Index of Farm Production*, which were prepared in the Research Section. The regular editions of the *Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics* were prepared and published.

The Chief of the Research Division attended an international meeting of FAO in Rome on Production Index Numbers, and he was also a member of the delegation of Canada to the FAO Conference in Rome.

CENSUS DIVISION

The main function of the Census Division is to plan, take, compile and publish the results of the Decennial and other Censuses of Canada. In addition, the Division furnishes proof of age from early census records for old age pensions applicants, war veterans, applicants for delayed birth registrations and other persons who cannot otherwise furnish satisfactory proof of their age.

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1957 the main activity was the taking of the 1956 Censuses of Population and Agriculture and the processing of the data. The work of the Census required about 17,600 enumerators, 524 field supervisors, 263 commissioners, about 176 supernumeraries in the Regional Offices and 560 in the Census Division.

The following publications were issued during the year: Volume X of the 1951 Census – *General Review; Population Estimates by Marital Status, Age and Sex, for Canada and Provinces 1955; Canadian Citizenship Statistics, 1955; The Canadian Born in the United States*; and Quarterly and semi-annual population estimates for Canada, 1952-56.

In addition, the following reports for the 1956 Census were released: in the preliminary series seven bulletins giving population figures for cities, towns, villages and rural municipalities; in the final series – *Number and*

Area of Farms; Population of Electoral Districts; Population of Counties and Census Divisions; Population of Counties and Subdivisions for Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

The Director of the Division visited the Maritime Provinces during the enumeration period. He also attended the meetings of the Committee on the Improvement of National Statistics, the Committee of the 1956 Census of the Americas, both in Washington, D.C. He lectured to the students of the School of Public Health, University of Montreal and was alternate delegate to the Ninth Session of the Population Commission of the Economics and Social Council at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

Prior to the actual operation of taking the 1956 Census the senior staff members were engaged in training commissioners and field supervisors in various parts of the country.

Close liaison is being maintained with the United States Bureau of the Census and several members of the staff attended meetings of the Canada-U.S. Census Committee. Eight members of the U.S. Bureau of the Census visited the Division during the year for discussion on various topics and to observe the taking of the Canadian census. Observers were present, also, from the United Kingdom and the Union of South Africa as well as from a number of countries served by the Colombo Plan. Canadian observers were present at the taking of a Test Census in Yonkers, New York.

During the fiscal year 6,117 letters were written in connection with the 1956 Census. Requests for searches to establish proof of age amounted to 19,914, and 25,517 letters were sent out in reply to these requests. In addition, 23,820 requests for information from National Registration Records were received and given attention.

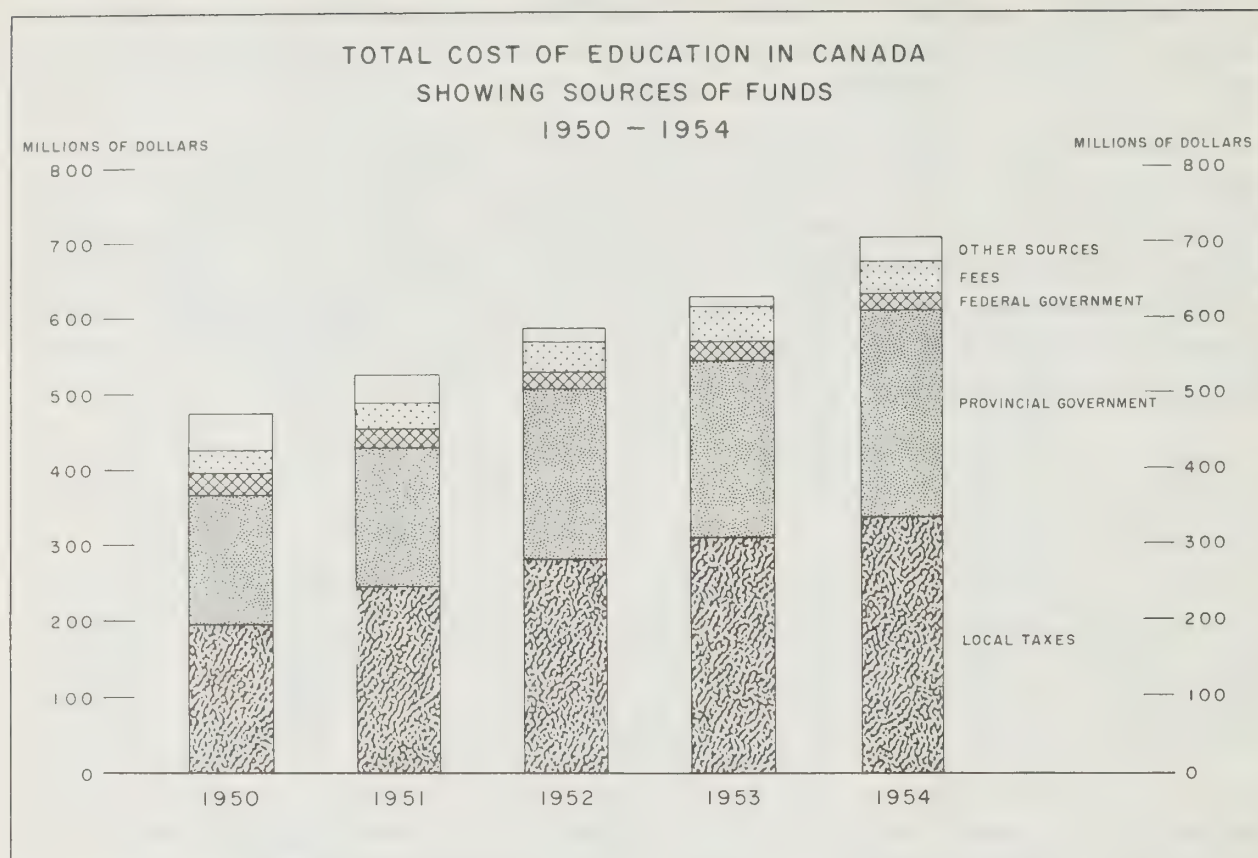
Census Executive Committee

The Census Executive Committee which is composed of officials of the Census, Special Surveys and Administration Divisions and of other subject Divisions within the Bureau is responsible for planning the details leading to the actual Census operation. Items of specific detail are handled by sub-committees which make recommendations to the main committee.

Work of the 1956 Census Executive Committee culminated in the actual Census operation of June 1956. Meetings prior to June 1st were devoted to final preparations for the Census enumeration with regard to staff, training, shipment of materials, etc. Final approval was given, also, to plans for carrying out the Agriculture area sample in conjunction with the Census quality check, as well as for tabulation procedures and publication programming.

Later meetings of the Committee were concerned with reports on the progress of the Census, approval for release of preliminary and final figures and of the press-run for 1956 Census publications. Text to be used in the Census reports, as well as a standard listing of all 1956 Census publications, were reviewed and approved.

During the year meetings were held with officials from co-operating government departments, and views exchanged on the various aspects of census-taking with officials from other countries.



EDUCATION DIVISION

The Education Division collects, compiles and prepares for publication statistics of public and private elementary and secondary schools, business schools, colleges and universities, adult education, and other cultural activities including libraries, museums and art galleries. Principal types of data reported are those on numbers and types of establishments; numbers, salaries and qualifications of staff; numbers, levels of attainment and activities of participants; and revenue and expenditure.

The statistics of schools under public control are obtained from the administering authorities, chief of which are the provincial Departments of Education, the Superintendent of Education in the Yukon Territory, and the federal Departments of Northern Affairs and National Resources (schools in the Northwest Territories and for Eskimos in Quebec and Labrador), Citizenship and Immigration (Indian schools) and National Defence (servicemen's dependants' schools in Canada and Europe). In most cases, statistics of colleges and universities and of private schools are obtained by the Bureau directly from the institutions concerned.

Co-operative relations are maintained with such national education associations as the Canadian Education Association, l'Association Canadienne des Educateurs de Langue Francaise, the Canadian Teachers' Federation, the Canadian Conference of Deans and Professors of Education, the National Conference of Canadian Universities, the Canadian Association of University Teachers, the Canadian Association of University Business Officers, the Canadian Library Association, the Canadian Association for Adult Education, l'Institut Canadien d'Education des Adultes, the Industrial

Foundation on Education, and the National Advisory Committee on Educational Research. Officers of the Division attended meetings of a number of these and other organizations during the year.

Main data are published in a three-part biennial *Survey of Education* (I – Elementary and Secondary Education, II – Higher Education, III – Libraries). A new reference paper showing statistics of *Teacher Training Institutions, 1953* was released during the year. Also released were annual reports on *Teachers' Salaries and Qualifications, 1953-54* and *Fall Enrolment in Universities and Colleges, 1956*; catalogues of *Awards for Graduate Study and Research, 1957* and *Undergraduate Scholarships and Bursaries, 1956* and a list of *Canadian Institutions of Higher Education, 1955-56*.

In addition to the regular publications special studies are prepared from time to time, on request. Examples during 1956-57 were an annual compilation of potential university graduates in various fields for the National Employment Service; a survey of special education in Canada for Unesco; data on schools, teachers, pupils and educational costs for the Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects; projection of university and college enrolment in Manitoba; preparation for the Department of External Affairs of a reference paper on *The Canadian System of Education*; an article on "Educational Level and Potential Income" for *The School Guidance Worker*; projection of enrolment in public elementary and secondary schools; analysis of public expenditure on education in relation to the gross national product; data illustrating the development of vocational education in Canada since 1919; studies of school building costs; an article on "Educating a Growing Population" for the *London Times*; a survey of education clearing houses and documentation centres for Unesco; and data on university teachers and finances for the conferences on "Canada's Crisis in Higher Education" sponsored by the National Conference of Canadian Universities.

During the year the Division collected data for the first of a series of annual reports on the salaries of academic personnel in universities and colleges. Also, it conducted a nation-wide survey of the income and expenditure of university students, designed to discover the extent to which students finance their studies with the help of their parents, from summer earnings, and with the aid of scholarships, bursaries and student loans.

More emphasis will be placed on the collection of statistics of adult education and other cultural activities as a result of the creation of an Adult Education Section in March 1957. Its task is to gather data related to formal and informal adult education, libraries, museums, art galleries, press, radio and television, film, music, painting and the arts generally.

GENERAL ASSIGNMENTS DIVISION

The main function of the General Assignments Division is to provide estimates of construction activity in Canada, estimates of current and intended capital expenditures covering both the private and public sectors of the economy, and to make available estimates of profits and related financial information of Canadian corporations on a quarterly basis. The Division, also, through a co-operative arrangement with seven interested provincial

government departments, co-ordinates the work of providing up-to-date information on new manufacturing establishments starting operations in Canada. In addition to these continuing functions, the Division undertakes a variety of *ad hoc* assignments for other government departments and agencies and lends assistance in the preparation of data for specific jobs. During the past year assistance was given to the Economics Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, in the preparation of studies comparing the physical volume of Canada's trade, both exports and imports, in 1937-38 and 1954-55 with that of the United Kingdom, United States and other countries. A survey of mortgages and agreements of sale held in estates, trusts and agencies was completed for Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

During the year the Division conducted a survey of some 2,500 of the larger corporations in Canada to investigate the magnitude and direction of the research-development program undertaken by Canadian industry in 1955 and to provide an indication of the relative size of the 1956 program. The survey sought information on expenditures made directly by the companies, purchases of research results, the number of scientists employed and the principal fields of activity. This survey was conducted in co-operation with the National Research Council and the results were published in a reference paper entitled, *Industrial Research-Development in Canada, 1955*.

The survey of new establishments continued throughout the year with about 8,500 prospective new plants contacted. Information collected on new manufacturing establishments was published for the first time in December 1956, in a memorandum entitled, *New Manufacturing Establishments in Canada*, which included the names, addresses and principal products of almost 3,000 new establishments. As a result of subscribers' interest in this first publication it is expected that revised issues will be released semi-annually.

To meet the increasing demand for information on a current basis relating to small areas across Canada, preparation was made for the publication of a new monthly detailed series of statistics, starting with January 1957, of building permits issued by 900 municipalities. The data are available by individual municipality and show the number of new housing units and the value of residential building permits as well as a tabulation of the value of permits issued for industrial, commercial and institutional and government buildings. For comparative purposes, compilations on a similar basis covering the years 1951 to 1956 inclusive, were nearing completion at the end of the year.

The White Paper, *Private and Public Investment in Canada, Outlook, 1957*, was tabled in Parliament on February 15, 1957, a week earlier than in the previous year and the supplement setting out estimates of capital and repair expenditures by province and metropolitan areas for the same period was released early in March. Work was started on the preparation of a summary document setting similar data on a comparable basis covering the past ten years. In July 1956 revised estimates of intended capital expenditures for 1956 were issued. These revisions resulted from a sample survey of respondents supplying data for the original estimate. This year, respondents were asked for more qualitative information, largely concerned with changes in the physical volume and progress and difficulties being encountered in carrying out their program.

The report, *Construction in Canada, 1954-56*, was issued early in May. During the year, substantial improvement was made in securing more complete type of structure data for municipal, provincial and federal government expenditures on a preliminary and intended basis. Further advances were also made in procedures used in preparing the estimates of the labour and material contents of the construction program. These improvements will be reflected in the report, *Construction in Canada, 1955-57*, which was completed and forwarded to the Printing Unit at the end of the year.

Tabulations of proposed construction as indicated by building permits issued in Canada, were prepared each month for distribution to interested government agencies and to meet a number of specific requests from industry. It is hoped that, henceforth, with a regular monthly release of these data for all municipalities covered in the survey, this series will be largely, if not completely, eliminated.

Quarterly reports setting forth estimates of profits, depreciation, taxes and sales of Canadian incorporated companies, except government-owned corporations and incorporated co-operatives, were issued throughout the year. These reports covered nineteen industrial groups, eleven of which were in the manufacturing industries. In addition, work continued on improving the coverage of the sample survey and in investigating the possibility of providing more detail.

HEALTH AND WELFARE DIVISION

Growth in the size and complexity of Canada's health services has accentuated the importance of the statistical foundations upon which health administration programs are based. The shift from infective diseases to the degenerative illnesses made more apparent by the changes in the ageing pattern of the population has redirected emphasis and led to new statistical requirements. A number of the diseases constituting main health problems lack the clear-cut diagnostical entity of infective diseases and their obscureness of cause, subtleness of onset and persistence of duration require new techniques of classification and statistical presentation.

The program of the Health and Welfare Division has sought in several ways to reflect these changes in that vital, hospital and notifiable diseases statistics have been subjected to greater refinement and elaboration. In vital statistics, in particular, a series of analytical publications giving separate treatment to single significant aspects of mortality was commenced. An analytical study program was launched in the field of mental illness in response to requests. Fuller interpretative comment was added to many of the figures published and development in the field of general morbidity statistics continued with further publication of the basic results of the Canadian Sickness Survey and plans for a comprehensive report of the Survey and for a work program of special analytical studies formulated. In other aspects of the Division's responsibilities current social trends have led to a widening of the scope of interest in judicial statistics, in the form of special studies of sexual offences, capital and corporal punishment, and recidivism in penal institutions.

Liaison is maintained with the various health and welfare organizations and during the year officers of the Division attended meetings of several of these including: the Canadian Medical, Hospital, and Public Health Associations, Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police, Joint Conference of After-Care Agencies and Government Services, American Public Health Association, American Correctional Association, U.S. National Committee on Vital and Health Statistics, and the Expert Committee on Health Statistics of the World Health Organization.

Public Health

The Canadian Sickness Survey 1950-51 has revealed further information on the amount and distribution of health services received as basic information is now available on the extent of ill health generally, on some patterns of medical care, and on family expenditure for various types of health care. Attention has now been shifted to the patterns of morbidity expressed by data on the incidence and prevalence of various diseases and groups of diseases. The first bulletin dealing with these medical aspects of the Survey has been prepared for publication.

The planned revision of the present system of notifiable disease reporting has come one step nearer to fruition with a study of the problems in the field in the various provinces undertaken jointly with the Chief of the Epidemiology Division, Department of National Health and Welfare.

A pilot study of home nursing records has made possible an evaluation of the usefulness of these records for a more extensive study of problems of maternal and infant health.

A number of research projects concerned with the study of conceptual problems arising in the various fields of newly developing health statistics were undertaken. Among the basic issues is that of finding an index or indicator to measure the health of the community, of certain groups of the population, and of the individual. An exchange of views on this subject with the Statistical Studies Section of the World Health Organization was sparked by that body's concern with the United Nations' Expert Committee's report on the measurement of standards and levels of living. Other studies were concerned with the standardization of concepts in industrial health statistics and the search for meaningful social characteristics by which to classify persons and areas for comparative health statistics.

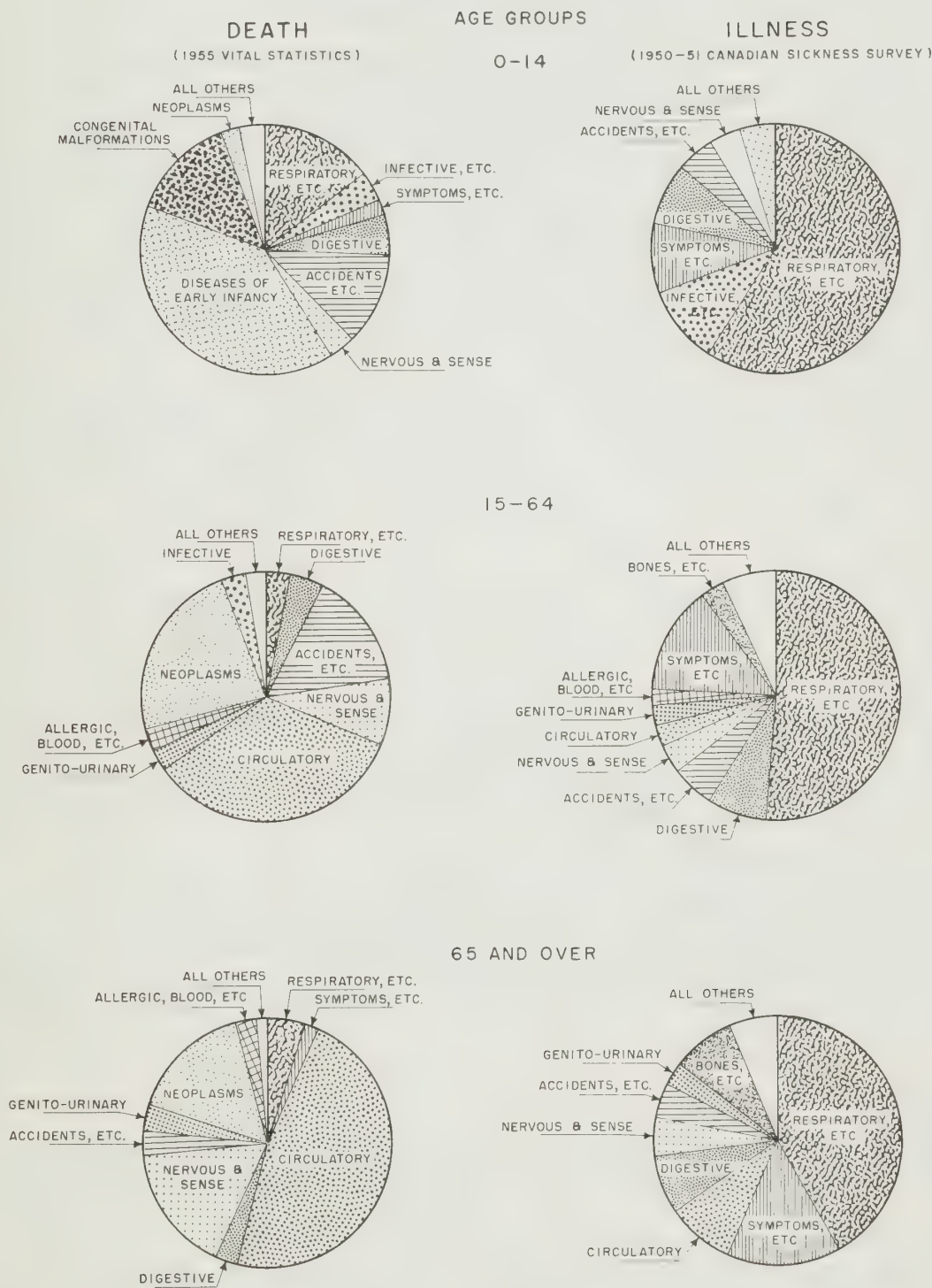
Among special projects completed during the year were a study of cancer services and statistics in Canada, a compilation of the incomes of the health professions, a number of other special compilations, and several studies produced as by-products of the several continuing statistical projects undertaken by the Section.

Vital Statistics

This Section has been concentrating for over three years on methods of accelerating the release of its annual vital statistics data. The first major step in this direction was agreement, by the Vital Statistics Council at its 1953 annual meeting, on a uniform series of tabulations which are supplied by the Bureau to each province under Dominion-Provincial agreement. Under

the new agreement provincial authorities have concentrated on earlier registrations of births, deaths and marriages and speedier returns from local registrars. As a result an earlier cut-off of each year's records has been made possible and a strict scheduling of tabulation processes within the Section has been implemented so that reports based on annual tabulations are being completed much earlier than in the past.

CAUSES OF DEATH AND OF ILLNESS



The timeliness of releasing the *Annual Report of Vital Statistics* has been improved so that it is now released within 12 months after the close of the period reviewed whereas formerly from 16 to 30 months elapsed before the report was released. This improvement in the timeliness of the complete report has made it possible to reduce the preliminary release to include summary figures only. Reviving a practice which was discontinued in 1928, an introductory analytical text has also been added to the 1955 report, which summarizes the significant demographic and vital statistics trends since 1921, thus providing a back-drop to the current figures.

To meet increasing demand for analytical vital statistics data publication of a series of reports based on existing historical data which are intended to summarize trends has been undertaken. Having the data available in published form also eliminates the need for preparing data for individual specific requests. Two reference papers in this series have already been released, *Canadian Vital Statistics Trends, 1926-54* and *Mortality by Detailed Cause of Death, 1950-55*, and two others were being printed at the year-end. Five additional reports in the series dealing with current health problems such as cancer, heart disease, etc., are scheduled for release, others dealing with seasonal health problems are also scheduled for release mainly to supply essential current figures for publicity campaigns concerned with safety and accident prevention.

The Section collaborated with the provincial vital statistics offices in designing uniform geographical codes based on the 1956 Census results. The provincial offices co-operated in assuming precoding of geographical data in behalf of the Bureau with the result that several staff positions were abolished or transferred to more urgent work within the Division. Simplification of coding is being studied with a view to further acceleration of the annual vital statistics data.

Current monthly indexes of births, marriages and deaths were routinely supplied to the Family Allowances Administration and the appropriate provincial offices and consolidation and retabulation of birth indexes required by the provinces was carried forward. Certain improvements in the size and context of these indexes which will result in both economy and more efficient use of them were implemented during the year.

The Section performed considerable research and secretarial work in behalf of the Vital Statistics Council and, at the request of the Council, continued its investigations into various photographic reproduction methods adaptable to vital records.

Institutions

During the past year the Institutions Section has maintained progress in the publication of current statistics in three areas of institutional health care.

More intensive analysis of available data in the field of hospital statistics indicates that the present reporting documents impose limitations in that they do not allow the types of cross classifications which are necessary for precise investigations. Plans are now underway to use punch cards for some of the more important data thus allowing for these investigations. In

view of the introduction of hospital insurance in the near future, these studies take on added importance since proper planning at the local and provincial levels requires precise indication of underlying trends in all aspects of hospital operations and especially hospital financing.

In the field of tuberculosis, the most significant development was the decrease in the number of admissions to tuberculosis institutions. Also significant is the fact that the number of new cases in the community now very closely approximates the number of admissions. Plans are now under way to develop special studies in this field which will highlight problem areas which can be fruitfully attacked by tuberculosis authorities. Close co-operation with the Canadian Tuberculosis Association has been maintained, and this has resulted in a review of reporting documents to keep abreast of these contemporary developments especially in the field of case-finding.

The amount of data now released by the Bureau in the field of mental health indicates the growing importance of public demand for this data. In addition to the published data a variety of special tabulations have been requested. A Mental Health Statistics Research Unit was set up in the Section to study more fully the implications of mental health data. Two special studies are now underway: the first is an analysis of length of stay periods for a twenty-five year period for the leading diagnoses; and the second embraces a census of patients in mental institutions. This census will provide detailed information on the mental patient population in Canada for any specific point in time and will indicate the characteristics of the changing patient load so vital for planning authorities.

Judicial

The main direction in the work of the Judicial Section during the past year has been toward improving the coverage and quality of its current statistical series. In the area of police statistics coverage was extended to include police departments of municipalities of under 4,000 population. Commencing with the calendar year 1957 police reporting is being done on a monthly basis and changes in the design of the return and instructions for completing the return have also been made.

The perpetual inventory of admission and discharge cards for penitentiary inmates was reviewed and the results were compared with those of the population Census of June 1, 1956. As a result of meetings held between members of the Section and officers in the penitentiary services, agreements concerning the completion of report forms were reached leading to greater efficiency in the return of the penitentiary source documents.

In the area of remission statistics, the form used for reporting tickers of leave and other types of clemency was revised, and this revision was put into use by the remission services.

The quality of the data reported by courts has been assessed, and duplication of persons charged has been eliminated by means of the national alphabetical listing of persons charged with indictable crimes. The 1955 edition of *Police Statistics* was published and compilation of the material for the 1956 edition completed. The 1953 and 1954 reports of *Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences* were published; the 1955 report was prepared

for publication. Compilation of the 1955 report of Juvenile Delinquents was also completed. The 1956 statistical supplement to the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries was completed and forwarded to the Commissioner's office.

A special statistical study was made in the area of sexual offences at the request of Chief Justice McRuer and the Department of Justice. Tabulation of this data has been completed. Special tables were also prepared for the Department of Citizenship and Immigration, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and various other departments, agencies and individuals.

INDUSTRY AND MERCHANDISING DIVISION

The principal responsibilities of the Industry and Merchandising Division include: taking an annual Census of Industry covering all establishments engaged in mining, logging and manufacturing, and providing current data, monthly or quarterly, on shipments, inventories and new orders and on principal commodities or groups of commodities; taking a decennial census of merchandising and services, and providing current data, monthly or quarterly, on retail and wholesale sales and inventories, and annually on selected service trades; conducting special studies in the industrial and merchandising fields in answer to special requests. The Division, which is organized in 10 Sections, publishes 230 annual, 63 monthly and 8 quarterly reports. A great deal of time is spent in preparing special statements in answer to specific inquiries from business firms, other government departments, etc.

Substantial gains were made in the timeliness of many publications. The use of "short" forms for smaller firms was extended, and "shuttle-type" forms for monthly surveys were tried out in a few instances. A new sample, which eliminates the purely cash stores, was selected for the quarterly survey on retail credit. Attention was given to the development of additional data on a provincial basis.

The research project on the supply and use of energy in Canada was continued during the year and two reference papers were published. Reference Paper No. 69, *Energy Sources in Canada: Commodity Accounts for 1948 and 1952*, brings together into one table the complete picture for the supply and distribution of fuel and electricity in Canada. Detailed accounts are also given for the supply and distribution of individual fuels and electricity. Reference Paper No. 73, *Energy Consumption in the Manufacturing and Mining Industries of Canada, Selected Years, 1926-1953*, gives information by industrial groups, and by provinces.

A detailed guide to the commodity statistics produced by the Division was prepared in the form of an analytical listing of schedules and publications. This is now being revised in the light of comments received on the preliminary listing which was circulated to interested persons, and will be available in printed form in the near future.

Animal Products

Historical tables of principal statistics, for 10 out of the 14 industries handled by this Section, were compiled for ease of reference and the use of research workers.

Improvements were effected in the presentation of data on the process cheese and ice-cream industries in order to bring them more into line with the presentation for other industries. An arrangement was entered into with the Canada Department of Agriculture for closer co-operation in the use of dairy factory statistics, and a decision was made to include pasteurizing and milk distributing plants in the annual census of dairy factories.

Ten annual industry reports and monthly commodity reports were published.

Decennial Census of Distribution

A survey on the channels of distribution of manufactured goods was initiated on an experimental basis. This survey is an attempt to discover the nature of businesses that perform the first phase of the wholesale marketing functions after goods leave the point of manufacture. Information is being solicited from manufacturing plants only at this time, but this study will be followed by surveys of firms further down the line in the distribution system so that a detailed knowledge of how goods reach the user from the producer may be obtained. Data are being requested relative to specific commodities, the basis of valuation of shipments, excise taxes and transportation costs. If it is found that firms can supply this type of information, the needs of input-output and commodity-flow studies will be more completely served.

A critical appraisal of procedures followed in the last decennial census of distribution was started, the purpose being to discover deficiencies and generally to make a start on plans for the 1961 Census.

Fisheries

A new method of collecting the fisheries catch and fish products statistics for the Maritime Provinces was agreed upon by the Bureau and the Department of Fisheries. Beginning with 1957, the landings statistics in the Maritimes are being compiled from purchase slips which record the first purchases from fishermen. New product schedules were also introduced which are expected to gather more satisfactory data. Through the co-operation of fish buyers, fish processors and fisheries officers, the purchase slips and the product schedules are forwarded to Halifax where a statistical unit has been established. A special effort has been made to devise the most appropriate compilation and recording methods for the new system to meet the needs of the Department of Fisheries and of the industry for timeliness as well as detail.

At the request of the Department of Fisheries, the annual report on Fisheries Statistics of Canada was expanded to include details by statistical districts within each province. To provide more timely releases, the district data had been omitted from annual publications since 1947, but a special report, *Fisheries Statistics of Canada, 1947-1951*, was printed giving district information for that period, and the reports from 1952 include this information. Provincial sections of *Fisheries Statistics of Canada, 1954* were released for six provinces during the year.

Monthly reports were issued regularly and, starting with the February 1957 issue, coverage for the report on *Cold Storage Holdings of Fish* was

improved as a result of a special survey of facilities made in 1955. The report on the *Fish Processing Industry, 1954* was published and the final compilations for 1955 were completed. .

Foods and Beverages

Three annual reports for 1954 were completed during the year, including the *General Review of Foods and Beverages* the detail of which was changed considerably. All annual reports for 1955 were completed and released with the exception of the General Review. In most instances the release dates for monthly and quarterly publications were advanced considerably. Preliminary work has been started on the proposal to convert the seasonal surveys on *Packs of Canned Fruits and Vegetables* to monthly surveys.

"Shuttle-type" forms, which were introduced in three of the current surveys during the first part of the year, have proved to be very satisfactory and it is proposed to extend this type of schedule to other current surveys.

Forestry

During the year the Section published 16 annual industry reports – 3 for 1953, 12 for 1954 and 1 for 1955; 2 monthly reports on production, shipments and stocks of sawmills; 5 monthly memoranda and 24 annual special statements on sawmill operations in the various provinces and for small wood-using industries. Monthly statistics on production, shipments and stocks of pulpwood, lath, shingles and sawn ties were also compiled and made available to interested parties in the form of typewritten statements.

With the assistance of the Forestry Branch of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, the revision of primary forest products statistics from 1940 to 1954 has been advanced considerably. To date, revision of the production estimates has been completed for the entire period, and revision of the consumption and exports series is well under way. The 1956 questionnaires for veneer and plywood and sawmill operations were redesigned, the change being from a production to a factory shipments basis. Extensive changes were made also in the schedules for paper boxes and bags, and for paper goods. The Chief of the Section consulted with the Economics Section and the Forest Products Laboratories of the Forestry Branch and several trade associations regarding these proposed modifications.

Inventories

The monthly survey of *Manufacturers' Inventories, Shipments and Orders* was issued regularly. With the co-operation of the Mechanical Tabulation Division a major improvement was made in the compilation procedure for this report which has resulted in a considerable decrease in the time-lag in publication. The time-lag in making available the data for all-industry totals is now less than five weeks following the end of the month covered.

An additional 125 plants were added to the regular monthly coverage for this survey, making a total of approximately 2,800 plants now reporting. Also an additional 500 plants were added to the special "short-form" monthly coverage, making a total of approximately 3,000 plants now reporting. This

"short-form" was enlarged to include total inventory if available, and approximately 250 plants from this group are now providing inventory data regularly. It is expected that a "shuttle-type" form which was instituted for this survey in January 1957 will speed up returns and give more complete coverage.

Three special studies were instituted in connection with the monthly shipments survey. The first is a study of the adequacy of coverage in terms of allowing compilation of provincial shipments estimates, monthly or quarterly, by major Standard Industrial Classification groups. The second is a firm-by-firm comparison with the annual Census of Industry reports as they become available. This is designed: a) as a fast check on the accuracy of the Census of Industry report for the bulk of important firms; and b) as a check on the adequacy of the monthly reports for projecting Census of Industry data. The third is a series of comparisons of annual estimates from monthly data for individual industries with Census of Industry data. The purpose is partly to test the adequacy of the monthly coverage in terms of the main commodities in each industry, and partly to check for anomalies in Census of Industry data which would invalidate the monthly sample projections, e.g., fiscal instead of calendar years, differences in the value levels used, etc.

Data on monthly inventories and shipments for each of the Standard Industrial Classification groups, from 1950 to date, were prepared for deseasonalizing by the Univac process. This involved a considerable amount of revision to data for the earlier years to ensure comparability for the entire series. The Univac processing has now been completed.

A revised questionnaire for the annual survey of mining inventories was drawn up in consultation with officials of the Ontario Mining Association. Response to the revised questionnaire was excellent. On the basis of the difference in the total estimate of inventories resulting from the original and revised questionnaires, previous year-end estimates back to 1952 were revised for National Income use. A quarterly survey was instituted at the end of the first quarter of 1956.

Compilations for the *Trading Outlet Survey* were seriously delayed by difficulties encountered in obtaining a bench mark for the monthly projections due to differences in definitions used in the 1951 Census of Distribution and the monthly and year-end inventory surveys. These differences became apparent after a firm-by-firm check of data submitted to all three surveys which was completed during the period under review. As a result, it was agreed to construct a new set of definitions and to commence an annual bench-mark survey on this basis in conjunction with the Census of Industry survey. The new schedule was drawn up, and a mailing list has been partially prepared using information available from previous year-end inventory schedules.

Merchandising and Services

Consistent attention to the non-response problem of the monthly sample surveys on retail trade and wholesale trade has resulted in some improvements in reporting. Annual adjustments to account for new businesses will

be obtained from a survey combining unemployment insurance records and an area sample enumeration; the former will cover all establishments in the higher employee-count bracket and the latter will cover smaller businesses, many of which do not come under Unemployment Insurance Commission jurisdiction.

Retail credit estimates are being improved by newly designed questionnaires and an increased sample based on credit characteristics of retail stores. In the quarterly survey of retail credit simpler forms were introduced for small general stores, and a new sample which eliminates strictly cash stores was selected for use beginning the first quarter of 1957. In the annual survey of hotels a simplified "short" form was designed for the use of small hotels. A special survey of funeral directors was begun to cover operations for the year 1956.

Twenty-two annual or biennial reports, 1 quarterly report on retail credit, 6 monthly reports and 1 weekly report were published during the year.

Metal and Chemical Products

Manuscripts for 66 annual Census of Industry reports were sent to the Composing Unit during the period under review, including 35 for 1955, 28 for 1954 and 3 for 1953. In addition, 21 annual reports on commodities or groups of commodities, and 30 monthly reports were published. Work on special inquiries continued to be heavy.

The first report in a new monthly series on stoves and furnaces was released in April.

Mineral Statistics

Compilations for the 1955 census of mineral industries were completed and the manuscripts for all 24 annual bulletins were forwarded to the Composing Unit before the end of December. The 12 monthly reports were issued regularly. The preliminary estimate of Canada's mineral production during 1956 was released on January 2, 1957.

Manuscript for the reference paper on *Historical Tables of Mineral Production of Canada* was forwarded to the Composing Unit. This booklet is one of those selected for distribution to the delegates to the Sixth Commonwealth Mining and Metallurgical Congress which is meeting in Canada in 1957.

Textiles and Miscellaneous Products

The 8 annual industry reports for 1954 which remained unpublished at the beginning of the period were cleared and basic compilations completed for the 1955 Census of Industry. In addition 15 annual reports for 1955 are either in process of publication or have already been published. The monthly reports on *Consumption, Production and Inventories of Rubber*, and on *Production of Records*, and quarterly reports on *Production of Garments* were prepared regularly.

During the year considerable attention was given to an enlarged program of current textile statistics. Insistent demand for an extension of present coverage prompted this consideration which has already given rise to two

surveys. Because of the wide interest in the Canadian market for drapery, slipcover and upholstery fabrics, a special detailed survey was made of shipments by domestic manufacturers in 1955. This was completed and the results distributed to interested parties in November. The second survey which covers the production of foundation garments on a monthly basis commenced with January of this year. It was undertaken at the instigation of the Foundation Garment Institute, the Primary Textile Institute and others.

Recommendations respecting the industrial groups for which the Section is responsible were submitted to the committee engaged in the revision of the Standard Industrial Classification. The preparation of these recommendations required a very thorough review of all industries handled by the Section and the preparation of a number of supporting tables.

Central Assembly and Special Projects

The seven sections of *The Manufacturing Industries of Canada, 1954* were published during the period under review with substantial gains in timeliness of release. The section on *Geographic Distribution*, the last to be published, was released seven months earlier than for the previous year. The *General Review of the Manufacturing Industries, 1954* was being printed at the year end. The report on *Type of Ownership, Manufacturing Industries of Canada, 1954* was published. Advance estimates of principal statistics for 1955, by provinces and major groups, were released in July 1956, this was the first time that such advance provincial estimates had been prepared for publication. The *Preliminary Statement of Manufactures, 1955* was released in December. Numerous statements were prepared to meet special requests from other government departments, from business and industry, and from the Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects.

Central Index and Files

About 4,200 names of new manufacturing firms were obtained from the continuing search of directories, industrial magazines, etc. These were indexed and forwarded to the General Assignments Division for further investigation. In maintaining the alphabetical and geographical indexes, about 3,900 new plates were made, 13,000 were corrected for changes in address, etc., and 4,600 were withdrawn as being out of business, etc.

In the filing unit, about 5,000 new files were set up, 11,000 corrections were made to file labels, 37,000 letters and schedules were filed and 7,800 files were withdrawn for discarding.

INFORMATION SERVICES DIVISION

The functions of the Division include the planning, editing and production of the *Canada Year Book*, the official annual compendium of information on the institutions and the economic and social development of Canada; the *Official Handbook Canada*, the profusely illustrated concise annual portrayal of present conditions and recent progress of the nation; the DBS

Daily Bulletin and *Weekly Bulletin* which carry annotations of all publications of the Bureau on date of release and constitute the principal media of communication with the Press respecting the Bureau's statistical releases; and the catalogue of *Current Publications* for the promotion of general distribution. In addition to the storing, handling, and public distribution of a wide variety of statistical publications, the Division provides the focal centre for general inquiries, the channel for the dissemination of Bureau information and attendant public relations, and the library facilities for statistical research and study. Various media of public relations were utilized during the year. For example, the Bureau was the subject of a live telecast on July 24 in CBOT's series "This Is Ottawa". The Director of the Division served in a liaison capacity with CBOT's TV officials in the organization of this first venture of the Bureau as a representative Government of Canada agency presented to the public by the medium of live television.

During the year the Director attended meetings of the Canadian Public Relations Society, and the 10th Conference of Canadian Information Abroad. He also prepared a paper on "Development of Public Relations: Official Information and Public Relations Services and Means Employed to Make Them More Efficient" for the 11th International Management Congress held in Paris, France.

Canada Year Book

The 1956 edition of the *Canada Year Book*, which was released on January 22, 1957, was presented under a new bright blue buckram cover bearing the Canadian Coat of Arms. The volume covers Canada's economic development by text and reference tables, illustrated graphs and statistical maps. Items of particular note include fifteen special articles on subjects of current interest, and a pictorial inset of the National Capital Plan. Wider type measure and tightened leading in this issue gave more wordage per printed page. The volume contains 1,280 pages, a worthwhile reduction from previous years. Plans were under discussion for the 1957-58 edition, and revision of the first chapters commenced.

The Official Handbook *Canada 1956* was released on June 4, 1956 under a new wildlife design cover and included coloured and black and white pictures to illustrate the text on the industrial, social and cultural life of the country. It also featured a detailed coloured map of Canada. At the end of the year work was well advanced on *Canada 1957* which will feature Canada's dynamic growth of recent years.

A Spanish edition of the Handbook was prepared during the report year based on the 1955 edition but brought up to date as far as possible. This special edition will be distributed in Latin America and Spain by the Departments of Trade and Commerce and External Affairs.

Additional compilations were made for the Atlas of Canada project, and graphs and maps were prepared in connection with the revision of the Canadian Government Editorial Style Manual.

Press and Publicity

Reflecting the evidently increasing demand for and use of Bureau information, and in part a further increase in the range of such information available for public use, the regular work of this Section showed further substantial expansion in 1956-57 over the previous fiscal year.

The Section comprises three Units with closely co-ordinated duties: Bulletins and Publicity; General Inquiries, Publications Information and Revenue; and Distribution and Storage. For purposes of news items, the *Daily Bulletin* reviewed more Bureau releases than in any previous year; the General Inquiries, Publications Information and Revenue handled more inquiries and orders and more revenue; and Distribution and Storage mailed or shipped a greater number of publications. Letters and orders received by the General Inquiries, Publications Information and Revenue Unit increased to 34,076 from 30,913 the previous year, thus reaching an average of 136 per working day, while revenue received from subscriptions and individual sales of publications increased to \$56,472 from \$52,686. Copies of publications distributed by the Distribution and Storage Unit to addresses on the regular mailing lists advanced to somewhat more than 1,602,000 from approximately 1,500,000, while the number dispatched from stocks to meet special orders rose sharply to nearly 108,000 from 65,000 in 1955-56.

In the preparation of the *Daily Bulletin* and the *Weekly Bulletin*, which contain news summaries of each day's and week's issues of Bureau reports plus other information not available in printed form in order to provide an over-all coverage of the current information issued by the Bureau, the Bulletins and Publicity Unit examined and listed 1,730 printed reports compared to 1,589 the previous year. In addition, a larger number of advance and special releases were also published. To meet the increased demand and incorporate revisions and additions, a second printing was made of the 1956 list of *Current Publications* about the middle of the year. As usual, a number of small displays were prepared to publicize Bureau publications at trade conferences.

Publicity relating to the 1956 Census, plans and material for which had been prepared earlier, reached its peak during the first two months of the fiscal year. In this period the Unit was engaged in the distribution of informative material and special articles to press and radio, the preparation of special material and final arrangements for radio and television programs relating to the Census, the circulation of letters to public service and other organizations, and with the substantial correspondence accompanying these duties.

Revisions of statistical material relative to Canada were as usual supplied to a score or more national and international annuals, almanacs and year books. In addition, statistical material was specially prepared to meet numerous requests from publishers of special booklets, diaries and memoranda.

The Library

The Library collection includes books, pamphlets, periodicals, government documents and historical reports covering a wide variety of subjects for use within and without the Bureau. The quality of the collection

is measured by the acquisitions received over a period of time which represent not only new publications of value to the work of the Bureau staff but also older publications which fill in gaps in sets and include items covering fields where the Library had incomplete coverage. The statistics for 1956-57 indicate that the Library resources have both increased in value through increased use and in quality through a steady program of acquisitions.

The number of items circulated from the main charging desk rose from 7,297 to 9,144, an increase of 25 per cent. Periodical circulation remained steady; the slight drop indicated being mainly due to a new system of circulation in two Divisions which eliminated the use of individual names for circulation by the Library and thus lowered the count of names in the Library without actually decreasing the number of names to which publications were routed. The value of the Library as a research centre for other departments has been established for many years and is shown this year by the 698 items loaned to other libraries and individuals outside the Bureau as compared with 178 items borrowed from outside sources. The 698 items is a considerable drop from the 1,009 items of the previous fiscal year, but is mainly explained by the fact that the extraordinary increase of 1955-56 was the result of heavy borrowing by the research staff of the Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects.

The quality has been improved and kept up to date by a constant program of new acquisitions. The main increase has been in pamphlet material (items under 100 pages), the number of receipts being doubled, mainly because of an extensive publication of studies and reports in this form by Canadian and United States government departments as well as by university research bodies. Most of this material is obtained either gratis or under our exchange arrangements. A new source of obtaining publications is through the Library joining the Duplicate Exchange Union of the American Library Association, an organization consisting of some 200 university, college and specialized libraries in the United States and Canada. This Union has been an invaluable source for obtaining missing numbers and filling gaps in periodical holdings and in acquiring out-of-print books and replacement copies of lost volumes, at no cost other than transportation expenses.

The exchange arrangements with foreign statistical offices have been maintained and the Library is now receiving statistical publications from practically every country in the world which has a statistical office. It is of interest to note that the USSR and satellite countries have resumed the publication of statistical information, and statistical year books were received for the first time in many years from the USSR, Poland and Hungary, while Poland and Czechoslovakia have resumed the publication of monthly statistical bulletins.

Cataloguing statistics were placed on a new basis for the 1956-57 fiscal year and are not comparable with previous years. A heavy program of work, however, was completed including a considerable amount of recataloguing and transfer of titles from the old cards to the new. A separate section of the catalogue was instituted known as the "Continuations Record" which when completed will record our holdings for annual reports and serve as a control instrument to ensure that all annual reports will be received as

soon as possible after publication. The card-index to DBS titles giving their history has been completed and a cross-reference index to titles is now being compiled. The card index of periodical holdings has also been completed and three manuscript copies made and placed in binders for consultation. Rearrangement of certain sections has also been commenced, including a section which will consolidate all periodical holdings, except those for foreign countries. This consolidation will require a considerable time to complete as it involves the shifting of a large amount of material.

Total expenditures on the Library account through orders placed by the reference librarian were \$5,533 for 1956-57 as compared with \$5,252 for 1955-56. This is a modest increase when the increasing cost of publications, particularly directories, is taken into account and is an indication of a prudent purchasing policy as well as the taking of every endeavour to obtain needed items through exchange arrangements or on a complimentary basis.

Considerable reference work has been done for persons within and outside the Bureau. The use of tables and carrels has been considerable and the need for provision of the extension of these facilities is indicated.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE DIVISION

The field of statistical information with which the International Trade Division is concerned covers the many kinds of commercial and financial transactions which occur between Canada and other countries. The more specific areas dealt with include exports and imports in Canada's international commodity trade, the wide range of services and capital movements included in balance of payments statements, international investments and other components of Canada's international financial position, and international travel movements and expenditures. Services provided by the Division include both the compilation of basic series and the preparation of studies and analytical comment and aids to analysis assisting in the interpretation of data. The program of development is directed towards extension of these services by improvements in basic presentation of statistics and the publication of more frequent series when information is in demand.

In covering this field the nature of activities in the Division ranges from large production operations to highly specialized analysis and research into international transactions. Some of these responsibilities require individual research and constant initiative in devising new sources of information on Canada's international transactions. Other operations involve the organization of large staffs in routine procedures in handling the flow of documents. The processing of a growing volume of statistical data each month continues to be one of the leading functions of the Division.

External Trade

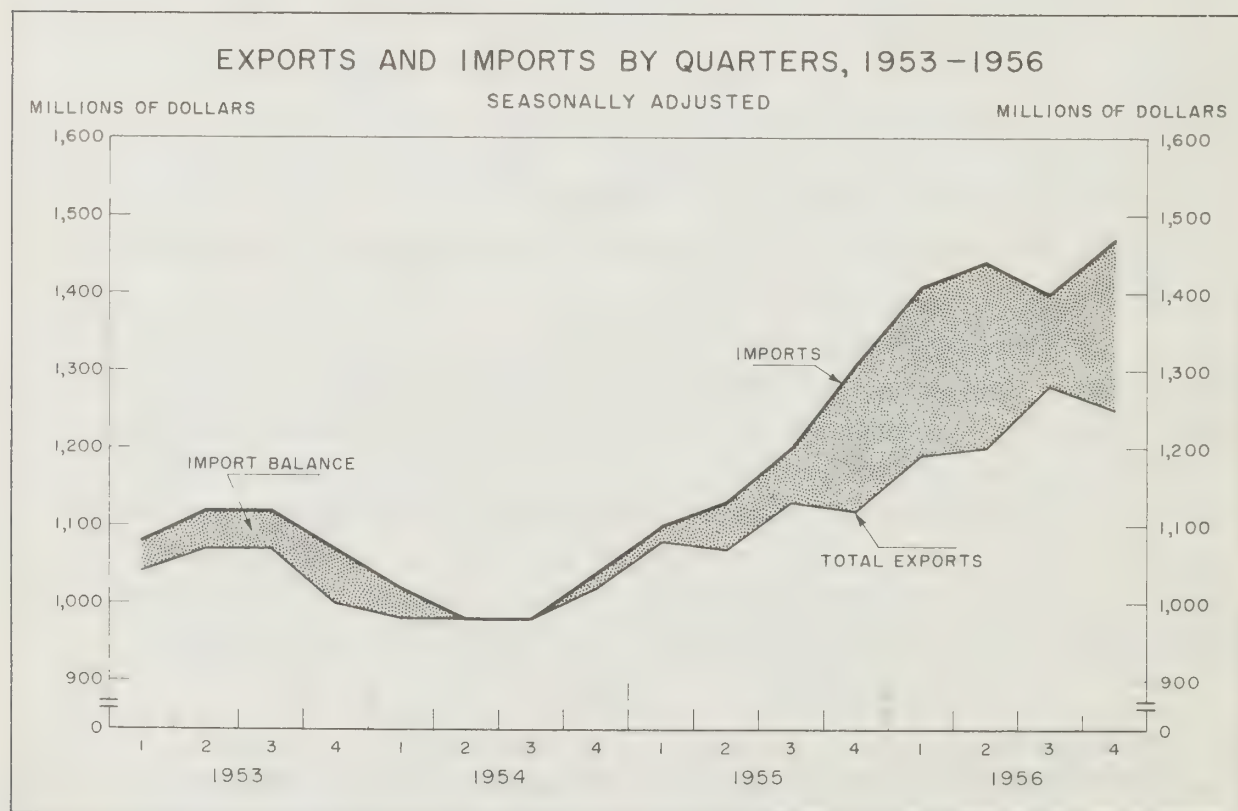
The continued rapid increase in Canada's trade with other countries created major problems for the External Trade Section during 1956-57. While the nominal establishment of the Section was increased in keeping with the

larger number of documents to be processed, it was not possible to recruit and train clerks to fill all new positions adequately. Overtime work by experienced clerks was therefore necessary throughout the year, and, in addition, some services to other government department and to business had to be curtailed

One resulting limitation on the activities of the Section was the virtual suspension of survey work to meet requests for information not contained in regular publications of the Section. It also became increasingly difficult to maintain the special releases of trade information which have been provided as a service to business for many years, and by the end of the year the Section was forced to refuse all additional requests for statements of this type.

Preparations were initiated for the application of the Standard Commodity Classification to export and import statistics. Through the co-operation of the Department of National Revenue an extra copy of import invoices was obtained for use in statistical work, and preliminary steps were taken towards introducing the new classification for exports. Studies were made of the significance of small value shipments in export statistics, and as a result the tabulation of small shipments by commodity was stopped without impairing the usefulness of the statistics.

In the analytical field, a series of studies on the changing structure of Canada's trade was completed and published in the *Review of Foreign Trade*. Work on the review of Canada's export price indexes was advanced to make possible the publication of a revised index coincident with the conversion of export statistics to the Standard Commodity Classification.



Balance of Payments and International Investments

Following the publication of *Canada's International Investment Position, 1926-54*, some facets of the subject were explored and new material was published in the annual report on the *Canadian Balance of International Payments* for 1955. Detailed statistics covering the ownership and control of selected Canadian industries first published in the special report have since been brought as up to date as possible. These statistics have been provided to the Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects for publication in a study of Canada-United States Economic Relations and will also be published in forthcoming DBS reports. Material on international capital movements has also been supplied to the Commission's staff for use in the construction of National Transactions Accounts for Canada.

The growth of foreign investment in Canada has been reflected in part in a considerable increase in the number of Canadian companies in which foreign capital is invested. Such companies now number about 8,000, an increase of 1,500 since the beginning of 1955. The identification of these companies and the collection of statistics from them is necessarily absorbing an increasing proportion of the man-power of the Balance of Payments Section. But the preparation of quarterly statements on the balance of payments and the annual report containing more detailed analysis continued to be a major regular product of the Section. Close liaison was maintained with other official organizations concerned with balance of payments trends and various special presentations of information to international organizations were provided.

The Director led a discussion on the Canadian balance of payments at the meeting of the Balance of Payments group at the National Foreign Trade Council in New York. A paper on "Non-resident Ownership of Canadian Industry" was presented by the Director and an officer of the Section at a meeting of the Canadian Political Science Association in Montreal.

Travel Statistics

The growing volume of overseas travel by Canadians has led to an extension of information collected on this aspect of international travel. The data collected through sampling procedures provides more light on the overseas countries where Canadians have travelled, their length of stay, and purpose of travel and will be presented in the annual report on *Travel Between Canada and Other Countries, 1956*.

The special survey of a selected group of United States travellers to Canada which was introduced successfully in the previous year was extended during the year in order to obtain such information as the pattern of expenditures, destinations in Canada, types of lodging used, and purpose of travel.

The Section was represented at the meeting of the Canadian Tourist Association at Charlottetown, and the annual Federal-Provincial Tourist Conference in Ottawa.

LABOUR AND PRICES DIVISION

The Labour and Prices Division provides monthly data giving considerable industry and area detail on non-agricultural employment, earnings and hours of work. Likewise, it covers most areas of the field of prices, preparing statistics of basic prices and price-index numbers. It processes statistics emanating from the Unemployment Insurance Commission. There is also small staff concerned with estimating labour income and with urban family living expenditure surveys.

Employment

A redesigned questionnaire for the monthly surveys of employment, payrolls and man-hours was introduced during the summer of 1956, involving re-arrangement and rewording of questions rather than a change in content. The new forms, with an accompanying pamphlet of instructions, stimulated interest on the part of company officers responsible for having them completed. This interest was expressed in considerable correspondence regarding coverage of employment for particular enterprises, manner of reporting, statistics available from the surveys, etc. Redesign of the form facilitated arrangements to key-punch from the original documents rather than from work cards. This change involved a greater degree of mechanization in processing.

During the year the mailing list of the Employment Section was carefully examined and a number of smaller establishments discarded. In spite of these deletions, continued expansion in industry brought about an increase of almost five per cent in the number of returns processed.

Use of sampling procedures in the monthly surveys was further investigated with a view to reducing the work load of the Section. For the same reason a new method of processing the detailed annual returns on earnings and hours of work of employees in manufacturing was introduced. It is hoped that this new method will also result in more timely statistics. Concurrently with work on the 1955 material, processing of the October 1956 data has proceeded to a point where key punching can be started on a large proportion of the total returns. In addition to the usual details on hours and total earnings in the week, this survey asked for distribution of men and women wage-earners and salaried employees according to their weekly earnings.

The usual monthly reports and the 1955 annuals on employment and payrolls and man-hours and hourly earnings were published, as were preliminary results of the October 1955 survey of hours and earnings in manufacturing.

Unemployment Insurance

A series of special tabulations covering claimants under the supplementary (or seasonal) benefit provisions of the Act was prepared for the Unemployment Insurance Commission. The results of a survey conducted by the Commission to study employment and unemployment patterns of persons engaged in inland water transportation were processed and

tabulated. Subsequently the Commission recommended that seasonal regulations testing the attachment of these workers to insured employment be rescinded.

Reference papers No. 78, *Unemployment Insurance Claims*, and No. 23 (revised), *Canadian Labour Force Estimates, 1931-1950*, were issued. Quarterly and annual reports on benefit periods established and terminated were published, and the special tabulation of benefit statistics for the July meeting of the Unemployment Insurance Advisory Committee was prepared. The monthly statistical report on the operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act was issued regularly, and weekly, monthly, quarterly, semi-annual and annual reports on the operation of the National Employment Service were issued. Information concerning "Hirings and Separation Rates in Certain Industries" was published for the six-month period ending February 1956.

Technical assistance was given to the Head Office of the Unemployment Insurance Commission in the re-registration of some 4,000,000 persons covered by the Unemployment Insurance Act. This included training of clerks in the 'soundex' coding and the placing of some of the Section's physical resources at the disposition of the Head Office to assist in the processing and recording of the data. Help was also made available to the Head Office of the Unemployment Insurance Commission in the training of the persons compiling the statistical report on claims prepared monthly by Head Office for distribution among staff members and officers across Canada.

During August, senior officers of the Section attended a week-long conference of contribution officers of the U.I.C. at which mutual problems in the collection and interpretation of contribution and benefit statistics were discussed. In September, the Acting Chief of the Section visited the Regional and larger local offices of the U.I.C. in the Prairie and Pacific regions to confer with officials regarding the collection of statistics under the revised Unemployment Insurance Act.

Prices

Although most of the work of this Section was channelled to the maintenance of production schedules involving monthly and weekly price collection, tabulation and publication, some progress was also made in developmental and revision work as indicated in the progress accounts of the various Units.

Urban Retail Unit — Regional price conferences were held between October 1956 and March 1957 in each of the eight Regional Offices. A thorough review was made of problems related to pricing techniques, specifications, and store samples, and visits were made to various retail distributors. Considerable research was carried out in connection with the proposed revision of the Consumer Price Index, utilizing 1955 family expenditure survey data. This work has been hampered by staff turnover.

A major revision of schedule design has been completed, using the 'shuttle' principle, so that a form can be used over a lengthy period of time

by reporting firms. This system will eventually be used for all retail pricing. The Retail Unit assisted with special price studies for the Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects; these required detailed analyses of United States and Canadian pricing specifications and prices, as well as considerable pricing of items not regularly priced in Canada by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Wholesale Prices Unit – Developmental work in wholesale prices was concerned mainly with the collection of additional price series required for wholesale indexes corresponding to the Standard Industrial and Commodity Classifications. This involved the selection of appropriate commodities and specifications to measure price changes for a long list of commodity groups representing industry outputs, and substantial assistance was received from manufacturers in carrying it out.

Special Purpose Index Unit – This Unit has been concerned with extending coverage of clearly specified commodity prices, a task which has led to the regular collection of over 300 price quotations for industrial machinery and equipment. During the past year the senior officer of the Unit has spent considerable time on committee work in connection with the preparation of schedules suitable for a farm income and expenditure survey.

International Prices Unit – During the period under review this Unit conducted an expenditure survey among Canadian government personnel stationed abroad to determine the extent to which their spending patterns had been altered since 1951. To improve measurements of foreign price levels for allowance purposes, the officer in charge of the Unit visited national statistical offices and Canadian overseas staff in a number of European countries, as well as in Australia and New Zealand. Considerable time was spent assisting officials in other departments concerned with problems in connection with revising allowances paid to government personnel stationed in Northern Canada.

Central Staff

Quarterly and annual estimates of the labour income component of the national income were prepared during the year. The historical revision of annual labour income estimates, through incorporation of data from the 1951 Census and other information was carried forward.

The publication of monthly estimates of labour income was continued in the bulletin on *Estimates of Labour Income*. A more timely release of the monthly estimates was realized through the use of payroll indexes from advance sample tabulation. Also possibilities of extending the application of the sampling method were examined, and the study of seasonal adjustment in labour income estimates was continued. An integrated set of monthly paid-worker estimates by province and industry was maintained.

A new series of family expenditure surveys which is to produce separate records of food expenditures for each of the twelve months on a calendar year basis was initiated at the beginning of 1957. Along with these records will be collected separate schedules giving an indication of levels of family living conveniences and income. Another schedule will provide complete

records of family living expenditures for the year 1957. A reference paper on urban family food expenditures for 1955 was released and a second reference paper dealing with all family living expenditures was well under way by the year end.

MECHANICAL TABULATION DIVISION

The Mechanical Tabulation Division is a centralized service Division which provides tabulating facilities for the other Divisions of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. It works closely with the other Divisions in providing technical advice on matters in so far as they effect sound and efficient tabulating methods. It provides staff and equipment for the punching, verifying, editing, calculating, sorting and tabulating of punched cards. A calculating unit provides trained comptometer operators for accumulation of aggregates from a great variety of peg-board schedules and for other arithmetical work.

The above-mentioned services are frequently provided to other government offices when suitable facilities are not available to them in their own departments.

The regular monthly and annual tabulating programs accounted for the bulk of the work of the Division during the current year. In addition to these, however, over 150 special tabulating requests were received during this period.

The new tabulating projects inaugurated during the year included a survey of family finances, annual canal statistics, monthly federal employment statistics, and the preparation of approximately 300,000 punched cards with names and addresses of farm operators enumerated during the 1956 Census.

Tabulations required for the actuarial evaluation of the Permanent Services Pension Account were completed for the Department of Insurance. A variety of other work was carried out for the Department of Labour, the Post Office Department, the Immigration Branch of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration, the Forestry Branch of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, and the National Film Board.

Considerable progress was made toward producing tabulated reports in a form that would lend themselves to direct reproduction by photo-offset printing methods. This should eliminate considerable clerical, vari-typing and proof-reading time and therefore speed up publication of reports where such methods are feasible.

A new high-speed sorting machine (1,000 cards per minute) was delivered during the year and its performance is being studied with a view to replacing our present sorting machines (650 cards per minute) by these faster units.

The Director attended a 2-week course in Ottawa on programming for the IBM Type-650 Magnetic Drum Data Processing machine and also a 5-week course in New York City on programming for the larger IBM Type-705 Electronic Data Processing machine. Developments in this field are being closely watched with a view to possible uses for this type of equipment in the Bureau's operations.

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TRANSPORTATION DIVISION

The work of the division is divided into three Sections: Public Finance, Transportation, and Government Employment and Payrolls.

The Public Finance Section is responsible for statistics of federal, provincial and municipal government finance. In addition, the Section is responsible for the collection and publication of data concerning such things as selected taxes and rates of all governments in Canada, the government control aspects in relation to the sale of alcoholic beverages in Canada, and special analyses used in the compilation of National Income and Public Investment statistics.

The Transportation Section covers a wide range of activities comprehending passenger, freight, operating, traffic and vehicle statistics for the various transport agencies and similar types of data on the operations of various public utilities. Transport fields covered include steam and electric railways, express companies, motor carriers, international bridges, tunnels and ferry companies, canals, coastwise shipping, international seaborne shipping and water transportation. Public utilities presently covered are telephone, telegraph and cable systems, urban transit systems, oil pipe lines and central electric stations.

The Government Employment and Payrolls Section is responsible for statistics on employment and payrolls for all three levels of government in Canada. The federal government payroll is compiled to serve two basic requirements: first, that of the various government departments or branches of the service that are concerned with personnel control and administration such as the Civil Service Commission and the Treasury Board as well as the requirements of other Divisions of the Bureau, and secondly, to meet the requirements of the general public for statistics in this field.

During the period under review the Director delivered papers at the annual Convention of the Canadian Good Roads Association in Quebec City and at the annual convention of the Automotive Transport Association of Ontario in Toronto. The Chief of the Transportation Section presented a paper at the annual meeting of the American Statistical Association held in Detroit.

Public Finance

During the year the former Federal, Provincial Finance Section and the Municipal Finance Section were combined into one Public Finance Section, thus facilitating the preparation of statistics involving all levels of government.

In the federal government field and after consultation with Department of Finance officials the Section prepared and published its first annual report on Federal Government Finance for the fiscal years ended March 31, 1954 and 1955 dealing with debt, revenues and expenditures according to classifications already developed for provincial and municipal governments including revenues by 'source' and expenditures by 'function'. It was then possible to consolidate this federal material with provincial and municipal

material to publish the first issue of *A Consolidation of Public Finance Statistics* which was prepared for the years ended nearest December 31, 1954.

As the interim municipal government report based on early submissions published in the year 1954 had as in previous years little advantage in timeliness over the final figures it is to be replaced by an 'estimate and preliminary' version based on further development of the sampling procedure. The sample list was revised in light of the information obtained from the 1956 Census and the need to secure better public investment material. A revised questionnaire was sent out with a new list to secure information for estimating 1956 preliminary and 1957 estimated municipal finance statistics.

Transportation and Public Utilities

The Transportation and Public Utilities Section was expanded from three Units to four following the establishment of a series on freight traffic statistics.

Motor Transport Traffic Unit – During the past fiscal year the survey was extended to Quebec in June, to Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia in November, and to New Brunswick and Newfoundland in December. As of January 1957 quarterly surveys are being conducted in all ten provinces. This completes the organizational phase of the surveys making possible the presentation of road transport statistics for each of the provinces on a calendar year basis.

Freight Traffic Unit – The Freight Traffic Survey was expanded by the addition of four commodity groups: ores and concentrates; petroleum and petroleum products; pulpwood; fresh fruits and vegetables, making sixteen commodity groups in all, with the result that 533 companies with 758 plants are now being surveyed. This survey provides commodity shipment statistics including origin and destination, form of transport used, miles carried, rate and weight.

Public Utilities, Water and Air Transport Unit – In co-operation with the Canadian Electric Association the monthly *Central Electric Stations* report series was revised to include industry firms (those which produce power primarily for their own use with little or none for sale to the public). It is now possible to obtain a more complete picture of electric power production in Canada. The annual Electric Power Survey of Capability and Load has also been expanded to include both industry and utility firms, in order to provide a more complete forecast of future power generation in Canada.

Preparations were made for the initial production of a report on electric and gas meters in use in Canada for 1956. The various forms used by the Standards Division of the Department of Trade and Commerce to collect this information were revised.

Arrangements were made with the Department of National Revenue to collect shipping reports of vessels arriving at and departing from non-customs ports as well as customs ports. The shipping reporting schedule was amended to collect additional commodity detail and obtain data on

passengers carried. Because of a large number of requests for earlier information on shipping it was decided to produce a monthly shipping report. The new series commenced January 1957.

The content of the monthly canal statistics report was reviewed and expanded to include some additional data required by the Department of Transport.

A preliminary civil aviation annual report was produced to meet the demand for more timely annual statistics on Civil Aviation. This publication replaced the report entitled *Transportation Trends* which was previously prepared by the Department of Transport.

Arrangements were completed for the production of the first annual report on *Urban Transit Statistics* for the year 1956. Work was begun on a pilot survey of radio and television broadcasting stations to meet a requirement for data on a continuing basis. This has been an important gap in the field of communication statistics. Additional data on the financial operations of oil pipe line companies were collected this year and the annual report was expanded.

Rail and Road Transport Unit – A uniform classification of accounts became effective for the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railway Companies on January 1, 1956 and for the remaining railway companies on January 1, 1957. Some of the smaller companies adopted this classification of accounts for use during the year 1956 and accordingly are required to report on this basis for that year. The preparation of revised reporting forms necessitated considerable discussion with members of the board of Transport Commissioners. Adoption of the new classification of accounts by some of the minor railways raised a problem in the presentation of statistics in the monthly report entitled *Railway Operating Statistics*. This problem was overcome by presenting two sets of financial data, one on the basis of the old reporting system and the second on the basis of the new. This dual method of reporting was necessary for 1956 only. Discussions between the Board of Transport Commissioners, officials of the railways companies and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics led to the adoption of the interstate Commerce Commission Classification of Accounts for railway freight commodities. This Classification is approximately three times as large as that presently in use for the reporting of railway freight commodities statistics in Canada and its adoption resulted in a considerable extension in the work of the Unit.

Statistics on size, weight and safety requirements of provincial governments for the operation of commercial motor vehicles were released in April 1956 as a supplement to the *Motor Vehicle Report* for 1954. These statistics were considerably expanded and released as a component part of the 1955 *Motor Vehicle Report*.

Following publication of the 1955 *Electric Railways Report* this series of statistics is to be discontinued. Two railways formerly included in electric railways are now incorporated into the railway transport statistical series. Operations of the remaining firms have been included with urban transit statistics.

Difficulties encountered by some provinces in converting their motor vehicle traffic accident records to the new expanded basis which was to have gone into effect on January 1, 1956 in accordance with an agreement reached at the Dominion-Provincial Conference on Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents in December 1954 has necessitated publishing these statistics on the old basis during 1956. All but two provinces have indicated that they will be in a position to report on the new basis during 1957 and steps are being taken to publish statistics on this basis commencing with the first quarter of 1957. The quarterly report will contain data necessary for a detailed analysis of the nature of motor vehicle traffic accidents.

Some 450 copies of a new Road and Street Classification Manual have been distributed to reporting agencies across the country which have been asked to maintain 1957 records of road and street mileage in accordance with the new classification devised by the Canadian Good Roads Association in co-operation with the Bureau. Continued liaison with the Canadian Good Roads Association is expected to result in further changes to reporting forms which should result in considerable improvement in content and usefulness of the Highway Statistics report.

Government Employment and Payrolls

During the last fiscal year this Section assumed responsibility for the basic records on government employment and payrolls of the federal government which had formerly been prepared in the Treasury Board Division of the Department of Finance. The addition of this work required a complete review of the administrative set-up of the Section, and the resulting disruptions of staff and work have caused a serious delay in the statistical production of the Section which is only now being overcome. These disruptions were the result of assuming a large additional workload within a very short time. Principal factors contributing to the delay in the production of statistics were: 1) the necessity for the conversion of all punched cards from Remington Rand to I.B.M.; 2) the inclusion of the sex of each incumbent for all positions in the service; 3) the inclusion of the date of birth of each incumbent in each position in the service; 4) a considerable number of changes in personnel including the Chief of the Section brought a requirement for the large scale use of experienced clerical staff in training and instruction of new members of the clerical staff.

Collection of statistics of non-salaried employees of the federal government has been simplified through the introduction of new reporting forms. These replaced the former method of collection which included Remington Rand punch cards, forms and form letters. During the planning of these forms a review of all departments in the federal government service was undertaken thus extending the coverage to a considerable number of positions not formerly covered. Streamlining of this series has also been accomplished through the introduction of addressograph plates for mailing regular monthly forms to each reporting office.

In the field of provincial government employment statistics negotiations were carried on during the year to obtain permission from provincial governments for the publication of a provincial employment and payrolls report. At

the present time seven provinces have agreed to the publication of such a report but arrangements have not yet been completed with the remaining two provinces, however, it is hoped that these arrangements may be completed soon. Quebec is a non-participating province.

Owing to the extensive re-organization undertaken in this Section during the year it was not possible to proceed with the problem of introducing a municipal employment and payrolls series which has been an outstanding requirement for a considerable length of time.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

The main emphasis during the past year was on continuing publications such as the quarterly and annual *National Accounts* and the monthly *Canadian Statistical Review* which comprise the major part of the Division's publication program. In addition, the results of several studies were prepared as reference papers on such topics as the *Distribution of Non-farm Family Incomes in Canada, by Size, the Inter-industry Flow of Goods and Services* and *Techniques of Seasonal Adjustment*.

The work of the Division is carried on in three Sections. The National Income Section continued to devote the major part of its resources, other than for regular publications, to the historical revision of the National Accounts from 1926 to date. However, some improvements were made in current analytical information and a new series of articles on the current economic situation was begun in the *Canadian Statistical Review*. Special contacts were maintained with the Bank of Canada, the Departments of Insurance, Labour, Trade and Commerce and other agencies. The Business Statistics Section developed further the new index of Industrial Production and its extension to all other industrial sectors of the economy. The research program on productivity was continued and a pilot study of two industries was completed. This also led to the development of research aimed at integrating the variety of labour and employment statistics produced by the Bureau. The Special Projects Section, in addition to work on the regular publications, pursued several long-run developmental projects including inter-industry relationships, the size distribution of incomes, the export-import structure in relation to inter-industry flows and financial transactions related to the National Accounts.

National Income

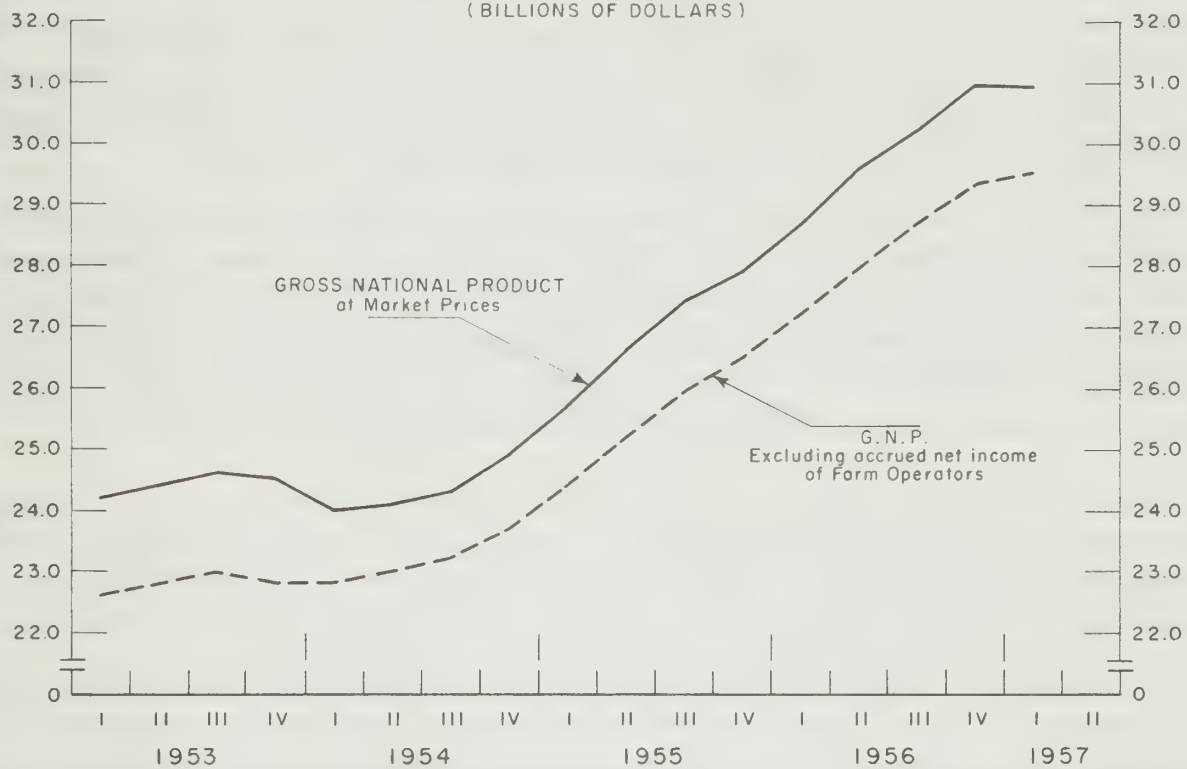
During the year the National Income Section published the regular quarterly *National Accounts*, and a preliminary annual report for the year 1956. In addition, the regular National Accounts annual report, *National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1950-1955*, containing supplementary information for the years 1950 to 1955 was issued.

Preliminary data on current economic conditions were prepared early in the calendar year for the Department of Finance in connection with the annual Budget White Paper. Final material incorporated into the White Paper was based on the preliminary annual report on National Accounts for the year 1956. Members of the Section gave assistance in checking the analysis of this material on questions of fact and interpretation.

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AVERAGED \$ 29.9 BILLION
IN 1956, 11 PER CENT ABOVE THE PREVIOUS YEAR

(At Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rates)

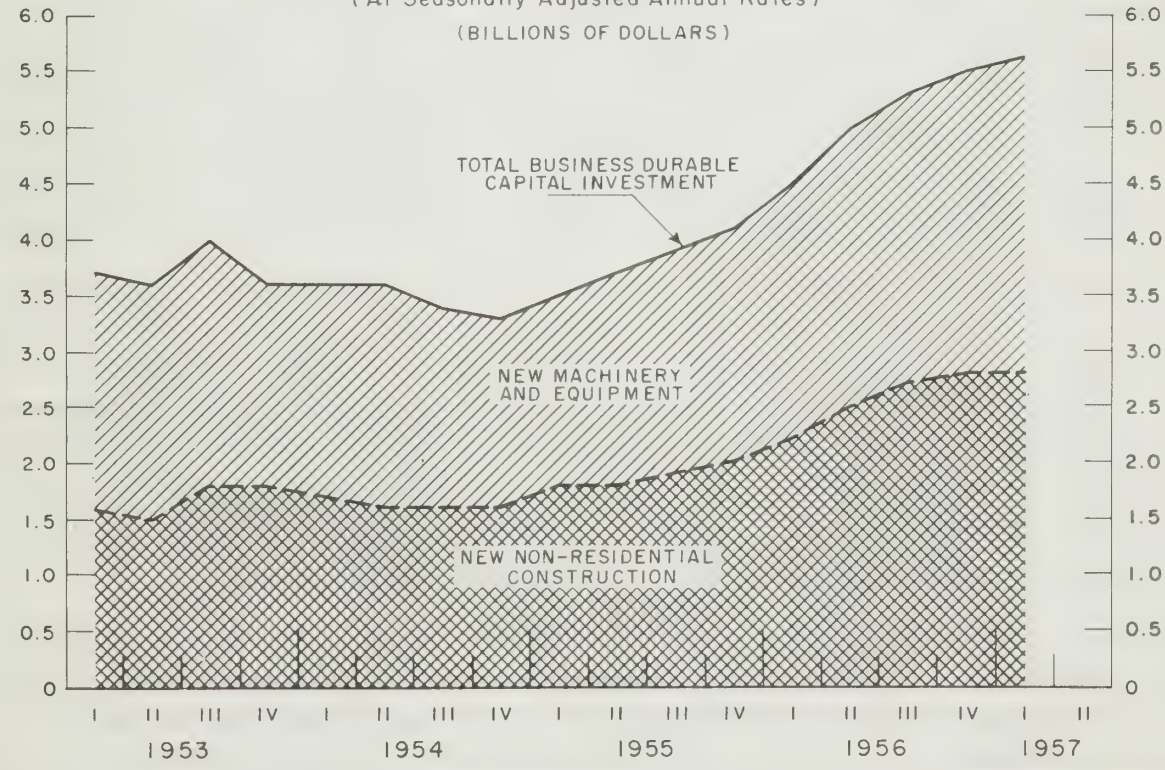
(BILLIONS OF DOLLARS)



THE MAJOR EXPANSIONARY FACTOR IN THE
ECONOMY IN 1956 WAS BUSINESS CAPITAL OUTLAY
FOR NEW PLANT, MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

(At Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rates)

(BILLIONS OF DOLLARS)



The gross national product per capita and provincial population ratios used in the calculation of the federal tax payments to the provinces for the year 1956-57 were prepared. The annual certificates to the provinces and to the Minister of Finance were issued by the Dominion Statistician in June 1956, as required under the terms of the 1952 Tax Rental Agreements. In March 1957, the final certificate which the Dominion Statistician is required to furnish to the provinces and to the Minister of Finance under the Agreement were made ready for transmittal in April 1957.

Work was completed on a reference paper entitled *Seasonally Adjusted Economic Indicators, 1947-1955*. This reference paper contains seasonally adjusted economic indicators for the years 1947-1955 as well as a detailed description of the sources, methods and problems of the deseasonalization procedure. Publication of a new series of articles dealing with current economic conditions was begun in the *Canadian Statistical Review*.

In the spring of 1956, both tabular and explanatory material on the National Accounts was submitted to the Senate Standing Committee on Finance, and a member of the staff of the Section appeared before the hearings of this Committee.

As in other years, the National Accounts were recast in line with the requirements of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation and transmitted to that organization. The National Accounts were also prepared according to the standard system of accounts required by the statistical office of the United Nations and transmitted in that form to this agency.

Business Statistics

The Business Statistics Section continued to apply its resources to the development and improvement of monthly, quarterly and annual real output estimates by industries. Work progressed in the field of output-labour-input relationships and pilot studies of two industries, designed to test the feasibility of various concepts and methods, were completed. Research continued in the integration of labour statistics. A progress report on the results of this work has been prepared and is being distributed to interested government agencies prior to organizing an interdepartmental advisory committee.

Four quarterly estimates (raw and seasonally adjusted) and a preliminary 1956 annual estimate of real output for all industrial sectors of the economy were prepared to provide analytical background and overall checks for the quarterly and annual National Accounts. These estimates, with accompanying analytical text, are circulated for internal use among officials of interested government agencies until such time as they can be made operational for general distribution. In addition, advance estimates for 1956 were made available for use in connection with the Budget White Paper.

In order to expedite the work on the revision of the Index of Industrial Production (1949 = 100), further research and developmental work on the real output estimates for the service industries was deferred and all available staff resources are now engaged in the revision of this Index. Work on the project is now well advanced. The construction of annual bench-mark indexes from Census of Industry data has been completed and the revision

and development of monthly series of physical output is progressing rapidly. Special emphasis is being placed on those industries which are represented by man hours in the current index in an effort to improve the accuracy of these indicators as measures of real output.

Publication of the regular reports of the Section – *Canadian Statistical Review*, *Survey of Production*, *Cheques Cashed in Clearing Centres*, and *Commercial Failures* – was continued, as was the computation of the monthly Index of Industrial Production. Work was commenced on the *1957 Supplement to the Canadian Statistical Review*.

During the year considerable assistance was given to the research staff of the Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects in connection with historical estimates of real output by industrial sectors and with the review of technical chapters of forthcoming reports.

Special Projects

The Special Projects Section is responsible for carrying out a number of long-run developmental projects designed to extend the statistical framework of the National Accounts to include, for example, the size distribution of income, financial transactions, and inter-industry relationships.

In March 1956, a sample survey of 4,800 non-farm families was conducted, in co-operation with the Special Surveys Division, in order to obtain information on family incomes, liquid assets and indebtedness. The results of this survey have been edited and tabulated and will be published shortly as Reference Paper No. 80, *Incomes, Liquid Assets and Indebtedness of Non-Farm Families in Canada, 1955*. As a by-product of this survey, some statistics on the income size distribution of non-farm families were also prepared. The two main tables on the size distribution of family incomes were published in March 1957, in a special release entitled *Preliminary Release of Distribution of Non-Farm Family Incomes in Canada by Size, 1955*. Also published during the year was the reference paper (No. 66) on *Distribution of Non-Farm Incomes in Canada by Size, 1954*. Including data previously published statistics are now available on the income size distribution of non-farm families for the years 1951, 1954 and 1955, and for the income size distribution of individuals, excluding farmers, for the years 1951 and 1954.

The study to extend the present framework of the National Accounts to include financial transactions, as well as income and expenditure, and thus produce a set of National Transactions Accounts, which is being undertaken in co-operation with the Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects and the Bank of Canada, is nearing completion. This work is being done for the years 1947 to 1954 and the results will be published by the Commission in a study entitled "Financing of Economic Activity in Canada". The Special Projects Section assumed the responsibility for modifying the information in the National Accounts to fit the framework of the National Transaction Accounts, for preparing statistics for these Accounts on the financial transactions of provincial and municipal governments, and for assisting in the work on the corporate sector.

During the year Reference Paper No. 72, *The Inter-Industry Flow of Goods and Services, Canada, 1949*, was published. Statistics giving more commodity detail on the composition of the import and export figures entering into the inter-industry flow table and on the country of origin of imports used by various industries in the economy and the country of destination of exports of various industries have been prepared. Plans for publishing this supplementary material have not yet been completed.

Work on the detailed alphabetical index of commodities from the new DBS *Standard Commodity Classification Manual* which is necessary before this new Classification can be adopted for use within the Bureau has been undertaken. Assistance has been given also in the revision of the Index of Industrial Production.

SPECIAL SURVEYS DIVISION

The main functions of the Special Surveys Division are to obtain current information on the population and housing characteristics of the Canadian people and, through its Regional Offices, to carry out field work for other Divisions of the Bureau.

The Division obtains, on a continuing basis by direct sample survey, data on labour force characteristics, inter-provincial migration, family structure, housing characteristics, expenditure patterns, and other population fields. While estimates for small areas cannot be obtained from such surveys, the sampling method allows current statistics to be produced with a much greater degree of timeliness than a full count and at an economically feasible cost. The field work requirements by the different Divisions of the Bureau are co-ordinated by the Special Surveys Division and channelled to the Regional Offices located in eight centres from coast to coast.

During the year ended March 31, 1957, the monthly survey of the labour force was continued and results of each survey were made available not more than 30 days after beginning of interviews. Well over 30,000 households across the country were enumerated each month; close programming and the use of mark-sensing techniques made possible the speedy processing of the material. The annual survey of inter-provincial migration was carried out in conjunction with the May 1956 labour force survey. As a supplement to the September 1956 survey data were collected for the annual report on household facilities and equipment.

The Division continued to conduct investigations to improve the quality of the statistical material in both the field of sampling and statistical methods, and the field of enumerator – respondent interaction. The sample design forming the basis for most of the survey work of the Division is under constant review. In particular, research concerning non-sampling error was intensified and a controlled program developed. Re-enumeration was conducted on a regular basis and the material is now building up to significant proportions.

The 1957 series of monthly surveys on family expenditures was commenced. In this project which is carried on on a biennial basis, certain

commodity groups are the subjects of separate interviews. The processing and analysis of the results of these surveys are undertaken by the Labour and Prices Division.

The Special Surveys Division, particularly the staff in Regional Offices, was considerably involved in the 1956 Census. The field staff took a major part in selecting, training and supervising the commissioners and field supervisors and made arrangements for office space for this temporary field force, and for the training by them of some 18,000 enumerators. Active supervision in the field was provided and by the end of September 1956 there were only a few areas outstanding. Special office staffs were engaged in Regional Office centres to carry out quality checks and arrange for the payment of temporary field staff through local Treasury Offices.

The Regional Offices supervised the selection of the quarterly samples in each province for the Survey of Motor Transport conducted by the Public Finance and Transportation Division. The Regional Offices were also responsible for local follow-up of non-response in this survey.

Throughout the year data on new residential construction were collected on a monthly basis. The field work in rural areas and larger urban areas was carried out by the Regional Offices and in the larger urban areas by local representatives of the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. The survey results were compiled in the Special Survey Division and released in a series of monthly reports.

The Division collected data on prices for inclusion in the compilation of the Consumer Price Index. These were obtained for rents, food, home furnishings, clothing, shelter costs and service costs. All processing and technical direction was handled by the Labour and Prices Division.

Through the Regional Offices the Division continued to collect monthly, quarterly and annual reports in behalf of other Divisions of the Bureau, from business establishments which had failed to mail them to the Bureau within a reasonable time. More than 11,000 collection dockets were sent to the Regional Offices for 1955 annual reports and, at the end of 1956, only 156 remained for collection. During the same period, nearly 9,000 collection dockets were forwarded for other than 1955 annual reports.

The Staff of the Division also provided technical assistance for other Divisions of the Bureau and for other government departments. Two surveys were designed for the Research and Development Division; a special sample was selected for a study of consumer finances, and a supplementary survey, taken in conjunction with a Canadian Labour Force Survey, provided data on those facilities and services included in the rent of rented dwellings. Additional tabulations of the data obtained in the Height and Weight Survey were prepared for the Department of National Health and Welfare. These tabulations provided decile values of the height and weight distributions. For the Department of Labour the Division designed a sample of households in each of eight major cities. The samples were used to collect information on the environmental conditions of married women who were working.

Government
Publications

BINDING SECT. NOV 23 1977

Government
Publications

